REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1897-98.

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REPORT

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1897-98.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The year 1897-98 has been chiefly marked by the outbreak of hostilities on the North-West Frontier, commencing in June with a treacherous attack on a small party of troops at Maizar in the Tochi Valley. In July a rising took place in Swat, and spreading along the border involved all the principal tribes from the Swat Valley to the Kurram. Punishment was inflicted on the offenders by the despatch of several expeditionary forces, which invaded their country and (in the case of some of the tribes after severe fighting) compelled them to accept the terms imposed upon them by the British Government. There is reason to hope that the lesson taught the tribes on this occasion will tend towards the maintenance of peace on the Frontier.

The scarcity which afflicted the Province in the previous year only terminated with the close of relief operations in September 1897, and left its effects in various ways on the statistics of the year. The collections of land revenue showed a considerable decrease, but, on the other hand, the area irrigated by the canals of the Province, and the revenue derived from canals, largely exceeded all previous records. There was a serious increase in violent crime, and a marked decrease in civil litigation. The number of documents registered continued to increase. The number of scholars decreased. The value of imports again showed an increase, but that of exports, especially of food-grains, was still much below what it had been in the years before the scarcity. There were, however, already at the close of the year signs of the great recuperative power of the Province when good seasons return after a period of scarcity.

Plague appeared in the Jullundur District in October 1897, but the vigorous measures undertaken to prevent its spread have so far been successful in confining it to a comparatively small area.

Sir Mackworth Young held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The most noticeable feature in the history of the Native States during the year was the participation of a number of the Imperial Service Troops in the Frontier Expeditions. The Patiála Lancers, the Jínd, Nábha and Kapurthala Infantry, the Sirmúr and Máler Kotla Sappers all saw service and acquitted themselves with credit. Loyal offers of aid in the way of men, transport or money were received from other Native States.

The regretted deaths of the Rájas of Farídkot and Sirmúr, which occurred at a later date than the period covered by this report, will be more fully noticed next year.

His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur has dispensed with the services of his English Medical Adviser. His eldest son continues his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College with encouraging results. The Rája of Jínd is still in charge of a Tutor, and his State is administered by a Council. Kalsia also continues to be administered by a Council, and Máler Kotla by the Nawáb of Lohâru. During the summer of 1897 the Rája of Kapurthala visited Europe and attended the Jubilee celebrations in England.

In the Simla Hill States some trouble was experienced in Bashahr, where the outlying pargana of Dodra Kawár was in open revolt against the Rája. A similar state of affairs in Keonthal has resulted in the Rája being required to accept a manager to administer his State. The condition of Nálagarh State shows little improvement, and the stubbornness of the attitude of the Rána of Koti with regard to the cession of jurisdiction over some of his territory has given Government some trouble.

3. THE FRONTIER.—If the year 1896-97 was one of exceptional tranquillity along the frontier, the year 1897-98 was one of unrest and active hostility unparalleled since the annexation of the Punjab. The massacre of British officers at Maizar in the Tochi Valley on the 10th June 1897 was only the prelude to a general rising of the tribes from the Swat Valley to the Kurram. The attack on the Malakand by Swátís and other adjacent tribes in July, the burning and looting of Shankargarh, a small Hindu town in the Pesháwar District, by the Mohmands and other tribes under the leadership of the Adda Mullah, the capture of Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal by the Afrídís in August, and the attacks on the posts and forts in the Samána by the Orakzais in the same month were the chief incidents in this remarkable outbreak. In due time the tribes received their punishment. The Tochi Field Force exacted retribution from the Madda Khels for the Maizar outrage, the Swátís were repulsed from the Malakand and Chakdarra with severe losses, the Mohmand Expedition traversed the country of that tribe and punished them by exacting fines of money, rifles and guns, the Bonerwáls who had joined in the attack on the Malakand were similarily punished at a later date by the Boner Field Force, and the Tirah Expeditionary Force penetrated the country of the Orakzais and the Afrídís, devastated their villages and imposed terms, most of which had been complied with before the year under report had closed.

On the Hazára, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan border the state of the tribes was in striking contrast to that of the rest of the North-West Frontier. The Black Mountain clans remained quiet, as did the Wazírís of Southern Wazíristán. In the latter tract there was a striking increase in the number of civil and criminal cases brought up before British Political Officers for decision. The behaviour of the Shiránís and the Balúchís on the Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan borders respectively continued on the whole satisfactory. The most serious occurrence was the murder of Lála Gela Rám, Náib-Tahsíldár of Músa Khel, when attempting to realise grazing dues for the Zhob authorities in the Bozdár country. The Bozdárs have been suitably punished for this crime.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—As in the previous year, four Settlement parties were at work, the commencement of operations in Muzaffargarh being undertaken on the close of the Settlement in Dera Gházi Khan. The other three districts under settlement are Montgomery, Jhelum and Mooltan. The Settlement of Montgomery will have been completed and that of the Dera Ismail Khan District will have been commenced by the end of the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a scheme of Settlements under which in a few years six Settlement parties will be continuously at work. In addition to this there will be in progress for some years to come the special operations connected with the settlement of colonists on the Chenab Canal and afterwards on the Jhelum Canal. The Settlement Department has sustained a loss in the death of Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh, the first Settlement Officer appointed from the Provincial Service. His place has been taken by another officer of the Provincial Service.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue year, which ended on 30th September 1897, corresponds to the period of the famine, and a serious falling-off in the land revenue realizations was only to be expected. The total collections amounted to 226½ lakhs as compared with 240¾ lakhs in the previous year. The difference hardly represents the effects of the scarcity, as the decrease due to remissions and suspensions was to some extent counterbalanced by the receipts from the new sources of revenue created by the Chenab Canal. Moreover, the normal tendency of the revenue to increase in consequence of revision of assessment and similar causes was also operative in reducing the deficiency due to the famine. Of fixed land revenue alone the balance of the year was 23 lakhs, which added to a previously outstanding balance of 7 lakhs raised the total outstandings to 30 lakhs. In so far as this large balance, never before equalled, betokens elasticity in the revenue assessment and consideration in its collection in the presence of distress, the figures must not be regarded as affording ground for dissatisfaction. It is known that more than half of the suspended revenue has since been paid from the excellent crops of 1897-98, and it must be remembered that taking land revenue and irrigation revenue together, Government has gained more than it has lost from the famine in this Province.

The wonderful success attending the development of irrigation in the Punjab is noticed elsewhere. An account of the progress of the several colonization schemes will be found in Chapter II. Reference was made in last year's report to the enormous enhancement in the capital value of land which has become so noticeable within the last decade. The famine seems to have had a marked effect in further stimulating the demand for agricultural land, and prices, especially of irrigated land, show an enhancement above the figure attained in the previous year. It was calculated in connection with the famine statistics that the value of the 21 millions of land cropped at the time of the famine of 1877-78 had increased by the equivalent of £56,000,000, and this enormous increase in the capital resources of the agriculturists and the credit in the loan market which it gave them was referred to as one of the main causes which had enabled them to resist the effects of a prolonged period of scarcity. It was pointed out, however, that these increased resources and consequent increased resisting power remain with the agriculturist only just so long as the land remains

with him. Though the sale and mortgage transactions of the year do not exhibit any alarming increase as compared with previous years, such as might have been expected in consequence of the famine, it must nevertheless not be forgotten that these alienations are cumulative in effect, and that little by little—though speedily in some particular localities—the land is passing out of the hands of the original owners into the hands of a class corresponding to the Jews of Eastern Europe. To devise a scheme which without extinguishing or seriously impairing agricultural credit will impose some check on the temporary alienation of land and effectively discourage its permanent alienation to the money-lending classes is perhaps one of the most serious problems which have ever engaged the attention of those concerned with the administration of this Province. It is a matter for congratulation that in the case of the new canal colonies the danger of entrusting an unrestricted right of ownership to the peasant classes was realized in time; the bulk of these areas have been settled with cultivators on the basis of an inalienable occupancy tenure.

6. FAMINE.—It was intimated in last year's report that an account of the famine, which may be considered to have terminated with the close of relief operations in September 1897, would be reserved for the present report. An additional chapter, No. II A, has accordingly been devoted to a brief narrative of the visitation and the measures taken to meet it, together with a notice of the numbers relieved, vital statistics, and the cost of relief operations. A detailed report on the famine was published in the spring of this year. If the intensity of the famine in India be measured by the numbers of persons relieved, the figure which represents the degree to which this Province was affected is 2·8, or 28 units in 1,000. By comparison the share of the Punjab in the immense scheme of Government relief is insignificant, but it is no insignificant thing that relief equivalent to the feeding of the entire population of the Punjab for one day—for that is what the figures amount to—should have been given at the expense of Government in this Province. The cost of this relief, including the cost of the establishment employed in supervising and administering it, amounted to 22⅓ lakhs. But relief was also given by Government in the form of suspensions of land revenue amounting to 22 lakhs, and loans for the purchase of seed and cattle amounting to 11½ lakhs. Over and above this Rs. 12,67,521 were distributed from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. Hissar was by far the most distressed district, the number of persons relieved being more than half of the total for the Province. The famine was due to the failure of three harvests, of which two were kharíf or autumn harvests, and as the kharíf crop is the most important in the Delhi Division, especially in the Hissar District, it was this portion of the Province which suffered most. Everywhere there was distress caused by high prices, and in this respect the Punjab was no better off than other Provinces; but high prices alone, unaccompanied by agricultural failure, are a boon to the agriculturists who form the bulk of the population, and though the artizan and menial classes were everywhere hard pressed, it was not found necessary to undertake relief operations except for tracts in which the crops had failed.

7. CIVIL JUSTICE.—There was a marked decrease in the number of civil suits instituted in 1897, but it was entirely under the head of suits for money or movable property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, other classes of litigation showing a continuation of the upward tendency. The pending file increased

in original suits by 7·5 and in appellate suits by 14 per cent. The number of disposals fell from 265 to 254 (in even thousands) in District Courts, which is attributable to diminished outturn of work by Munsifs.

A sixth Judge was appointed to the Chief Court during the last two months of 1897. The pending file of appeals in that Court rose from 1,502 to 1,757.

Important proposals for the modification of the law of further appeal and for the further extension of Small Cause Court jurisdiction, with a view to the curtailment of litigation, were formulated by a mixed Conference of Judicial and Executive officers in September of this year.

8. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—There was an apparent decrease in the total volume of crime in 1897 when compared with the figures for 1896; but the number of offences of each of the following classes admitted to have occurred was larger than the corresponding figure for any of the preceding five years:—Offences affecting life, wrongful restraint and confinement, kidnapping and abduction, robbery and dacoity, hurt, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, cheating and criminal trespass. A considerable increase in violent crime in the new colony on the Chenab Canal was doubtless due in part to difficulties in making the administration keep pace with the large increase in population. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts fell to 35, the lowest figure on record since 1890, while in Sessions Courts it was only 46 against 60 in 1896 and 61 in the preceding year. The percentage of appeals and revision proceedings in which accused persons were wholly or in part successful fell very markedly in the Chief Court, and the proportion of capital sentences confirmed rose largely, results which were attributed by the Judges to improved working on the part of the Police. The number of persons called upon to furnish security for their good behaviour remained at the same low figure as in 1896. An important proposal was formulated by a conference of officers which met in September for the reduction of the criminal case work of District Magistrates by providing for the conferment of enhanced powers on selected Magistrates of the 1st Class; and effect was given to this by legislation after the close of the year.

9. POLICE.—The growth of crime during the year 1897 is dealt with in the paragraph on the subject of the administration of Criminal Justice. Serious offences against the person increased largely in number, the total of murders in the Western Circle of the Province being as high as 441, as against an average of 294 in the years 1891—1895. Certain remedial measures, including the prohibition of the possession of daggers and pistols in the Pesháwar Division, have been under consideration. The percentage of cases of cognizable crime ending in conviction rose from 30 in 1896 to 33, and that of persons convicted from 58 to 62; but the percentage of stolen property recovered fell, particularly in the trans-Indus districts. While the number of judicial convictions of members of the Police Force decreased from 155 to 137, there were 2,133 departmental punishments against 1,517 in 1896. The Police Force did excellent service in connection with the frontier disturbances and with the plague operations in the Jullundur Division.

10. PRISONS.—The daily average jail population rose to 12,740, and this increase, together with the high price of food-grains, led to a rise in dieting charges from less than three, to over four, lakhs. The net cash earnings per

prisoner fell from Rs. 11-12-0 to Rs. 6-7-0, but a large portion of this decrease was due to the cessation of canal excavation at Chenáwan and the consequent closure of that jail. There was a marked diminution in punishments, particularly under the head of offences in relation to work, and discipline was satisfactorily maintained. General health was excellent: the rate per mille of daily average sick was 31 as in 1896, and that of deaths from all causes 16·33 against 15·69. Captain Macnamara, I.M.S., officiated as Inspector-General up to October 6th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bate, I.M.S., resumed charge of the office from that date.

11. REGISTRATION.—The immense increase which took place in the registration of documents in 1896-97 was maintained and even slightly surpassed in 1897-98, the numbers being 174,246 in the year under report against 125,701 and 170,533 in the two preceding years respectively. The scarcity which prevailed in 1896-97 continued of course until the spring harvest of 1897 had been harvested, and its result in the embarrassment of the agricultural classes and the debtor's necessity to settle outstanding claims by the transfer of property were naturally even more longlived.

The view put forward by the Inspector-General of Registration, that the great increase in registration business in the first five months of 1897-98 was due, at all events, in some districts and more particularly in those which were plentifully irrigated or otherwise fortunate in the rabi of 1897, to the anxiety of the professional money-lender to realize and the readiness of well-to-do zamíndárs to add to their possessions, appeared *primâ facie* to be borne out by the great preponderance of transfers by zamíndárs to zamíndárs, together with those by money-lenders to zamíndárs over transfers by zamíndárs to money-lenders in such districts as Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot.

The fall in the number of registrations of conditional sales (bai-bil-wafa) from 12,377 in 1896-97 to 8,008 in 1897-98 was a satisfactory feature of the year. The single district of Hissar accounted for the bulk of the decrease.

12. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities remained the same as last year. The elective system does not appear to be growing in popularity, as in the towns in which contested elections took place only 56 per cent. of the registered electors recorded their votes, as compared with 66·6 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 296 vacancies in elective seats which occurred during the year 174, or 57 per cent., were filled without a contest. But the merits or defects of Municipal administration do not, judging from experience, depend upon the interest or apathy of the electorate in the selection of members. Good results depend rather on the personal qualifications of those selected, whether by election or nomination, and more often perhaps on the efficiency of the Secretary and Municipal staff, and the degree of supervision exercised by the officers of Government. Such supervision is frequently called for to prevent favouritism on the part of Committees towards friends or relatives of members. Though the total income of the 148 Municipalities is large—Rs. 44,64,604 as compared with Rs. 43,36,009 in the previous year—there is not, except in the case of the largest towns, much option as to the

expenditure of this revenue. In nearly all the small Municipalities the income little more than suffices to meet the fixed charges for Police, Education, Medical, Sanitary and Conservancy Establishments, and the cost of collecting the octroi tax. Occasionally there is a surplus which admits of the carrying out of some project for the benefit of the town, but the greater portion of the income of Municipalities is expended subject to the control of, and in accordance with, the rules of the Provincial Education, Police and other Departments above mentioned. About three-fourths of the revenue is derived from taxation. The collections in the year under report were Rs. 2,30,000 in excess of the previous year, when the prevalence of scarcity affected the octroi income. The total Municipal debt is represented by a sum of 37 lakhs, of which 35½ lakhs have been borrowed from Government. Only 11 Municipalities have thus contracted loans, and five-sixths of the amount outstanding has been borrowed by the three Municipalities of Simla, Lahore and Delhi. Further loans for the construction of water-works are contemplated by these and other Municipalities.

13. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The Pipli Local Board was transferred from the Umballa to the Karnál District. Proposals were also approved for the abolition of Local Boards in Gurgaon and Umballa; otherwise no changes took place in the constitution of District and Local Boards. Little or no interest was taken in the elections held during the year as is evidenced by the fact that in many cases no candidate appeared and the seats had to be filled by appointment. Eleven District and 41 Local Boards held less than the requisite number of meetings, and in 15 District Boards only did the average attendance exceed 50 per cent. of the number of members. Sanitary Sub-Committees were instituted in six districts during the year. In other districts Sub-Committees for Finance and Education did useful work. Several Boards have almost exhausted their credit balances in consequence of the burden of famine and plague expenditure. On the whole the working of District Boards during this year has continued satisfactory, but in most cases the Local Boards have been found to be somewhat useless bodies, for which it is difficult to find employment, as the District Boards are practically in all cases competent to dispose of the available business without delegating their functions to subordinate Boards.

14. FORESTS.—Apart from alterations due to correction of areas as the result of more accurate surveys and estimates, the only important change during the year affecting the areas on the books of the Forest Department was the surrender of 49,000 acres of unclassed forests (36,000 acres in Lahore and 13,000 acres at Lyallpur on the Chenab Canal) for colonization purposes. In consequence, however, of the completion of the Forest Settlement of the rakhs in the Khusháb Tahsíl of the Shahpur District and the issue of a notification under Section 19 of the Forest Act constituting as Reserved Forest an area of 387,517 acres in that tahsíl heretofore recorded as Protected or Unclassed Forest, the total area of reserves in the Province has been increased by 33 per cent., and now amounts to 31 per cent. of the total area on the books of the Department. The Protected Forests are 41 per cent. of the whole, and the remaining 28 per cent. of the area consists of Unclassed State Forests.

It was decided during the year after full consideration to abandon the project of an irrigated forest reserve within the Chenab Canal Colony. Arboriculture in this tract will be confined to canal bank plantations and avenues.

Since the close of the year the Working Plan of the Kulu Forests has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Hitherto the work of the Forest Department in Kulu has been principally concerned with the arrangements for meeting the very heavy demands of right-holders for timber and other forest produce, and the net result as regards State revenue has been a loss. Now that the capabilities of the forests are known and it has been found that provision can be made for a moderate annual export of deodár timber, it is hoped that the Division will yield a small profit in future, or at any rate that the revenue will suffice to cover working expenses. In many of the Hill Divisions sylvicultural operations are directed to the promotion of the growth of deodár in mixed forests and the suppression of inferior species which interfere with it.

The number of forest fires was 366 as compared with 146 in the previous year, and the area burnt 47,950 acres as compared with 13,559 acres in 1896-97. The districts which suffered most were Hazára, Kángra and Kulu.

The revenue and expenditure of the year were Rs. 11,57,983 and Rs. 7,81,494, respectively, the surplus thus being Rs. 3,76,489 as compared with Rs. 3,20,834 in the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to 67 per cent. of gross revenue as compared with 70 per cent. in 1896-97. The surplus amounts to 33 per cent. of the gross receipts, and though in excess of any year since 1891-92, is still considerably below the record figure of Rs. 4,52,846 attained in the year 1888-89.

15. TRADE.—The remarkable expansion of trans-frontier trade noticed in last year's report was not maintained in 1897-98, the value of the total imports and exports having declined from 308 to 255 lakhs. The latter figure, however, shows an increase of 7 lakhs as compared with the total for 1895-96. The set-back, which may be temporary only, is due to the frontier troubles and also to the circumstance that the abnormally high prices of the famine year 1896-97 stimulated a brisk import trade in grain. More than half of the falling-off in the year under report occurs in the trade with Bajaur, which was interrupted for some months in consequence of the outbreak in Swat. Notwithstanding this interruption, it is remarkable that in 1897-98 as well as in the previous year the value of the trade with Bajaur considerably exceeded that with the whole of Afghánistán. It is evident that the inhabitants of the countries opened up by the Chitrál road fully appreciate the advantages of peaceful communication with India, and in the absence of the imposts which are gradually crushing out our trade with the Amír's territories there is every reason to look for an unchecked expansion in the trade over the Málakand Pass. Kashmír continues to absorb the greatest share of our trans-frontier trade, the figures having varied little during the year under report. The internal trade returns of the Province indicate a progressive yearly increase in the value of imports, which in 1897-98 amounted to 1,234 lakhs of rupees, but exports have not yet recovered from the effect of the unfavourable agricultural seasons of the famine year. The exports of the year under report were valued at 827 lakhs as compared with 1,126 lakhs in 1894-95. The tendency of imports to exceed exports is a feature which exhibits itself in the returns of recent years, and is largely due to heavy imports of silver bullion. The excess of exports over imports of food-grains declined to 150

thousands of tons in the famine year, but recovered to 214 thousands of tons in 1897-98. In 1894-95 the net exports of food-grains exceeded a million tons. The growing importance of Karáchi in the trade of this Province is a noticeable feature in the trade of the past triennial period. This port now absorbs 56 per cent. of the import trade and 71 per cent. of the export trade of the Punjab with the sea ports.

16. PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 51,66,559, or, if outlay on Imperial Military and Imperial Civil and expenditure under the head of Private Contributions be excluded, to Rs. 36,94,360. This does not include a sum of Rs. 5,56,671, which was spent on Famine Relief Works, besides a sum of Rs. 63,889 which was spent on the Jhelum Canal Works on behalf of the Irrigation Department.

Important Works.—The more important works in hand or carried out were:—

Imperial Military.—Re-roofing the Military buildings in Fort Para Chinar, Kurram Valley; improvement of the Khagan Valley Road; providing a water-supply at the encamping-grounds along the North-West Frontier Road; and a cart road from Bannu to Miran Shah and on to Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley.

Imperial Civil.—Construction of Civil buildings at Para Chinar; re-roofing the Militia Lines at Para Chinar; reconstructing the Imperial Public Works Secretariat buildings at Simla; and a new serai for civil offices at Wana.

Provincial.—Constructing tahsíls at Khángah Dográn and Lyallpur; a bridge over the Bungril Nullah, mile 10, Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; improving the Chársadda and Mardán Road; metalling and improving Moga-Bághaparána Road; rebuilding the spans of the Lyall Viaduct washed away in 1896; metalling and improving the roads from Amritsar to Ajnála and Mooltan to Bunderghát; additional defence works at Dera Ghází Khan.

District.—Metalling the Jagraon-Bassián Road and constructing the Sarsuti Canal and the Kaithal Rájbaha.

Municipal.—New school-house at Kaithal; a Town Hall at Hoshiárpur; Delhi intramural drainage scheme, Part II; additional reservoir at the Charot Nullah Pumps, Simla Water Works; drains in the town of Farídabad; and a water-supply to the town of Pind Dádan Khan.

Famine Relief Works.—The relief work on the Jhelum Canal was closed on 19th June 1897. Between April 1st and that date it gave employment to a daily average of 14,793 workers, exclusive of a daily average of 422 persons employed on sanitation and miscellaneous work. The total expenditure of all sorts was Rs. 3,90,995. Other relief works were carried on in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts, and included earthwork on the Delhi-Agra Railway, a ditch and bank boundary for the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, work on the Rangoi Channel, excavation of kankar and road tanks for the Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road, and work in connection with the storage tanks of the Bhiwáni Water Works. Two large tanks in the Ferozepore District were also put in hand.

17. IRRIGATION.—In last year's report it was noted that the canal-irrigated area of the year, 4,641,435 acres, was a record one. The record was again exceeded in 1897-98, the total area irrigated having amounted to 5,214,258 acres. In the case of every canal system except the Sirhind Canal an increase in irrigation is shown, the figures for the Bári Doáb, Chenab, Lower Sohág Pára and Sidhnai Canals among Major Works, and for the Inundation Canals of the Mooltan and Montgomery Districts among Minor Works being specially favourable. The revenue figures also exceed previous records, the income on all canals for the year having amounted to Rs. 1,36,44,815 as compared with Rs. 1,21,27,537 in the previous year. The canal revenue amounts thus to more than half the land revenue of the Province. In the case of Major Works the net revenue amounted to 10·35 per cent. on the capital expenditure to date as against 9·34 per cent. in the previous year. The return to the capital invested in Minor Works was 24·07 per cent. as against 13·51 per cent. in 1896-97. The Chenab canal gave a return of 7·34 per cent. on the capital invested to date, although fully one-half of the area commanded has yet to be brought under assessment. The actual irrigation of the year on this canal exceeded the forecast by 473,500 acres, or 141 per cent. The excavation of the Jhelum Canal, which was commenced as a famine relief work, is now being proceeded with, and surveys of the commanded area are in progress. The square system of survey, originally introduced by the late Colonel Wace with a view to render measurement work intelligible to the Village Accountants, has in the case of these colonization schemes become something more than a mere system of measurements. The square in the colony is the unit of tenure; it is the basis of the arrangements for distribution of water; it is the ground work of the uniform field demarcation, which has been adopted, and which immensely facilitates the record of areas irrigated and cropped; it is in fact the feature of the whole colonization system which more than any other contributes to its uniformity and smoothness of working and to its popularity with the colonists, and this view has influenced the Bombay officers who visited the Chenab Colony to recommend the adoption of the square system in connection with the Jamrao Canal colonization scheme in Sind.

The Pesháwar Canals Regulation, a much-needed measure, has been passed by the Government of India since the close of the year. It will probably be necessary to bring before the Provincial Legislative Council a similar measure applicable to the minor canals of the Province generally.

18. FINANCE.—As might have been expected in a year of good agricultural conditions and average general prosperity following upon one of famine and scarcity, the accounts of the financial year 1897-98 show a very large increase of revenue. The revenue collections rose from Rs. 4,14,51,000 to Rs. 4,39,75,000, or by about 25¼ lakhs, the increase in the Land Revenue alone, including the Provincial Rates, being not far short of 21¾ lakhs. The Stamp revenue, which in 1896-97 reached the unprecedentedly high total of Rs. 45,94,000—a result which it is feared indicates a regrettable increase of borrowing under the stress of the famine—fell to Rs. 44,03,000 under the altered conditions. *Per contra*, however, and to a great extent as a result of the improved prospects, the Excise and Income Tax collections increased from Rs. 21,92,000 and Rs. 13,24,000 to Rs. 23,47,000 and Rs. 13,95,000. Famine relief operations were continued during the first months of the year, more

especially in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts, where the distress had been acutest, and in addition to the expenditure on this account there was a considerable outlay on the operations for the prevention and suppression of the bubonic plague, which unfortunately established itself in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts. Plague expenditure has continued into the current year, and for the past two or three years Provincial Revenues subject to these special demands have only sufficed for the ordinary needs of the administration, but it is hoped that the burden of the famine and plague expenditure once removed, there will be no difficulty in bringing up to the required minimum the reserve balance of the Local Government, which at present is deficient by one-half, and providing adequately for the many reforms and improvements which are so urgently called for.

19. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year was on the whole a healthy one, and would have been a very healthy one for the Province at large but for sickness in a few districts. The birth-rate fell-off from 43·04 per mille in 1896-97 to 42·6 in 1897-98, which, however, still continued to be much higher than the rate registered in other Provinces in India. Owing to scarcity and consequent immigration, there was a decrease in the number of births registered in the districts of Hissar, Jhelum and Gujrát. In the frontier districts, with the exception of Peshâwar and Hazára, there was steady improvement in this respect, and in a few of the Municipal towns the birth-rate was very high. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 31·05 against 31·53 in 1896-97. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 11·6 per 1,000 of population. Malarial fever was common, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system were also prevalent. Relief for diseases of the eye was greatly sought after. Plague was returned for the first time in the village of Khatkar Kalán in the Jullundur District on the 17th of October 1897 and rapidly spread to neighbouring villages, so that it became necessary to declare the Nawashahr and Phillour Tahsíls of the Jullundur District, the Garhshankar Tahsíl of the Hoshiárpur District and the Phagwára Iláka of the Kapurthala State to be infected areas, and to put plague restrictions in force therein. Up to the end of the year 1897-98 there had been 2,681 cases with 1,536 deaths. As the summer advanced the disease abated, only a few dropping cases occurring, and could almost have been said to have died out when a further slight outbreak took place, two new villages and the Municipal town of Ráhon in the Jullundur District becoming infected. The cases, however, in these three places have been few. It is noticeable that although the disease has been existent in the Punjab for now over a year, it has not spread beyond the originally declared infected areas. There was a considerable falling-off in small-pox, the deaths having fallen from 45,084 in 1896 97 to 16,077 in 1897-98. The smallest number of deaths from this disease, 14 only, was registered in the Kángra District, which is the best vaccinated of all the districts in the Province. The Province was almost entirely free from cholera, only 622 deaths from this cause having been recorded, of which 538 occurred in the Hissar District. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year and one closed, leaving 268 in existence on the 31st of December 1897. The year was an unfavourable one for the opening of new dispensaries, the agricultural distress having made funds scarce with the local bodies which support these institutions. For the third year in succession there was a decrease in the number of in-door patients, which is attributed to the generally good health of the year and to a greater discrimination exercised in admissions. The daily average number of persons treated as in-door

patients approaches closely to that of the previous year, the figures being 1,786·61 for 1896 and 1,766·45 for 1897. The tendency on the part of women to attend at the dispensaries appears to be increasing. There was a slight increase in the attendance of out door patients; the average daily attendance having been 20,577·20 against 19,374·92 in the year 1897. There was a falling-off of 19,562 operations, which is said to be due to the disturbances on the frontier, which prevented patients coming from across the border, the pinch of scarcity, which prevented patients from meeting the smallest expense attendant on a visit to a dispensary, and the plague restrictions and inspections imposed in some places on travellers. At the close of the year there were 389 lepers, the same as in 1896, in the various asylums. The cost of their maintenance varied from Rs. 30-2-4 to Rs. 54-11-1 per head. There were 364 lunatics in confinement at the Lahore and Delhi Asylums on the last day of 1896 and 388 on 31st December 1897. A combined asylum for the Punjab to contain the inmates of both these institutions is now in course of construction at Lahore.

There was a large falling-off in the number of operations performed by the District Staff both in respect to primary and secondary vaccinations—a result that has been attributed to the insufficiency of the lymph supply, the high mortality among children, and to carelessness by the vaccination staff. It is also probable that the withdrawal of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who specially supervises the vaccination work, to plague duty had a good deal to do with the result. The whole matter is the subject of enquiry at the present moment. With regard to the quality of the work that was done, it may be said that in the case of both the District and Special Staff the percentage of successful results was better than in the previous year. A similar result followed the labours of the Cantonment Staff.

No schemes of what might be considered of large sanitary importance were concluded during the year. Some spirit of public enterprise was shown by a few individuals who constructed works for the public use, such as saráis, tanks and bathing ghâts, at their own expense There was only occasion for one meeting of the Provincial Sanitary Board.

20. EDUCATION.—During the year under report the number of Public Institutions fell by 1, or from 3,144 to 3,143; but the number of scholars rose from 183,738 to 184,990, or by 1,252. Private Institutions decreased by 312, or from 5,363 to 5,051, with a decline also in the scholars from 82,184 to 77,561, or by 4,623. In Public and Private Institutions taken together, there is a decrease of 3,371 in the scholars, giving now a total under instruction of 262,551, of whom 240,522 are males and 22,029 females, or 14·24 and 1·52 per cent. respectively of the number of school-going age. The fall in the Private Institutions, which was chiefly in the Rote Schools and Advanced Schools for Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, is attributed partly to the scarcity that prevailed during the year, and, in the Ráwalpindi Circle, the disturbances on the frontier, but chiefly to the growing preference of the people for the Public Schools, where a better education can be obtained.

Viewing the returns of the year according to the ethnical or creed distinction of the scholars, there was a rise of 2,627 Hindús under instruction, of 165 Others, and of 43 Europeans, but a fall of 6,118 Muhammadans and of

88 Native Christians. The fall on the side of the Muhammadans, in contrast with the considerable advance on the side of the Hindús, is remarkable. The greater part of the fall was in the Private, and especially the Rote, Schools, and is, consequently, not of very much significance; but as many as 1,564 of the diminished number of scholars belonged to Public Institutions. There can, however, be little doubt that the unusual circumstances of the last two years have pressed somewhat harder on the poorer Muhammadans than on the other large sections of the community. Taking attendance at Public Institutions as the most reliable test of progress, Muhammadans have 1 in every 14 boys at school, and 1 in every 196 girls; whereas Hindús have about 1 in every 7 boys, and 1 in every 87 girls, and Sikhs, a slightly larger proportion of boys than Hindús, and 1 in every 52 girls.

The total expenditure for the year on Public Instruction was Rs. 31,56,514, or Rs. 83,800 more than in 1896-97, the increase being wholly on *direct*, or tuitional, expenditure. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 9,791, and District Funds Rs. 19,756, less than in the previous year; whilst from the remaining sources the contributions were in every case larger. On the whole, Public Funds contributed Rs. 16,607 less, and Fees and Other Sources Rs. 1,00,407 more, than in 1896-97, the steady rise in Fees being especially satisfactory.

As regards University Education, the number of Colleges rose by 1 during the year, by the opening of the Khálsa College at Amritsar; but there was a decrease of 45 in the number of students,—14 in the Arts Colleges and 31 in the Medical College. The number of Colleges is now 11,—10 Arts Colleges and 1 Medical College; and the number of students 1,364. In the Intermediate Examination (Arts side), 258 passed out of 551, or 44·6 per cent., compared with 270 out of 489 in 1896-97. On the Oriental side, 5 out of 6 passed. In the B. A. Examination 142 passed out of 369, or 38·5 per cent., compared with 104 out of 309, or 33·6 per cent. Two out of 6 passed the B. O. L. Examination. Nine passed the M. A. Examination, compared with 16; and both candidates in the M. O. L. Examination failed. On the whole, the results are slightly less favourable than in the previous year. For the first time two candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination in Science, and both passed; and this, it is hoped, will be followed by a yearly increase in the same direction.

Turning to Secondary Education, the number of schools has increased by 23, and the number of scholars by 2,160. Of the new schools, 20 are Anglo-Vernacular, and 16 the result of private enterprise. The whole attendance at Secondary Schools is now 59,706, of whom 57 per cent. belong to Anglo-Vernacular and 43 per cent. to Vernacular Schools. The number learning English is 43 per cent. of the whole, and the number of agriculturists over 24 per cent. Of 3,153 at the High stage of instruction, all but 68 learn English; and of 16,852 at the Middle stage, 65 per cent. learn English. The average annual cost of educating a boy in Secondary Schools is Rs. 15-8-0, of which 40·5 per cent. was met from Public Funds and 59·5 per cent. from Private Sources, Fees alone contributing 45·8 per cent. of the latter. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools the average annual fee paid was Rs. 9-9-0; in Vernacular

Schools it was a little over Rs. 2. Scholarships were held by about 1 in 7 in High Departments, 1 in 10 in Middle Departments, and 1 in 261 in Primary Departments.

The number of Primary Schools for boys has fallen by 32, and the number of scholars by 1,573. The decline was wholly in the Indigenous and Elementary Schools in receipt of grants, and is accounted for as a reaction in favour of schools following the ordinary courses of instruction, and by the 'hard times.' The attendance on these schools is now 106,713, of whom 53,948, or just over 50 per cent., are agriculturists.

The report on the Training Institutions is very satisfactory. Higher attainments are now required for admission to the English Classes of the Central Training College with the best results. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, which is proof of the efficiency of this important part of the training. The addition of Drawing to the course of studies is specially noticed.

The reports on conduct and discipline, both in Schools and Colleges, continue satisfactory; and much attention is given to this most important matter. Difficulties occasionally exist in the teachers themselves; and, in some cases, want of harmony among teachers, which should be put down with a high hand, is still noticed; but as the Inspectors, without exception, report, "there is reason to believe that teachers are becoming more alive to the educative effect of their own example." The practice on the part of Inspecting Officers of estimating discipline and tone above examination results is altogether correct.

Much importance continues to be attached to the Boarding House system, as a means of discipline and moral influence. The returns give 259 such institutions existing at the end of the year with 7,202 inmates, and most of these are said to be fairly well equipped and efficiently supervised.

The remarkable progress in physical training, which has been noticed for several years past, still continues; and the attitude of the people has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation. All the Inspecting Officers attribute the most wholesome effects upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics.

On the whole the past year may be reckoned as one of progress. In all kinds of Public Schools the character of the teaching is reported to have generally improved, and examination results continue to be satisfactory. The expenditure from private sources and the income from tuition fees have risen considerably. With the increasing supply of qualified teachers discipline is being strengthened and greater attention paid to moral and physical training. Private enterprise is widening its scope, and there is a growing recognition of the value of technical and industrial education.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. [illegible]

HISTORICAL.

2. [illegible]

NATIVE STATES.

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93 and will not be noticed till 1903.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir W. Mackworth Young, K. C. S. I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—No changes have been effected in the arrangements for the political control of the Native States of the Punjab during the year under report.

4. Owing to the press of work occasioned by the risings on the frontier, the Lieutenant-Governor was prevented from visiting any of the Native States, with the exception of Kalsia and Dujána, which he visited in November and December 1897, and Baháwalpur, where he stayed for a few days in February 1898.

5. In practically every State the conclusion of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign on 22nd June was celebrated with great demonstrations of fervent loyalty. The frontier troubles also called forth remarkable demonstrations of loyalty from a number of the Native Chiefs. The offers from individual States of services in men or money, of animals for transport or of grain for feeding the troops are further noted below; they were all duly reported to the Government of India; and although their acceptance was in several instances impossible, this was not for want of appreciation of the loyal spirit by which they were prompted.

6. *Patiála.*—The financial condition of the Patiála State continues unsatisfactory. Sir Mackworth Young, however, will not relax his efforts to induce the Mahárája to keep his expenditure within due limits.

On hearing of the outbreaks on the frontier the Mahárája immediately placed the services of himself and his Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Government. The offer was cordially accepted, and the Mahárája was attached to General Ellis' staff on the Mohmand Expedition with a field troop of Imperial Service Patiála Lancers as a personal escort, while one battalion of the State's Imperial Service Infantry took part with credit in the expedition. The infantry were subsequently employed on the line of communications in Tirah. In recognition of his personal services and of the excellent conduct of his troops the honor and dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India have recently been conferred by Her Majesty on the Mahárája.

7. *Baháwalpur.*—The improvement in the health of His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur noted in last year's report continued so long as Surgeon-Captain Heard remained in attendance on him, but His Highness has now dispensed with Surgeon-Captain Heard's services. His Highness' eldest son, Sáhibzáda Mubárik Khán, continues his education at the Aitchison College with the most satisfactory results, and he obtained several prizes at the end of the winter term. He spent the summer vacation of 1897 touring in Kulu with his tutor, Mr. Evill. Several changes have been made or are impending among the high officials of the State, but it is too early yet to say what effects they will have on the efficiency of the administration. Syad Ibráhím Ali, who has held the post of Wazír since 1892, and is over 61 years of age, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mirza Jínd Vade Khán, formerly Finance Minister, whose whole official career has been spent in the service of the State. Among other changes may be noted the resignations of Maulvi Rahím Bakhsh, His Highness' Private Secretary, and of Rája Ataulla Khán, the Chief Judge. The latter has been succeeded by a Sub-Judge named Sheikh Allah Dád, who is an old official of the State. The Nawáb has recently applied for the services of Lála Behári Lál, Deputy Collector of Canals in the Muzaffargarh District, as Superintendent of the Canal Department in the State, and the Lieutenant-Governor regards this application, which the Government of India have been asked to sanction, as a satisfactory mark of His Highness' appreciation of the advantages of having an experienced official to control this important branch of the administration.

Like the other important Punjab Chiefs, the Nawáb hastened to place his Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Government for service on the frontier and was most anxious for their employment. The Government of India were obliged to decline his loyal offer, but the Nawáb was assured that on future occasions his wishes would not be forgotten. At the same time the State was enabled to render great assistance to the Government in the supply of transport animals for the frontier expeditions. No less than 4,480 camels were collected by the State officials, of which 1,176 were accepted for service together with 422 attendants; and the Government of India warmly acknowledged the valuable aid thus given.

8. *Jínd.*—The training and education of the young Rája of Jínd, who is now over 18 years of age, but is not yet fit to receive full powers, were the subject of a communication to the Government of India in July 1897. With the approval of that Government, in the place of Mr. Clarke, the Tutor who had hitherto supervised the Rája's education, Captain Bradshaw, an officer of some standing in the Punjab Commission, was appointed Tutor and Governor of the Rája to assist him to qualify himself to rule his State. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that under the supervision of Captain Bradshaw the young Rája already shows signs of improvement.

The Rája offered to the Government of India the services both of himself and his Imperial Service Troops on the occasion of the risings on the frontier. Owing to his youth it was thought inadvisable to allow the Rája to go to the front himself, but the offer of troops was readily accepted, and the Jínd Imperial Service Infantry were accordingly sent to join the Tirah Expedition. They there

saw more fighting and had harder work than any other of the Imperial Service Infantry Corps, and came through the ordeal with the greatest credit to themselves.

The Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jhakhal Railway scheme has progressed considerably during the year. The Government of India having intimated that they were prepared to undertake the construction and working of the railway for the States of Jínd and Máler Kotla on the same terms, except in regard to jurisdiction, as for the Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway, a draft agreement has been drawn up after discussion between the Manager of the North-Western Railway and General de Bourbel, whose employment by the Darbárs of the above-named States to assist them in framing the agreement was sanctioned by the Government of India, and it is hoped that the work of constructing the railway will be shortly taken in hand.

9. *Nábha.*—His Highness the Rája of Nábha administered his State with his usual ability during the year.

The Nábha Imperial Service Troops were employed on both the Tirah and the Boner Expeditions, and His Highness showed the keenest interest in their doings. They behaved with credit and received the commendations of the General Officer Commanding the 1st Division of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. In recognition of the services rendered by the Rája his salute was again raised by 2 guns to 15 guns as a personal distinction.

10. *Kapurthala.*—During the summer of 1897 His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala was absent in Europe, where he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign, and also visited the Czar of Russia in St. Petersburg and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. This year he again received permission to visit Europe, as the change had been recommended as necessary for his health by high medical authorities. The administration of his State is ably carried on by Sardár Bhagat Singh, C.I.E., in his absence. The Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah, being employed on the Kurram Moveable Column. On the 7th November 1897 they suffered a serious loss in the total destruction of a picquet of 35 men under Subadár Dewa Singh, who were cut off by the enemy during the withdrawal of the troops from a reconnaissance up the Kurmana defile and died fighting gallantly to the last. The Darbár cordially co-operated in the measures taken for the suppression of the outbreak of plague in the neighbourhood of the Phagwára Tahsíl, and their procedure was brought into line with that adopted in the adjoining British district of Jullundur.

11. *Mandi.*—The Rája of Mandi's health continued unsatisfactory, and he was unable to take much part in the affairs of the State. Mr. C. G. Fendall took his place in the appellate court, and the administration was ably supervised by the Wazír, Mián Udham Singh. The state of the finances is not, however, all that could be wished, the expenditure in the past year having been Rs. 57,000 over the income.

12. *Sirmúr.*—His Highness Rája Shamsher Parkásh, G.C.S.I., the Rája of Sirmúr, spent part of the summer in Simla, and while there his health improved, but he did not recover the power of speech. Since the

close of the year under report the Lieutenant-Governor has received with deep regret the news of his death. He has been succeeded by his elder son Rája Surandar Bikram Parkásh, who had for the last four years continued to administer the State with great ability. He carefully supervised every branch of the administration, and the Commissioner of Delhi reports that the institutions of the State generally would be a credit to a British district. The State's Imperial Service Sappers under the command of Major Bír Bikram Singh, the second son of the Rája, were employed in the Tirah Expedition, and earned the thanks of Government. They are an efficient body of men, and their Commandant devotes himself to their interests. The recent conferment on the latter of the rank of Honorary Captain in the Indian Army, with the honor of a C. I. E., is a suitable recognition of his services.

13. *Maler Kotla.*—The mental condition of the Nawáb continued as before, and the State remains under the able administration of the Nawáb of Loháru. The elder son is still at the Aitchison College with Mr. Clarke of Cambridge University as his private tutor. The younger son remains under the tuition of a governess. In the course of the year the fourth daughter of the Nawáb was married to the Nawáb of Kunjpura. The State's Imperial Service Sappers took part in the Tirah Expedition. They were ably commanded by Sardár Mehr Muhammad Khán, and the general conduct and condition of the corps earned the warm encomiums of the British officers with whom they served.

14. *Farídkot.*—The health of the Rája of Farídkot continued to be bad, and he was periodically visited by the Civil Surgeon of Ferozepore. His ill-health culminated in his death on 21st August 1898. The Government of India have agreed to the recognition of his elder son, Rája Balbír Singh, as Rája of Farídkot, but he was reported to be in very bad health last year. The late Rája recently decided to send his younger son, the Kanwar Sáhib, a youth of about 19 years of age, to the Aitchison College, and Mr. Bradley, a retired Executive Engineer, has been appointed his private tutor. The Rája was very anxious that his Imperial Service Troops should be employed in the frontier operations, and was much disappointed when the Government of India found themselves unable to accede to his request. An offer to send a large quantity of grain and flour for the use of the troops was also declined with regret.

15. *Chamba.*—The Rája of Chamba's health was indifferent during the year. The long-standing dispute between His Highness and certain disaffected villagers in his State in regard to the payment of revenue has at last been satisfactorily settled. The Rája was anxious to show his loyalty to the British Government by sending a large quantity of grain to Pesháwar for the use of the troops employed in the frontier operations, but the offer, like other offers of a similar kind, had to be declined.

16. *Suket.*—The state of affairs in Suket is somewhat unsettled. In July 1897 Syad Abdulla was appointed Wazír after the post had been vacant for six months. Strained relations continue between the Rája and his relatives, and complaints on other matters have also been received.

17. *Kalsia.*—The management of the State by the Council continues satisfactory. The Sardár, who shows considerable promise, is being educated at Chhachrauli, and in the course of the year, accompanied by his tutor and the Senior Member of Council, paid visits to Delhi, Agra and Mathra. The Sardár offered Government a lakh of rupees as a contribution towards the expenses of the frontier operations, or in the alternative some 50 mules for transport. The latter offer was readily accepted by the Government of India. The Sardár further proposed to maintain a small transport train on a permanent footing; but, while fully appreciating the loyal spirit which prompted the offer, Government has decided to defer consideration of the proposal till the young Chief has attained his majority.

18. *Pataudi.*—The Nawáb being deprived of financial control takes little or no interest in the affairs of the State. His health has been bad, and it was found necessary to place him under the treatment of a European Doctor. The supervision of the administration by Khán Bahádur Karím Ali Khán continued to give satisfaction.

19. *Loháru.*—The Nawáb of Loháru continued to administer his State with his usual ability, and his services received during the year recognition from Government by the grant of the title of K.C.I.E. As a contribution to the transport required for the troops 211 camels with a number of attendants were supplied by the State for service on the frontier. Many of these animals were purchased by the State, and it is proposed to make them the nucleus of a small camel transport corps.

20. *Dujána.*—The State of Dujána as usual gave no trouble. The Nawáb asked to be allowed to supply 200 oxen and ponies for service on the frontier, but was informed that the Government of India did not see their way to accepting his loyal offer.

21. *Simla Hill States.*—The Rája of Biláspur continued to administer his State with ability and success. The bridge over the Sutlej which was swept away by a flood has been restored by the Public Works Department on a new plan, and should be safe from even the highest floods in future.

The affairs of Bashahr were in a troubled state during the year. An outlying pargana named Dodra Kowar has been in open revolt, its Wazír, Ran Bahádur Singh, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Tika Sáhib Rugnáth Singh, C.I.E., who conducted the administration on behalf of his father the Rája. In September last the Tika sent a force of 500 men to enforce State authority in the pargana and to collect arrears of revenue, but the villagers resisted, and the force was repulsed with some loss of life. No further steps were taken against Dodra Kowar, but in course of time the Tika managed to arrest some of the chief men of the pargana, including the Wazír himself. In February 1898, however, before these men could be tried, the Tika himself died, enquiry showing that death was due not to foul play as at first suspected, but to the recurrence of an old disease. The old Rája thereupon in contravention of his previous arrangement resumed the exercise of authority and released all the Dodra Kowar prisoners. The Superintendent of Hill States was obliged to intervene, and as the result of his action a British official named Mangat Rám has been established at Rámpur as chief Wazír.

The condition of Nálagarh State showed little improvement. The Rája dismissed his cousin, Bhagwán Singh, who represents the elder branch of the family, from the post of Wazír, and appointed in his place his own brother and presumptive heir, Jogindar Singh, who, though well-intentioned, has little energy of character. The settlement is proceeding fairly satisfactorily under Lála Gopi Chand.

Affairs at Keonthal came to a crisis during the year under report. Eight parganas continue in open revolt against the demand for revenue and *begár*, and the Rája being entirely unable to enforce his authority it has been decided to deprive him of all share in the administration, and to offer him the alternatives of allowing a Manager of the State to be appointed with full powers or of retiring from the State and living somewhere in British territory, the British Government being left to make such arrangements as they may consider necessary for the State's administration. If the Rája accepts the first alternative, which is probable, a British official will be appointed as Manager, the Rája's son being at present unfit to be entrusted with any authority.

Affairs in Bághal have been uneventful. Some slight trouble has been given by the subjects of the Rána of Baghát, who object to the acquisition by Government of land and other property for the Subáthu Water Works, and on one occasion an officer of the Military Department was assaulted. Some unrest apparently still exists, and the Rána has been called on for an explanation.

In Kumhársain, where the Rája continues unfit to govern, a new Wazír has been appointed, as Mangat Rám, the former Wazír who had managed the State very well, has been transferred to Bashahr. In Bhajji affairs have much improved; the Wazír, Sukh Lál, has been removed, and a small council of Ahlkárs appointed to administer the State under the superintendence of the Rána. The latter has become reconciled to his two brothers, who have had their jágírs restored to them.

In Jubbal the Rána, a weak man devoted to Pandits, on whom he wastes large sums of money, leaves the management of affairs to the Wazír, Bhagwán Dás, who possesses considerable ability. In Kunhiár the administration of the State is in the hands of two first cousins of the old Thákur. The affairs of Mailog, Balsan, Dhámi, Kuthár, Mángal, Bíja, Darkuti, Taroch and Sángri gave little or no trouble during the year. The Thákur of Mailog has been gratified by the conferment of the title of Rána as a personal distinction.

Of the Feudatory States the only ones that need be mentioned are Kanaiti, Koti, Theog and Ghund. In Kanaiti the Manager, Síta Rám, has done fairly well, but the Ráni and her party are anxious to get rid of him. The stubborn attitude of the Rána of Koti on the question of the cession of jurisdiction over the new catchment area of the Simla water-supply continues; and the possible extension of Simla over parts of his territory is likely to create fresh difficulties with the Rána. In Theog a new settlement has been started by the Thákur, who is well-meaning. In Ghund affairs under the Thákur were in such a bad state that it was necessary to appoint a Manager to restore order.

In connection with the risings on the frontier offers of services were received from the Rája of Bághal, the Ránas of Baghát and Bhajji, and the Tika

of Bashahr. An offer of money or men was made by the Rána of Jubbal, and offers of money alone by the Rája of Biláspur and the Thákur of Mailog. These offers could not be accepted, but the Chiefs were thanked by Government for the loyal spirit which they had shown.

PUNJAB BORDER.

22. The past year has been remarkable for the greatest political upheaval and the most widespread hostile coalition against the British Government that has been known since the annexation of the Punjab brought us into contact with the independent tribes of the present North-West Frontier. Disturbances began with the attack by the Madda Khels on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar. The next outbreak occurred in the sphere of our latest extension of control, the Swat Valley, where the Yusafzai clans, aided by contingents from Boner on the east and the Utman Khel on the west, made a desperate attack on the position at Malakand and the Chakdarra post, but were beaten off after several days' severe fighting in which the losses of the tribesmen were estimated at 3,700 killed. The scene of these latter events being beyond the political jurisdiction of the Punjab Government, this uprising is only alluded to as the first act in hostilities which spreading west and southward soon roused the Mohmands, Afrídís and Orakzais to war with the British Government. Their punishment was not long delayed, and before the end of the year British forces had visited and traversed their country from the Boner Valley to the Utman Khel and Mohmand hills and the high mountain glens of Tirah. A similar punishment was meted out to the Madda Khels by the Tochi Field Force.

I.—HAZARA.

23. The Hazára border was a striking contrast to the rest of the frontier of the Peshávar Division. It was undisturbed from the head of the Kagan Valley to the southern spurs of the Black Mountain, and there is happily little to record about the clans who march with British territory from Chilás to Torbela. In Allahi the old feud between Arsala Khán and Bahádur Khán continues unabated. Arsala Khán, though blind and in extreme old age, retains his predominant influence. Since his punishment during the expedition of 1838 he has been a friendly and well-behaved neighbour, and was recently instrumental in restoring some cattle stolen in the only offence committed in the past year on the whole length of the Hazára border.

24. *Tikri, Deshi, Nindhar.*—Amír Khán of Batagram, leading man among the Dodal Swathís, has been at feud with other sections in Nindhar. Their fighting is usually unimportant: as soon as one section threatens to become too strong a redistribution of parties restores the balance of power. In Tikri Muqarrab Khán, son of the old Chief Ghaffár Khán of Trand, has established himself firmly, and for the while defeated his family rival Rahím Khán of Chirmang. In Pharári the only point worth notice is the gradual increase in the power of the Chagharzai immigrants; originally tenants they have become practically landlords and in time will probably overshadow the Sayads whom they already outnumber.

25. *Isazai.*—The Hassanzai and Madda Khel are still at feud. Háshim Ali Khán remains in exile at Jabbo, powerless and dependent on the charity of his neighbours—a striking object lesson of the result of incurring the displeasure of Government. For the past seven years a Border Police post has been peaceably maintained on the further slopes of the Black Mountain at Seri, the head-quarters of the Khán Khel of the Hassanzai, formerly our most troublesome neighbours. This fact and the peaceful attitude of the Hassanzai, Akazai and Chagharzai of the River bank during the excitement and disturbances of the past year may be claimed as proof of the satisfactory settlement made with the Black Mountain clans in 1891.

II.—PESHAWAR.

26. *Boner.*—The Bonerwáls, mostly of the Salarzai section, and men of Chamla joined in the attack on Malakand in July; after the dispersion of the clansmen, when the arrival of supports enabled the Malakand Field Force to take the offensive, the Bonerwáls retired. It was, however, necessary to punish them for their unprovoked hostility. Accordingly they were ordered to surrender 600 guns and to pay a fine of Rs. 11,500, while 100 guns, as many swords and Rs. 1,500 were demanded from Chamla. To enforce these terms troops under General Sir B. Blood assembled at Sangao early in January; on the 7th the Tanga Pass was stormed; no further opposition was encountered; the force entering by the Tanga and Pirsai routes traversed and surveyed during the next twelve days the whole of Boner with the exception of the Makhuzai Valley; compliance with the terms imposed was secured in full, the clansmen were further punished by having to supply grain and fodder for the troops, and the force having thoroughly raised the *parda* of Boner returned to British territory on the 19th by the Ambela Pass.

The Hindústáni colony, which of late years had settled within Amazai limits, gave no trouble; a portion of them who started to fight being turned back by the Daulatzais. They have since left Mahaban and settled with the Ferozai Chagharzai higher up the Indus Valley.

27. *Khudo Khel and Gaduns.*—Of these minor clans it is only necessary to record that they sent contingents to aid the Yusafzais of Swat, but the news of the defeat of the tribesmen at Landakai sent them back to their homes. The Khudo Khel were fined Rs. 2,000 and the Gaduns Rs. 2,500, and they were made further to surrender 150 guns and 200 swords and 200 guns and 200 swords respectively and standards of Dagi Talate and Chinglai and of Gandap and Bisak.

28. *Ránizai, Utman Khel.*—These clans are under the management of the Political Officer, Swat and Dir. It is sufficient to state here that for their share in the fighting in Swat a column was sent into the Laman, the slopes of the hills towards Pesháwar, and exacted a fine of Rs. 2,000 and the surrender of 300 guns and as many swords.

29. *Mohmands.*—The excitement roused by the fighting in Swat in July spread to this clan, and early in August the Adda Mullah appeared in the Halimzai Valley of Kamáli with a large lashkar composed of Baizai Mohmands, of men from Lálpura and the Ningrahar District in Afghánistán. It was hoped that the clans in receipt of allowances from Government would refuse passage through

their limits; in the end, howevêr, fanaticism and excitement carried them away, and the lashkar, reinforced by contingents of Halimzai, Dawezai, Utmanzai and Isa Khel and Burhan Khel of Pandiáli and headed by the Mullah, attacked Shankargarh, a small Hindu town and mart, plundered and burnt it on the 7th August. The fort adjoining the town was resolutely defended by the garrison of Border Police aided by the Police from the thána, which was also burnt.

Troops from Pesháwar arrived on the 8th; on the 9th an action ensued in which the Mohmand lashkar was broken and driven in rout to the hills, losing many men in a brilliant charge by the XIIIth Bengal Lancers over very difficult ground. To punish the clan for this unprovoked and audacious act of war an expedition was sent into their hills in September, which, co-operating with a column from Bajaur, traversed the hills and valleys of the Halimzai, Khwaezai, Utmanzai and Dawezai up to the confines of Mitai and the watershed of the Kunar river. Fines aggregating about Rs. 18,600 were recovered, 95 rifles, 1,070 jezails and 850 swords were taken, and the tribes further punished by having to supply grain and fodder free while the column was in their country.

III.—KHAIBAR.

30. The Afrídís catching the infection from the Mohmands rose in their turn under the leadership of Syad Akbar, the Aka Khel Mullah. On the 23rd August a large lashkar which had collected in Bára poured over into the Khaibar, attacked, seized and burnt all the posts held by the Khaibar Rifles below Ali Masjid; on the 24th they captured Ali Masjid, and on the following day the fortified serai or fort at Landi Kotal. The last was defended for a while owing to the loyal example and conduct of a Malikdín Khel Subadár, Mursal, who was shot while faithfully and gallantly discharging his duty, but on his death the Afrídís in the garrison opened the gates to their clansmen outside, and the fort was plundered and burnt. The tribal gathering then dispersed to their homes in *Bazár*, Bára and Tirah, but once committed to hostilities the Afrídís joined the Orakzais in raids into British territory on the Kohát side and in the Miranzai Valley.

To punish them for this wanton outbreak a large force consisting of two Divisions with five Brigades entered Tirah from the Samána, and after passing through Orakzai country occupied successively the various valleys and glens of the Afrídi highlands. It is beyond the scope of this report to give an account of the fortunes of the Tírah Field Force. It will suffice to say that active military operations ceased in the end of December, when the troops were concentrated in the Khaibar, at Jamrúd, and near the lower end of the Bára Valley. After three months of negotiations at Jamrúd a fine of nearly Rs. 50,000 and some 760 rifles was recovered from the Afrídís.

When the Tirah Expeditionary Force was broken up at the end of the year under report the following terms imposed by Government still remained unfulfilled:—

(*i*) Surrender of rifles and other property captured by Afrídís during the war; 70 Lee-Metfords and 20 Martinis; value at usual rates Rs. 30,200.

(*ii*) Compensation for property plundered in the Khaibar (excluding value of buildings destroyed) Rs. 28,600.

(*iii*) Surrender of some 50 rifles carried off by deserters from regiments, and some 77 rifles taken by deserters of the Khaibar Corps.

Many of the rifles in (*iii*) have since been given up.

IV.—KOHAT.

31. *Adam Khels.*—In spite of the excitement and disturbances on the frontier to the north and west, the Jowákís, Ashu Khels and Kohát Pass Afrídís behaved well under considerable temptation, and in circumstances calculated to try their wisdom and good sense they remained loyal to their engagements. There was a constant stream of traffic along the road from Khushálgarh to Kohát, the base of the great Tirah Expeditionary Force, but no offence was committed by the Jowákís. Similarly, the Kohát Pass was freely used for passage of troops, baggage and transport trains ; no friction was felt and no trouble reported.

32. *Orakzais.*—This powerful clan possessing the hills which bound Kohát on the north to the extremity of Miranzai were not slow to follow the example of the Afrídís, and commenced hostilities within a few days of the outbreak in the Khaibar. In August the Daulatzais attacked and captured the Border Police post at Muhammadzai, a few days later the Shinawari post at the foot of the Samána below Gulistan fell, and other posts. Lakka and Saifaldarra had to be evacuated and were burnt by the clansmen ; a large gathering of both Gar and Samil tribes surrounded Fort Lockhart, the central and largest post, and later an attack was made on Fort Gulistán, which was besieged for some days, while the post of Saragarhi was captured by the insurgents on 12th September and its garrison of 21 men of the 36th Sikhs killed. By the 14th September a relieving column marched up the Samána from Hangu, cleared the hill of the enemy, and drove them back to the Khánki Valley.

To punish the Orakzai the Tirah Expeditionary Force was despatched in October ; Dargai was captured on the 20th, the Khánki Valley occupied on 21st, and on the 29th the force marched over the Sampaga Pass into the Mastura Valley, the summer head-quarters of the Ali Khel, Mishti, Shekhán and Daulatzai. A fine of Rs. 30,000 and 500 breech-loading rifles was recovered from the Orakzai, and the tribe were kept under blockade for some time while proceedings were being taken against the Afrídís.

V.—KURRAM.

33. In August the Sadda post was threatened by a large body of Massuzai Orakzais ; owing to the widespread excitement among the frontier clans it was not found possible to detach troops from Pára Chinar, the head-quarters, and the Maliks of Lower Kurram were called on to raise their retainers to defend this part of the valley. It is satisfactory to record that the men of Kurram, Turi and Bangash, Sunni and Shiáh alike, answered the summons with loyalty and alacrity, and until the arrival of troops from Kohát held the posts and the line of communication with India. As an instance of the spirit they showed may be mentioned the conduct of the Malli Khel Turís ; on 1st September the Balish

Khel post was beset by a Massuzai lashkar who were on the point of forcing an entrance, when a small body of 60 Malli Khels coming to the rescue charged the enemy without hesitation and drove them away.

The loyal behaviour of the people of Kurram was rewarded by a remission of part of the land revenue demand for the spring harvest of 1898, and the Maliks and leading men were honored with khillats presented by the Lieutenant-Governor in public Darbár in Kohát in March 1898. Advantage was also taken of this occasion to present khillats to the Native gentlemen and officials who had rendered good service in the Mohmand, Boner and Tirah Expeditions, or in maintaining peace within the border and collecting supplies.

Of the independent tribes on the eastern and north-eastern border of Kurram the conduct and punishment of the Orakzai have been noticed above. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Tirah Expeditionary Force to send a column into the Pára Chamkanni country, and that clan were punished by the destruction of their towers and settlements in the Tabai glen. Unfortunately in an advance up the Khurmana Valley a party of Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops attached to the Kurram Field Force losing their way were overpowered and massacred; in this affair the Kháni Khel Chamkannís captured some 30 Martini rifles which it has not been possible to recover.

That the wave of fanaticism and political hostility which overran the frontier from the Indus to Tirah and the Samána did not spread further south was due in great measure to the prudent attitude of Chikai, who kept his clan, the Zaimusht, in firm control, and to the loyal gallant behaviour of the men of Kurram. The conduct of the Zaimusht was specially satisfactory, as they abut on a weak and unguarded section of the main road from Kohát to Kurram, and had they risen communications would have been seriously endangered.

34. The Civil administration of the Kurram Valley made steady and quiet progress. Excellent work has been done in the Civil Hospital, which is growing yearly more popular and useful. The village schools are flourishing, and the Turís have begged for a Middle School at Pára Chinar where education of a higher grade may be open to their sons. The land revenue, nominally about Rs. 50,000, is light, and has been collected with ease; the tolls, which are sold to a lessee, fetched Rs. 12,050.

35. The Kurram Militia were called upon to take an active part in the defence of the valley and in the operations of the column which entered the Chamkanni country by the Khurmana defile. The spirit and steadiness shown in many engagements with superior numbers of Massuzai, as well as their patience and discipline under circumstances entailing much hardship and exposure, won for them high credit, and were suitably acknowledged in orders published by the Officer Commanding the Kurram Moveable Column.

VI.—The Tochi Valley.

1.—*General.*

36. The general features of the year under report were the attack on Mr. Gee's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897 and the punitive expedition against the Madda Khels which followed it. The expedition lasted from the

beginning of July 1897 to the 15th January 1898. Before the close of the year more than half of the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on the Madda Khels had been collected, and the surrender of 6 (including Sadda Khán, the leading man of the tribe) out of 17 men demanded by Government obtained. It remained to collect the rest of the fine, also Rs. 9,000, the value of miscellaneous property lost at Maizar, to recover 4 Government rifles, or Rs. 2,000 in lieu thereof, and to obtain the surrender of the other 11 ringleaders. A regrettable incident of the expedition was the fracas which occurred on the 7th July 1897 between the military garrison and the levies of the Saidgi Post. Four levies were killed and 10 wounded. Rupees 5,000 were sanctioned as compensation by Government, and were paid to the wounded levies and the heirs of those who were killed.

37. During the expedition all parts of the Kazha were visited by troops. A column also traversed part of Shawal and another marched from Miram Shah by the Ghureshti to the Khetu and returned by Spinwam to Idak. The Afghán boundary pillars between Dotoi and Laram were repaired. The Kabul Khel country between the Khetu and the Kurram was surveyed, and the survey of the Khaisor corrected by the Survey Department. The Bannu Datta Khel cart-road was commenced during the expedition, and by the end of the year was practically completed as far as Miram Shah. The Datta Khel permanent levy post was commenced in August 1897 and finished about the end of the year under report. The Civil Dispensary at Miram Shah increased in popularity with Wazírís as well as Daurís. Medical arrangements were also made at Datta Khel on receipt of sanction to an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to one of the Military Hospital Assistants for Civil work. During the continuance of the expedition the Tochi Valley was under the direct management of the Government of India. Shortly after its reversion to the Government of the Punjab it was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor, who received a Wazíri Jirga at Miram Shah on the 11th March and a Dauri Jirga at Idak on the 12th March 1898. At the former His Honor released Dande Khán, one of the men surrendered by the Madda Khels, who had been acquitted of blame in connection with the Maizar attack.

2.—*Daur*.

38. A number of petty offences against Government, such as wire-cutting and firing of single shots by night into posts, occurred during the expedition. Fifteen of these were more important, *viz.*, 6 offences which occurred before the Maizar affair and 9 which followed after it. The latter number includes a raid which was made on the 31st July 1897 upon camels belonging to various owners in the employment of the Commissariat Department while grazing in the Dande plain about 4 miles from Miram Shah. Two hundred and fifty-four camels were looted and driven into Khost by the raiders, who were Khostwáls. Four of the raiders were killed by the military grazing guard.

39. Altogether 106 cases of offences against Government British subjects and travellers within the limits of Daur were dealt with during the year; of these 4 were of murders, 3 of hurt, 40 of thefts and robberies, 26 of wire-cutting, and 17 of firing into Government posts. Government fines amounting to Rs. 5,015-5-3 were imposed, and compensation amounting to Rs. 4,949-8-0 was

assessed in these cases. Tribal criminal cases disposed of during the year were 194 in number, and in these the Government fines amounted to Rs. 2,405, and the compensation to complainants to Rs. 4,453-8-0. Fourteen of these were cases of murder, 5 of hurt, 4 of house-breaking, 62 of theft and robbery, 24 of simple hurt, and 26 miscellaneous; 8 related to women, and 51 were proceedings for security to keep the peace. In addition to the above Government and tribal criminal cases, 280 civil cases of a tribal nature were decided.

40. Out of the Rs. 8,000 revenue of Daur (Rs. 6,000 Khálsa plus Rs 2,000 inám) Rs. 7,954-13-3 were realized. Both harvests in Daur were good and the cultivated area in Lower Daur continued to increase.

41. On the whole the attitude of the Daurís during the expedition was satisfactory, and in consideration of the demands made on them and of their generally good behaviour, Rs. 1,500 of the revenue of Daur for the year 1898 were remitted by the order of Government.

3.—*Wazíris.*

42. Excluding the attack at Maizar, Government cases against Wazírís during the year numbered 57, and Wazíri tribal cases settled were 103. Of the former, 3 were murders, 27 thefts or robberies; of the latter 11 were murders, 2 riots, 1 house-breaking, 12 hurt, and 27 thefts or robberies and 7 proceedings for security to keep the peace. In the Government cases fines proper amounted to Rs. 7,305-12-0 exclusive of the Maizar fine, and compensation to injured persons to Rs. 2,382-14-0. In tribal cases fines proper were Rs. 28 and compensation Rs. 2,019.

43. Two important cases pending from the previous year were settled. The fine of Rs. 900 on account of the murder of Honda Rám, Levy Muharrir of Sheranni, the distribution of which has been assigned as one of the immediate causes of the Maizar outbreak, was paid up by the Madda Khel after their submission in November 1897, and Rs. 2,500 on account of the murder, with robbery, of Niáz Muhammad, camel sowár of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was realized from the Khiddar Khels, Manzar Khels and Ismail Khels.

44. The Tori Khels and Mohmit Khels were concerned in some of the most serious offences of the year. The Khiddar Khel section of the Mohmit Khels behaved well, and the Manzar Khels did not conduct themselves badly. The Ger Madda Khels were in a state of open hostility against Government for about five months, and the Kazhawáls evidently sympathised with them, but both sections made a thorough submission in November 1897.

4.—*Mahsúds.*

45. Sixty-seven offences in the Tochi laid to the charge of Mahsuds by Wazírís and Daurís await settlement. A number of these offences are undoubtedly committed by various Mahsúd tribes, especially the Jalál Khels, whom it has not been possible hitherto to call to account. The rest are committed by Wazírís and are wrongly attributed to Mahsúds. It has been arranged that all these cases should be taken up in the cold weather of 1898-99 in a joint jirga of Wazírís and Mahsúds, and the responsibility definitely fixed on some tribe in every case.

VII.--Bannu.

46. The year has been an unusually quiet one in regard to border offences, for, with the exception of a very serious camel raid at Islám Chauki on the road to the Tochi, the crimes committed by trans-border folk have been few and comparatively insignificant. The raid on the camel convoy at Islám Chauki is directly attributable to the military operations in the Tochi Valley.

47. The Háthi Khel Wazírís have maintained their reputation for orderliness, and there have been no offences recorded against them during the year. The Nekzan Khels and Umarzais have also had no cases against them.

48. Two camels were seized in an Isperka hamlet in Muhammad Khel territory and carried off across the border. Two Isperkas were accused of the crime, and the value of the camels stolen has been recovered. No other offences have been recorded against the tribe. A fine of Rs. 1,200 is due by them for the offence recorded in last year's report, in which the villagers of Gumbatti, a village just across the border, took part. Only some Rs. 50 odd have as yet been recovered. Their crops in British territory are now under attachment, and the balance of the fine will be recovered from the whole Isperka tribe in accordance with the decision pronounced in the case.

49. There is no case against the Muhammad Khels. In one case in which seven donkeys were raided from their territory and carried off through the Baran Pass local responsibility was enforced against the section as actual offenders were not discovered. Most of the value of the donkeys stolen has already been recovered. The quarrel between the Shadakka and Khundi Khel Muhammad Khels has broken out afresh. The former circulate between the Tochi and Gurbaz in Khost, and the latter are settled in Bannu District in the cold weather and go to Shawal in the hot season. No offences were committed in British territory in prosecution of the quarrel.

50. The raid of 176 camels which occurred during the expedition on the 20th July 1897 near Islám Chauki on the road to the Tochi occurred in the territory of the Bakka Khels. The raid was committed by certain Bakka Khel outlaws, Khostwáls, &c., all residents of the Amír's territory. The raided camels were taken through the Baran Pass, and local responsibility would have been enforced against the Muhammad Khels had it not been for the fact that the raid was committed during the field operations of the Tochi Expedition, and the actual offenders, who are in the Amír's territory beyond the reach of the sections responsible for the pass, were identified or traced. Other offences committed through the Bakka Khel passes were the theft of two camels from Bannu, of four donkeys at Islám Chauki, of a camel and other property on the Bannu-Tochi road, and of four camels from the Jáni Khel grazing-ground. About Rs. 1,300 have been recovered from the Bakka Khels in fines in the past year, and some Rs. 500 are in course of realization.

51. The Jáni Khels have behaved better than their fellow Utmanzais, the Bakka Khels; there is only one offence against them, the theft of a horse from Nar. There are no offences to record against the Bhitannís. The behaviour of the tribe has been excellent.

VIII.—Southern Waziristan.

52. The most noticeable feature during the year under report is the large increase in the number of civil and criminal cases brought up for settlement to our officers. During the year 145 cases were reported or brought up for settlement as against 37 in the preceding year. In all the 145 cases, with the exception of a few petty theft cases, both complainants and accused or defendants are trans-frontier men. In the Gomal, Bhitanni, Shiráni and Zhob tracts there has been an increase in the number of offences committed with a corresponding increase in the value of the property stolen. The increase may be attributed to the high prices of food-grains which prevailed during the year in the hills, and to the generally disturbed state of the border owing to the troubles on the Peshâwar and the Kohât borders. The pending cases from the previous year amounted to 86, of which 29 were offences committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District and 57 in the protected hill tracts. Of the Dera Ismail Khan cases 19 have been settled, leaving 10 still pending. Of the other cases, 42 have been settled, leaving a balance of 15. As regards cases indicating distinct hostility or ill-will to Government the past year bears a fairly clear record, the only serious case which occurred being the burning of Commissariat grass at Wána on March 21st last. The case has since been settled and the actual offenders punished.

53. A remarkable feature of the year has been the generally quiet attitude of the Mahsúds during a period of disturbance which has involved very nearly the whole of the rest of the border. In spite of one or two half-hearted attempts on the part of the Mullah Powindah to raise trouble, the Mahsúds have as a whole remained undisturbed both by the wave of fanaticism which swept the northern tribes from Boner to Kurram and also by the Madda Khel outbreak in their immediate vicinity. The Maliks (headmen) have as a whole worked well and done their best during the period to restrain their sections from committing acts of hostility against Government.

54. The settlement of the Ahmadzai-Dotani disputes in regard to land in Wána and Spin was made in the beginning of the year and has worked very well in practice. Owing mainly to inter-sectional jealousies and disunion the arrangement made with the Sulemán Khels for payment of tirni fell through, and in view of the unsettled state of the frontier generally it was not considered advisable to push the matter through by sending an enumerating party into Zarmelan.

55. The levies are gradually improving both in *personnel* and discipline, and arrangements have been made for arming the Bhitanni, Wazíri and Miáni Levies with the discarded muzzle-loaders of the Border Military Police.

IX.—Dera Ismail Khan.

56. The behaviour of the Largha Shiránís continued most satisfactory. No offences were committed by them against British subjects during the year, while the offences by the Mahsúds against the Largha Shiránís in the Shiráni country numbered 6 as against 2 last year. Out of these 6 cases

5 were disposed of during the year, leaving only 1 awaiting settlement. These 6 cases were committed in the interior of the Largha Shiráni country, but none of them were of any special importance In March last the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan and the Political Agent, Zhob, met at Moghal Kot and disposed of about 30 cases pending between the Largha and Bargha Shiránís with the aid of the joint tribal jirgas. No offences were committed by the Ustránas and Kasránís during the year under report.

X.—Dera Ghazi Khan.

57. There were 127 cases pending against the tribes on the Dera Ghází Khan border from the previous year, 233 new cases were instituted against them during the year under report, making a total of 360, of which 180 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 cases pending at the close of the year.

Of the 233 new cases—

97	are against the	Bozdárs,
42	ditto	Gurchanís,
36	ditto	Legháris,
35	ditto	Khosas,
6	ditto	Tibi Lund,
14	ditto	Kasránís,
3	ditto	Mazáris.

There were no new cases against the Drishaks and Sori Lunds.

The behaviour of the Legháris, Drishaks, Tibi Lund, Kasránís, Sori Lunds and Mazárís has been good.

58. The behaviour of the Bozdárs has been on the whole good. The only notable case against the section is the murder of Lála Gela Rám, Náib Tahsíldár of Músa Khel, committed in the Zhob District, as noted in last year's report. The Bozdárs have grazing rights in land in the Zhob District. The Zhob authorities exact *per capita* grazing dues, and as the Bozdárs reside outside this jurisdiction naturally sometimes find difficulty in assessing and collecting these. Lála Gela Rám in order to obtain payment of the grazing dues is said to have roughly treated several Bozdárs during the day and at night pitched his camp near one of their hamlets. He had a guard with him, but the guard all went to sleep; about midnight he was murdered. The case was enquired into by joint jirgas in July 1897. A punitive post has been established for a year near the scene of the murder. The Bozdárs have been prohibited from grazing in Zhob for a year. It

has been arranged that the tirni collections of the Zhob District from the Bozdárs should in future be made through the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghází Khan, who has the political charge of the section. In August 1897 new Border Military Police posts were established at Fazla Kach and Hinglun Kach in the Bozdár country. The men are at present located in rough huts, pending the allotment of funds for the construction of the posts.

59. The behaviour of the Gurchanís, with the exception of the Lishári section, has been decidedly good. The Lishári section in the early part of the hot weather migrate into the northern part of the Rájanpur Tahsíl, and while there they commit thefts of cattle and women. In August 1897 new Border Military Police posts were established at Kalchas and Chacha in the Gurchani hills.

60. Sardár Taggia Khán, the Leghári Chief, has made up the quarrel with Sardár Jallab Khán, the Gurchani. The two families have been at enmity for many generations. The present reconciliation reflects great credit on both Chiefs.

61. The behaviour of the Chief of the Khosas, his relations and tribe has, as last year, not been as satisfactory as could be desired.

62. In January 1898 Sardár Ahmad Khán, the Chief of the Sori Lunds, died without issue. He has been succeeded by his cousin Sardár Naurang Khán.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

63. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1897-98 :—

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Umballa	Sardár Utam Singh, son of Sardár Bhopál Singh, Ghanauli.
Lahore	Pandit Bansi Lál, son of Pandit Rikhi Kesh, of Lahore.
Karnál	Bhái Jasmer Singh, son of Bhái Guláb Singh, of Arnauli.
Umballa	Mián Shamsher Singh, son of Mián Rám Singh, of Rámgarh.
Do.	Sardár Sheo Naráin Singh, son of Sardár Kharak Singh, of Parkháli.
Jínd	Rái Bahádur Sri Kishen Dás, Bakhshi of the Jínd State.
Umballa	Kishen Dhar Deo, son of Rája Chandar Dhar Deo, of Shahzádpur.
Jullundur	Sardár Bhagwán Singh, son of Sardár Ajít Singh, of Aláwalpur.
Amritsar	Sardár Hírá Singh, Mán, son of the late Sardár Jowála Singh, Mánánwála.
Do.	Sardár Jowála Singh, son of Sardár Panjáb Singh, of Rasúlpur.

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Shahpur	Malik Alam Sher Khán, Tiwána, son of Fatteh Khán, of Mitha Tiwána.
Dera Ismail Khan	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khan, Khán Bahádur, Khagwáni, son of Ghulám Sarwar Khán.
Dera Gházi Khan	Sardár Ahmad Khán, son of Sardár Ghulám Haidar Khán, Tumandár of Sori Lund.
Dera Ismail Khan	Khán Bahádur Ramzán Khán, Ustrána, son of Abdulla Khán, of Kúhi Bahára.
Bannu	Háfiz Misri Khán, son of Mír Ahmad Khán.
Hazára	Ahmad Ali Shah, son of Mír Gul Shah, of Kaghán.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

64. SURVEYS.—No. 18 Himalayan Party of the Survey of India Department carried on the work of the previous year in the Kángra District and in certain Native States. Some revisionary work along the left bank of the Jumna River, where it runs through Sirmúr, rendered necessary by changes in the river's course, was also commenced. In Kángra proper 112 square miles were surveyed on the 4-inch scale, including 7·4 square miles of forest; in the Kulu Sub-Division the area surveyed was 89 square miles comprising 3·23 square miles of forest. These forests were situated at an elevation of 12,500 feet above sea level. In Sirmúr 116 square miles were surveyed on the same scale. This was practically all forest. In Mandi, Suket and the Simla Hill States 235 square miles and in Sirmúr 24 square miles were surveyed on the 2-inch scale. The total outturn of the field season's work was 317 square miles surveyed on the 4-inch and 259 square miles surveyed on the 2-inch scale, making a total of 576 square miles. This is 234 square miles less than the outturn of last year, but large demands were made on the party during the frontier expeditions, and a very large area in the Simla Hill States and in Kulu, *viz.*, 663 square miles, was triangulated as against 202 square miles during the previous year. Good progress has again been made with the drawing of fair maps and forwarding them for publication.

SETTLEMENTS.

65. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement during the year 1897-98 were Mooltan, Montgomery, Jhelum, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

66. *Mooltan.*—Half the villages in the district have been remeasured. No Assessment Reports have yet been submitted, as the question of the assessment of canal-irrigated lands has not yet been decided. The cost of operations during the year was Rs. 1,06,687.

67. *Montgomery.*—Except during the first quarter of the year, work was confined to the Dipálpur and Pákpattan Tahsíls. Measurements have been completed in both tahsíls. Final attestations have been nearly finished, and the jamabandís are ready for most estates. The Pákpattan Assessment Report reached the Financial Commissioner shortly after the close of the year. The total cost of reassessment has so far been Rs. 1,41,208, of which Rs. 27,491 were spent during the year under report. Operations will be wound up during the cold weather of 1898-99.

68. *Jhelum.*—The field maps in more than half the villages have been completed. Attestation work was rather behind hand at the close of the year, but an additional Tahsíldár has since been appointed as a temporary measure. Mr. Talbot has submitted his first Assessment Report—that of Pind Dádan Khan. The cost of resettlement up to the close of the year under report has been Rs. 2,00,569, of which Rs. 89,233 belong to the year 1897-98.

69. *Dera Ghási Khan.*—Operations were concluded during the year. Reports on secure and insecure tracts, the revision of zails and Patwárís' circles, the leases of Government rakh lands and on assignments have been submitted The final Settlement Report has been submitted. After the Settlement establishment had been disbanded it was found that certain subsidiary work in connection with maps and records had been left uncompleted. Temporary establishment has been entertained to finish off this work. The total cost of the Settlement has been Rs. 3,70,302, of which a sum of Rs. 23,052 is recoverable from land revenue assignees. The estimated increase in land revenue is Rs. 1,11,919 and in water-rates Rs. 30,000.

70. *Muzaffargarh.*—Operations began at the close of the calendar year 1897 under Sardár Bahádur Bhái Arjan Singh. Up to 31st March 1898, 13,976 squares had been laid down; but most of the time had been spent in getting the establishment into order. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 20,431. Since the close of the year Bhái Arjan Singh has died, and Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul has been appointed Settlement Officer.

LAND TENURES.

71. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—The number of enhancement cases during the year under review shows a decrease as compared with the figures for 1896-97. The figures for 1892—1897 are given in the following statement :—

1892 93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
3,788	1,255	686	870	779

72. Enhancement of rent suits occurred only in the same districts as last year, except that Shahpur which last year had one case had none this year. In the other districts, as rents are mostly paid in kind, or tenants have so strong a position that landlords cannot afford to do anything that would drive them away, no suits for enhancement are recorded. In some districts small decreases have been attributed to the reluctance of landlords to sue in times of scarcity. In other districts it has been conjectured that the scarcity has offered an opportunity for landlords to sue when their tenants would be in straitened circumstances and at a disadvantage in contesting claims. But the figures are so small when compared with the large number of tenancies in the Province that any rise and fall in them can hardly be ascribed to general causes. The most marked variations in most district figures can be attributed to special causes. Thus in Gurgaon the decrease from 103 to 6 cases is due to the fact that last year there was an outbreak of litigation in one village, Rundhi, while the amount of this class of litigation has now returned to its normal. In Hoshiárpur the increase took place in two or three villages only, where a number of test cases were instituted to determine the status of tenants which had not been recorded at settlement, and in connection with which there was some doubt as to the validity of agreements alleged by the tenants that the landlords had remitted all *málikána.*

In Siálkot there was an increase from 331 to 386 cases, of which 87 per cent. were successful. The increase, as remarked last year, is the anticipated result of resettlement. In Gujrát the decrease from 60 to 13 is due to the fact that the increased litigation due to resettlement has been worked off. In Gujránwála, besides the scarcity, the fact that tenants are being drawn off to the Chenab colony is assigned as a reason for a decrease from 45 to 27 cases. This may be so, but with 12,000 occupancy tenants in the district it is impossible to assign any special reason for the small variation. Suits by occupancy tenants for a reduction of rent rose in number from 22 to 38, and reduction was granted in 19 cases as against 6 last year. These cases came chiefly from Gurgaon, where 17 were instituted, all successfully, and Gujrát, where 12 cases are reported all unsuccessful. Lahore last year had 8 unsuccessful cases, but this year no cases occurred in the district.

73. EJECTMENT OF TENANTS WITH AND WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.—The following table gives the statistics relating to ejectments of occupancy tenants during the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Section 42 (a) and 43.	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered, under Section 44 (a).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of Revenue Courts.	
					Number of cases.	Area affected in acres.
1894-95	39	77	96	27	17	165
1895-96	15	81	112	10	26	305
1896-97	2	49	112	35	21	442

Compared with the large area of land held in occupancy right in the Punjab the above figures point to a very satisfactory condition of things between occupancy tenants and their landlords.

74. Suits in which landlords claimed to set aside transfers by occupancy tenants of their occupancy rights rose slightly in numbers as compared with the preceding year. No doubt the necessity for such suits will gradually diminish according as money-lenders realize the fact that the transferee of an occupancy holding is liable to be ejected at a moment's notice at the suit of the landlord, if the latter's consent has not previously been obtained in due form to the transfer.

75. The following table gives the chief figures for the past four years relating to ejectment proceedings against tenants who have no right of occupancy, *viz.*:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Number of ejectments.			Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court.		
		Decreed under					
Year.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Section 40, of tenant-at-will who has claimed occupancy rights, but failed in his claim.	Section 45 (6), of tenant holding for fixed term.	Ordered under Section 45 (5), of tenant-at-will who has not claimed occupancy rights.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1893-94	18,825	80	1,425	5,358	5,106	36,673	866
1894-95	16,115	55	1,535	4,718	4,518	54,190	1,015
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043

The prevailing distress in most districts is alleged as the cause of an increase of ejectments, though the distress should *primâ facie* rather have raised the value of tenants and prevented proceedings against them than the reverse. But tenants were unable to pay their full rents, and where there was demand for land it was to the landlord's interest to eject cash-paying tenants and put in tenants whose rents being fixed as a share of the produce would allow their landlords to participate in the benefits of the present high prices. The principal fluctuations in district figures of ejectments actually made are as follows. They increased by about 94 per cent. in Gurdáspur, by about 50 per cent. in Gurgaon and Amritsar, by about 30 per cent. in Siálkot and about 16 per cent. in Hissar, while they decreased by about 16 per cent. in Gujrát and by 48 per cent. in Delhi. No special reasons are assigned. In Jhang 103 ejectments took place, as compared with none in the previous year, and 2 in 1894-95. The reason is that the land rented by the tenants concerned is coming within the influence of the Chenab Canal. In Ferozepore matters remained much as last year, and 491 ejectments took place.

76. The figures given in the above statement do not show any tendency on the part of landlords to proceed against tenants during the scarcity in the expectation that they would not have means to carry on the proceedings to prove rights of occupancy. But it would appear probable that where scarcity was felt tenants were more reluctant than in ordinary years to go to the expense of contesting ejectment; and, as a rule, did not contest them unless they had a fairly strong case to go upon. The question of reducing the period of limitation to one year for claims of arrears of produce rents has been noted among suggestions for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

77. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—*Chenab Canal.*—The work of allotment of Government waste lands on the Chenab has made great progress during the year under review. The colonisation of the Rakh Branch is now practically complete. That of the Jhang Branch is proceeding satisfactorily, 117,162 acres having been allotted to settlers during the year. The selection of grantees for the whole area reserved for capitalists and yeomen was done by the Financial Commissioner during the year, the conditions for settlers having been approved by Government. Much useful work has been done in connection with the records and tenancy registers of the colony, and the tenants have been carefully watched to see that they really do settle in their allotments. The Colonisation Officer has interested himself in improvements in the colony generally, and the whole tract is extremely prosperous. In the year 465,836 acres of irrigated crops were matured, and the total area of matured crops was 474,392 acres. These figures show a great increase over those of the previous year as follows :—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	119,307	1,909	168,875	20	288,182	1,929
1896-97	174,467	6,469	291,369	2,087	465,836	8,556

78. The total receipts from water-rates, land revenue, cesses and *málikána* rose on the Rakh Branch from Rs. 12,85,023 to Rs. 17,62,736, while the Jhang Branch also yielded income for the first time this year to the extent of Rs. 1,114, making the total receipts in the colony Rs. 17,63,850. Work on the Gugera Branch is in a forward state, and colonisation there will be in progress during the cold weather of 1898-99.

79. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The settling of colonists continued during the year. The conditions of allotment have been revised with a view to make it obligatory on new settlers to build wells and divide their fields into compartments, and also in order to allow them to acquire rights of occupancy in their holdings. The canal was remarkably free of silt during the year, and having been lately cleared, irrigated more than last year in spite of the extreme lowness of the Ravi.

80. It was decided during the year to colonise with peasant settlers, on the lines followed in the Chenab Colony, an area of about 36,700 acres in Lahore. This land formed part of certain Government rakhs in the Chunián Tahsíl, and was brought under irrigation from the Vahn and Handal Rájbahas of the Bári Doáb Canal. The lands to be colonised were laid out in squares and demarcated into villages. Act III of 1893 was applied to them, and a statement of conditions of grant was sanctioned. Grants were limited ordinarily to 1 square, 22·96 acres in area, and in no case were to exceed 2 squares, colonists being drawn, except with the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner, from the Lahore District. One-fifth of the squares in each *mauza* were to remain unallotted to start with as a reserve, and will be allotted later on if necessary.

Initial remissions of all charges for the first year and of half charges for the second year of each tenancy were sanctioned. The charges to be paid were fixed at 5 annas per annum per acre land revenue, 6 annas per acre on 50 per cent. of each holding *nahri parta*, and cesses on land revenue and *nahri parta* at the rate obtaining in the Lahore District. Occupiers' rates are also due at the general Bári Doáb Canal rates and *málikána*, which commencing at 8 annas per acre per annum in the third year of each tenancy will be increased after 3 years to Re. 1 per acre per annum, and after 10 years to Rs. 2 per acre per annum. After 5 years, if he has complied with all the conditions, each tenant will be entitled to occupancy rights.

81. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The totals of transfers under each main head, attested during the last five years, are given below :—

YEAR.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
Total ...	143,305	857,531	151,463	737,527	379,956	266,706	419,976
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year	−19·9	−23·1	−3·9	−1·7	+21·3	+6·9	−7·5

82. The large decrease in the number of holdings partitioned is due to local causes. The largest number of this class of case is found usually in districts where settlement operations are in progress, or are about to begin. The decrease in transfers by inheritance is doubtless due to the extreme healthiness of the year under review. The decrease in transfers by gifts is inconsiderable The satisfactory features are the large increase in the number of mortgage redemptions, the slight decrease in mortgages and the small increase in sales compared with 1896-97. The actual total number of mortgages is less, although that of sales has increased.

83. The actual increases and decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are—

Increase + and decrease − per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	−1·7	+10·9	+4·0
Redemptions	+21·3	+10·1	+5·8
Sales	+6·9	+5·6	−2·1

84. If the figures for redemptions are deducted from those showing mortgages, it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 81,566 to 63,128, a decrease of 22·6 per cent., and the net mortgaged area is 218,803 acres, of which 162,237 acres were cultivated against 194,555 acres last year, of which 161,156 acres were cultivated. These figures represent 0·4 per cent. of the total proprietary and 0·6 per cent. of the cultivated area against 0·3 and 0·6 per cent. last year. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding nine years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres :—

	Acres.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195
1896-97	219

85. The following tables show separately the transfers which have taken place to "New Agriculturists" and "By order of Court" during the last five years :—

Total area by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46

Total area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to New Agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	280,928	208,395	222,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45

The area transferred by order of Court again shows a marked increase of 19 per cent. in the total, of 19 per cent. in the cultivated area and of 7 per cent. in the consideration-money. The districts in which such transfers were exceptional were Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. In Hissar and Ferozepore again large areas were transferred in this way.

86. The average prices realized for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Prices per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchases of revenue represented by consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56
1896-97	53	39	71	48	36	65

The average mortgage-money per cultivated acre has risen from Rs. 51 last year and Rs. 46, the average of seven years, to Rs. 53. The average price realized for every acre sold has reached the abnormal total of Rs. 71, which is an increase of 20 per cent. over last year and of 24 per cent. over the normal. The mortgage-money represents 48 times the land revenue.

LAND REVENUE.

87. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipt from land revenue and local rate in 1896-97 and the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous and Tribute ...	2,43,62,444	2,26,63,723
Local Rate	28,66,259	27,51,820
Total	2,72,28,703	2,54,15,543

88. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The following table shows the collections of fixed land revenue during the past four years and the outstanding balances :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					BALANCE.		
YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	2,17,93,516	2,16,20,836	1,22,323	2,17,43,159	1,72,680	2,24,607	3,97,287
1894-95	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895-96	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
Increase or decrease.	+2,26,140	—13,62,799	+90,437	—12,72,362	+15,88,939	+4,70,417	+20,59,356

It will be seen from the above figures that although the initial demand for kharíf 1896 and rabi 1897 was Rs. 2,26,140 over that of the agricultural year 1895-96, the collections on account of this increased demand were nevertheless Rs. 13,62,799 below the amount collected last year.

89. This was anticipated in view of the unfavourable conditions of agriculture prevailing for a considerable period which culminated in 1896-97 in an extensive failure of the crops, especially in the south-east of the Punjab and parts of the Ráwalpindi Division. The gradual increase of the effects of continuous bad seasons is reflected in a continuous decline in the percentages of provincial collections during last four years. 99·2 per cent. of the demand was collected in 1893-94, but the percentage fell to 98·6 in 1894-95, and then to 96·7 in 1895-96, till in the year under report it is only 89·6. But many districts were nevertheless well off during the year, and wherever fair crops were reaped high prices enabled the demand to be paid without much difficulty. Thus, leaving Simla out of account, nothing was left uncollected in Amritsar, and in eight other districts the collections exceeded 99 per cent. of the demand. These districts are situated chiefly in the Division of Jullundur, where only Ferozepore, as last year, was again below the average of the Division with a percentage of 89, and in the Lahore Division, where the collections were below 99 per cent. only in Montgomery (75 per cent.), Lahore and Gurdáspur. But in the last-named district 97 per cent. of the demand was collected, while in Lahore Rs. 25,450 were realized on account of past year's balances in addition to 85·7 per cent. of the current demand. In Hazára and Pesháwar the collections were 99·1 and 97·9 per cent., and Kohát was the only district of the Pesháwar Division with a low percentage, 90·3. In the Deraját the low figures for Dera Ghází Khan are due to the resettlement resulting in the transfer of revenue from the head of fixed to that of fluctuating, leaving the balances under fixed land revenue to be struck off as nominal The collections in Dera Ghází Khan have in fact been 86 per cent. of the demand, and should have been more. In the Ráwalpindi Division the state of affairs was worse than in any of the Divisions yet noticed. The highest collections there were 97·3 per cent. in Gujránwála ; Siálkot and Ráwalpindi were

also over 90 per cent.; but the remaining three districts did not even come up to this. In Jhelum 80·1 per cent. of the demand was collected, and in Shahpur 76 per cent.; but though Gujrát shows the lowest percentage, 72·8, in this Division, yet Rs. 12,570 were collected in that district in addition to the current demand on account of former years. But it was in the Delhi Division, and particularly in Hissar and Rohtak, that the greatest distress prevailed, and that the effects of bad seasons were most marked, and indeed amounted to famine. Accordingly we find that of the plains districts of the Division only Gurgaon and Umballa collected as much as 95 per cent. and 92 per cent., respectively, of the current demand, though in Umballa Rs. 20,944 on account of previous years were also collected. In Karnál 84 per cent. of the demand was collected, while the percentage in Rohtak was only 63, and in Hissar as low as 47. The Hissar District suffered most severely.

90. CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.--Column 2 of the statement in the preceding paragraph shows that the total fixed land revenue demand for the Province was Rs. 2,26,140 more than the demand of the previous year. This is the net result of increases amounting to Rs. 2,92,566 and decreases amounting to Rs. 66,426.

The principal items of increases were—

	Rs.
By lapses and resumptions of revenue-free lands	24,444
„ revision of assessment	2,19,118
„ alluvion	19,841
„ progressive *jamas*	14,855
„ assessment of waste, &c.	8,774

Of the increase due to revision of settlement Rs. 2,00,858 accrued in Peshâwar. In Montgomery the reassessment of the Bár circles of the Ravi Tahsíls added Rs. 3,440 to the fixed rent-roll. The comparative demand statements for Dera Ghâzi Khan were not sanctioned in time to affect the figures for this year. Increases of assessment due to the extension of canal irrigation, amounting to Rs. 2,212 in Lahore, Rs. 3,824 in Amritsar and Rs. 4,189 in Shahpur, are included under this head, as also is the sum of Rs. 3,598 brought on to the fixed rent-roll on account of *málikána* in consequence of the decision of certain questions connected with the treatment of Crown lands in Kasúr.

91. SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.—On account of the current demand the remissions granted and suspensions outstanding in each of the last three years compare as follows :—

		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions	1894-95 ...	70,822	20,183
	1895-96 ...	27,416	8,797
	1896-97 ...	17,128	23,494
Suspensions	1894-95 ...	43,152	153
	1895-96 ...	3,83,925	8,736
	1896-97 ...	18,25,560	71,785

The figures for the present year are naturally far in excess of the previous year, in consequence of the unfavourable agricultural conditions. The rains were a failure over a large portion of the Province, and the cumulative effect of a succession of bad seasons told upon the people and the cattle, many of which died. In some districts actual famine prevailed, and in most others food and seed grains went up to scarcity prices. As last year, suspensions were for the present found to give sufficient relief, and it was only in Siálkot that any large remission of the demand for the current year was sanctioned. This remission of Rs. 11,519 was made upon the results of a field-to-field enquiry, and was sanctioned only in favour of the poorest revenue-payers who had suffered in the past and who had no prospect of recovering sufficiently to repay suspensions in the future. The remission of Rs. 1,255 in Gurgaon on account of the year under report was made under the standing rule by which relief is afforded to certain villages specially liable to submergence. The remissions in Gurdáspur (Rs. 1,633), Kángra and Jullundur were necessitated by hailstorms, while that in Dera Gházi Khan was made on account of the destruction of an irrigation dam.

92. Large sums suspended in the previous year were brought on to the suspension account in Gurgaon, Delhi, Gujrát, Shahpur and Bannu, and the actual suspensions of the year under report amounted to Rs 8,25,560, or over four times the amount brought on to the suspension account in 1895-96 and 1896-97 for 1895-96. But four districts of the Jullundur Division required no relief, and with other districts almost as fortunate must have done wonderfully well with the high prices that prevailed. The districts to which the suspensions are all practically due are those of the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Divisions as well as Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore, Gurdáspur and Dera Ismail Khan. Of these districts there are twelve, comprising six in the Delhi Division and four in Ráwalpindi, together with Ferozepore and Lahore, in each of which the amount actually suspended was about Rs. 50,000 or exceeded that sum.

93. BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The total amount uncollected on 30th September 1897 out of the demand for the year was Rs. 23,06,587. The nature of this balance is indicated by the following details, in which a comparison is made with the corresponding figures for 1895-96:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remitted during the year on account of calamity of season	27,416	15,572
2. Irrecoverable	68, 99	1,02,148
3. Undetermined	67,035	62,557
4. Recoverable—		
Under suspension	4,24,871	18,25,560
Not under suspension	1,30,027	3,00,750
TOTAL	7,17,648	23,06,587

The remissions and suspensions have been noticed in the preceding paragraph. Taking the districts in which suspensions were heaviest, *viz.*, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát, Shahpur, Jhelum and Siálkot, it appears that such balances in these districts have a percentage of 2·6 to the revenue that should have been collected, *i.e.*, the original demand *minus* suspensions undetermined or irrecoverable items. A considerable part of the unsuspended balance

has doubtless been collected after the accounts for the year were closed. The arge unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,41,859 as well as the irrecoverable balance of Rs. 5,580 in Dera Gházi Khan are chiefly nominal, being fixed revenue that remained uncollected on the introduction of fluctuating assessments. The undetermined and irrecoverable balances in Lahore include Rs. 46,529 recommended for remissions but not yet sanctioned, and remissions on account of diluvion and wells in Sharakpur that have fallen out of use. The Peshâwar balances, Rs. 5,420 undetermined and Rs. 3,495 irrecoverable, are due to corrections made in the assessment Statement C on account of errors discovered and appeals, and the consequent reduction of the demand. The Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan irrecoverable balances, Rs. 28,256 and Rs. 5,580, are due to the reduction of the fixed demand on reassessment. In Mooltan the chief items irrecoverable are remitted canal revenue and *málikána* remitted on the sale of leased lands. In Hoshiárpur Rs. 12,606 are irrecoverable on account of damage done by the *chos*, and the Ludhiána item is chiefly made up of a remission of over-assessments under the diluvion rules of the district which have now been amended. The other items are not recoverable chiefly on account of grants of *jágírs* and *ináms* and diluvion, which accounted for Rs. 8,089 in Gurdáspur.

94. The recoverable balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,49,313. By the end of the year this had been reduced to Rs. 5,11,002, Rs. 1,33,276 having been collected, and the rest having been remitted or shown as undetermined or irrecoverable.

95. The remissions were principally on account of land revenue that had been for some time under suspension, but only in Ferozepore, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khan was it found necessary to remit at present any considerable amount of previous year's suspensions. Rupees 16,610 now remitted in Lahore were first suspended in rabi 1896, while the remission of Rs. 3,411 in Dera Gházi Khan will help the district to start with a clear account under the new settlement. The largest collections on account of former years were made in Umballa Rs. 20,944, Lahore Rs. 25,450 and Gujrát Rs. 12,570. All but Rs. 6,324 of the balance now outstanding has been duly suspended, and the state of previous year's balances is as satisfactory as can be expected.

96. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The following table shows the collections on account of fluctuating land revenue under the main heads for the last three years, *viz.* :—

1	2	3	4	5
DETAILS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	25,420	28,073	33,846	+ 5,773
Re-assessments	1,68,014	1,97,353	29,874	—1,67,479
Alluvial assessments	23,448	20,669	24,593	+ 3,924
Estates under direct management	21,691	32,076	48,232	+ 16,156
Fluctuating assessment (a) Canal tracts	4,41,825	4,55,167	6,85,527	+ 2,30,360
Fluctuating assessment (b) Other tracts	8,21,969	7,01,497	7,33,378	+ 31,881
Other items and rents from waste lands	11,139	22,305	8,091	— 14,214
TOTAL	15,13,506	14,57,140	15,63,541	+ 1,06,401

On the whole there has been an increase. But part of this is nominal and the rest is entirely due to the colonisation of the Chenab Canal. Excluding Rs. 1,47,490 collected this year for the first time in Dera Ghâzi Khan for canal and other fluctuating assessments under the new settlement, and Rs. 3,07,292, the increase which accrued on account of the Chenab Canal in Jhang and Gujránwála, an increase is obtained of Rs. 1,06,401 in the total for the Province, that is, a decrease of Rs. 3,48,381, which is to be expected when the character of the year is taken into consideration.

97. By revision of assessments and progressive *jamas* the largest amount accrued during the year from the re-settlement of Montgomery. The results of the Pesháwar settlement have now been brought on to the rent-roll. The result of the *Khâm-tahsíl* management in Dera Ismail Khan is an increase of Rs. 16,156 over the income of last year. The realizations were Rs. 48,232 during the year, but the demand included Rs. 1,086 more, which were realized after the year's accounts closed. This was on account of the remote Ushterána Circle in which there is said always to be some difficulty in finding a purchaser for the Government share of the produce. The increase was generally due to the high prices prevailing during the year, and also to good irrigation and extension of cultivation in parts of the *Khâm-tahsíl* lands, the cultivation in the Bhittani *chaks* having been 5,141 acres, or more than 1,000 acres in excess of that of 1895-96.

98. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS ON RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is derived, and the realizations during the year under report and in previous years, are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	10,415	11,771	15,071
Ferozepore	31,072	12,601	19,027
Mooltan	84,820	48,522	49,631
Montgomery	1,51,495	1,07,738	1,39,104
Lahore	25,790	17,603	23,432
Shahpur	27,962	34,259	30,842
Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	...	94,707
Muzaffargarh	6,241	6,174	6,421
Chenab Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	1,04,030	2,16,499	3,07,292

The Inundation Canals generally worked well, and the only district that had a decreased income in 1896-97 is Shahpur, where it is said there was not

enough water for the canals. The income in that district, however, was in excess of that of 1894-95 and greatly above that of 1893-94 (Rs. 8,610) Receipts in Dera Gházi Khan for the first time appear under this head, in consequence of the resettlement of the district and the introduction of a fluctuating system of assessments on canal-irrigated lands. The income in the district did not, on account of the unfavourable character of the year, come up to the average which the Settlement Officer estimates will be realized in future. A large balance of Rs. 19,248 was outstanding on account of it at the end of the year. This was due to the fact that the Tahsíldárs had not been sufficiently energetic in collections. More than half the balance was realized in October and the rest was under realization.

99. Gurgaoṅ, Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh show an increased income from fluctuating assessments. The year in Gurgaon was not unfavourable to cultivation in the Kotla Jhíl, as submergence was less than usual and rain was fairly timely. Bannu and Muzaffargarh benefited by a favourable condition of the Indus. Income under this head, as under that last discussed, appears this year for the first time against Dera Gházi Khan as a consequence of the resettlement. The Settlement Officer says it was not up to the average he anticipated. Except in the districts noted above there was a decline in fluctuating land revenue under this head. In Hissar and Karnál the conditions of cultivation were so unfavourable that the revenue of the villages under fluctuating assessments was only about 50 per cent. of the revenue which the Settlement Officers estimated as that which should be realized on the average. In Delhi a part of the decrease in the figures is due to the transfer of some revenue that was before fluctuating to the fixed land revenue roll. In Lahore the figures for 1895-96 included collections of the year before on account of river spill assessments: this system of assessment is said to be gaining in popularity. In Dera Ismail Khan while collections of fluctuating land revenue under the *sailába* system increased, those under the Dáman system decreased. The scanty rainfall and the failure of the hill torrents due to it and to increased cultivation higher up stream in the hills prejudicially affected the Dáman tract, while in the *sailába* lands cultivation was favoured by the timely subsidence of the river and was assisted by liberal advances of *takávi* for seed.

100. Fluctuating assessments are now working everywhere smoothly and satisfactorily. The only indication of discontent is that reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, on the part of those who lose by the recent changes introduced in Jhang. But this is inevitable. The reports show that fluctuating systems are duly supervised and controlled by Collectors, and that attention is paid to the importance of making fair *kharába* allowances, and so long as this is the case, such systems will continue to work well and be popular.

101. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The total income from miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 7,35,041 as compared with Rs. 12,03,432 in 1895-96. Except as regards *tirni* and *sajji*, the fluctuations are not principally due to the bad character of the year, but are due to other

exceptional causes. The figures under the main heads are as follows for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Detail.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estates	6,303	44,285	80,187	+35,902
2	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	51,444	6,54,705	1,84,961	—4,69,744
3	Receipts from quarries and mines	12,216	12,904	13,247	+343
4	Sale-proceeds of wood and grass	31,460	60,711	42,596	—18,115
5	Recoveries on account of canal, surveys and demarcation.	6,316	2,808	30,144	+27,336
6	*Tirni*	3,20,517	2,90,504	2,26,184	—64,320
7	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year...	35,915	37,281	80,126	+42,845
8	*Sajji*	10,837	9,967	6,299	—3,668

Except in *kásht-báráni* leases noticed below the only important increases occur under sales of Government estates and survey and demarcation charges connected with colonisation. The increase under the latter head on account of the Chenab Canal, of which the colonisation during the year is noticed elsewhere, was Rs. 27,815, but slight decreases in Lahore and Gujránwála, where the income under this head is not at present large, reduce the total provincial increase to Rs. 27,336. The income in Lahore for the Chunián Rakhs, which have been colonised, will appear in the accounts for 1897-98.

102. As regards sale-proceeds of Government estates, it is to be noticed that the income in Lahore is larger than usual owing to two particular sales, and that the increase this year in Jhang, amounting to Rs. 40,761, is due to the sale of town sites in the Chenab Colony.

103. In 1895-96 Rs. 5,42,277 were realised in Lahore alone on account of the sale-proceeds of waste lands. This was due to the sale by auction of certain rakhs in the district. No similar auction has been held during the year, and the receipts in Lahore have declined by Rs. 5,36,527. But against this we have to set off increases amounting to Rs. 21,745 in Gujránwála and Rs. 14,542 in Jhang on account of *nazarána* receipts in the Chenab Colony from settlers. There was also an increase of Rs. 26,166 in Mooltan on account of the sale to settlers on the Sidhnai Canal of proprietary rights in their holdings according to the conditions of their leases, and in Dera Ghází Khan an increase of Rs. 5,593 occurred, as many lessees of Government land had the option of purchasing at the expiry of settlement and exercised that option.

104. The income from quarries, &c., come chiefly from Jhelum. Gurgaon is the next important contributor, but the receipts there fell-off, as on account of slackness in house-building due to the scarcity the demand for stone declined. But in Jhelum there was an increase owing to a brisk demand for coal.

105. The sale-proceeds of grass and trees increased on the whole in the Deraját and in districts where grass was available for sale, but in the districts which contribute most to this head it fell-off. The chief decreases were Rs. 10,888 in Jhang, Rs. 6,969 in Montgomery and Rs. 1,162 in Gujránwála, and these are explained by scarcity of grass and decrease of demand for fuel, as the burning of bricks on the Gugera Branch of the Chenab Canal, which took so much fuel, the previous year was, on account of the approaching completion of the works, not so brisk. The net result is a provincial decrease of Rs. 18,115 under this head.

106. The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years :—

1	2	3	4
District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	51,330	55,047	53,301
Jhang	73,272	76,190	58,423
Montgomery	91,331	61,439	26,938
Shahpur	19,331	17,956	8,406
Kohát	5,866	743	670
Bannu	6,920	5,687	6,330
Dera Ismail Khan	40,814	43,771	39,748
Dera Gházi Khan	9,099	7,942	8,108
Muzaffargarh	16,718	16,260	17,842

107. The chief decreases occurred in Montgomery (—Rs. 26,938), Jhang (—Rs. 58,423), Mooltan (—Rs. 53,301), Shahpur (—Rs. 8,406), and Dera Ismail Khan (—Rs. 39,748). The scarcity of grass owing to the scanty rainfall was the principal cause of decrease in each of these districts, but a special reason in Jhang was the contraction of the *tirni* area by the extension into it of the Chenab Colony cultivation. The *tirni* arrangements in several *chaks* of Jhang have been revised on account of this. The impressment of transport animals, and the emigration of owners with their cattle to tracts where grazing was more plentiful, hampered collections.

108. The income from *kásht-báráni* leases increased on the whole by Rs. 42,845 from Rs. 37,281 to Rs. 80,126. But the bad seasons and the recent orders restricting single-harvest leases in tracts likely to come under colonisation caused a decrease in the regular income under this head, and the increase was solely due to certain collections in Jhang and Gujránwála, in connection with the Chenab Canal. In the principal *kásht-báráni* districts the decreases were as follows:—Shahpur Rs. 4,545, Mooltan Rs. 1,416, and Montgomery Rs. 481 ; but the increase in Jhang was Rs. 49,216, and in

Gujránwála, which has usually no *kásht-báráni* income, Rs. 1,190 were collected. The reason for these increases is that certain persons without due sanction got hold of land adjoining the canal, which was unallotted, and made an unauthorized use of the canal water by cultivating that land. They were ordered to pay a rent calculated on the value of a proportion of their crops.

109. In Mooltan and Montgomery the income from *sajji* was Rs. 1,059 and Rs. 245, respectively, as compared with Rs. 910 and Rs. 372 in 1895-96. The variations call for no explanation. But the two districts, which have hitherto contributed most to the *sajji* income, had largely decreased collections. In Shahpur the collections were Rs. 1,681, or Rs. 2,466 less than in 1895-96, and in Jhang the income fell by Rs. 1,224 to Rs. 3,314. In both districts the badness of the season caused the decrease, and in Jhang the contraction of the *sajji* area due to the extension of the Chenab Canal cultivation was a further cause.

110. Balance of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,91,113 as compared with Rs. 1,10,224 for the previous year. The largest outstandings were Rs. 92,581 in Montgomery, Rs. 23,607 in Dera Gházi Khan, and Rs. 13,880 in Peshāwar.

111. Land Revenue Assignments.—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 30,49,950 assessed on an area of 6,423,079 acres. The assigned revenue has decreased by Rs. 16,844 and the area by 25,608 acres during the year under report.

The more important lapses and the chief new grants are shown below:—

District.	Name of Jágírdár.	Amount of assignment.
Lapses.		Rs.
Gurdáspur	Nand Gopál	1,917
	Attar Singh	661
Gujránwála	Jowála Singh	451
	Mussammát Prem Kaur	414
Dera Ismail Khan	Dost Muhammad Khán	2,911
New Grants.		
Kángra	Subedár-Major Gopál Singh	600
Lahore	Lála Diwán Chand, Record-keeper in Civil Secretariat.	400
Kohát	Subedár-Major Hazrat Shah	450

In the Pesháwar District new grants amounting to Rs. 6,376 were made and old assignments were increased by Rs. 6,978 owing to the enhancement of assessment.

112. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—Loans to agriculturists under Act XIX of 1883 for well-sinking and other improvements were of trifling amount, if the allotments for special purposes on the Chenab Canal be left out of account. The exigencies of the year necessitated the contraction of advances under this head. On the other hand, the allotments for purchase of seed-grain and well and plough cattle were unusually liberal, amounting to sixteen lakhs. There is ample testimony in the Land Revenue Report and in the District Famine Reports to the good results attending the distribution of these loans. District Officers took a greater interest in the work in consequence of the larger allotments entrusted to them, and arrangements were made to effect the distribution with the minimum of delay and trouble to the recipients. In the budget of the current financial year a considerable sum has been provided for similar loans, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that with the increased knowledge on the part of the people of the beneficent intentions of Government and in consideration of the experience we have now gone through, the applications for such loans in future and the allotments made in response thereto will be on a larger scale than in the past.

113. The following are the districts in which the largest advances were made :—

	Rs.
Hissar	4,41,510
Delhi	30,896
Karnál	32,782
Ferozepore	56,171
Lahore	50,345
Siálkot	77,776
Gujránwála	31,520
Jhelum	53,248
Ráwalpindi	35,108
Dera Ismail Khan	53,099

ADMINISTRATIVE.

114. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The following table exhibits statistics relating to processes issued during the last three years :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of Talabana.	
			Paid to peons.	Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	29,459	14,813	9,737	22,287
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237

These figures include, in addition to land revenue processes, processes issued principally on account of excise and canal revenue, income-tax, *takávi* and *tirni* dues. They were on the whole successful. The proportion of

warrants to writs has slightly risen since last year, being now just over 50 per cent. instead of just under 49 per cent., but this is not unnatural in such a bad year. It would not have been extraordinary had the total number of processes increased. There is, however, a slight decrease. Consideration in collection has thus obviously been the rule, and this is in itself satisfactory. But it is a question whether a little less leniency would in some districts have been advisable. Thus, to take the Ráwalpindi Division, we have the following figures :—

Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	2,076	668
1896-97	2,266	733

There is a very slight increase in the present year, though the Division has four districts, Gujrát, Jhelum, Shahpur and Siálkot, where there has evidently been considerable backwardness in paying revenue, and where unsuspended balances are large. In Siálkot 902 writs and 480 warrants were issued, but in Gujrát the numbers were 160 writs and 9 warrants only. In the former district suspensions may possibly not have been liberal enough: in the latter there clearly was not enough firmness in collection. Suspensions should be liberally granted, but what revenue it has been decided not to suspend should be firmly collected. This was what was done in most districts of the Delhi Division with excellent results. For that Division, as a whole, the figures of the last two years compare as follows :—

Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	3,653	2,556
1896-97	5,700	2,558

The increase occurred chiefly in Hissar, Rohtak aud Karnál. In the Delhi District the increase was not proportionately so great as in the district just named. In the Jullundur Division all the districts were well off except Ferozepore and parts of Jullundur. The revenue-payers of most of this Division profited by the high prices. In Ferozepore 753 writs and 398 warrants issued as compared with 649 writs and 416 warrants in 1895-96, and the district is one with a large unsuspended balance, which more vigour in collection might probably have reduced. The figures for the Lahore Division show a fall from 12,935 to 9,725 writs and from 8,046 to 7,208 warrants. This is not unsatisfactory considering that the percentage of revenue collections in the Division was generally good. In Lahore there was a large unsuspended balance; the number of writs and warrants issued was 459 and 995. In the other Divisions the figures were as follows :—

	Peshâwar.		*Derajât.*	
Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	1,065	250	5,279	1,781
1896-97	1,024	251	4,503	1,533

The decrease in the Derajât is due chiefly to Dera Ghâzi Khan. In this district the number of processes fell from 1,262 writs and 551 warrants to 555 writs and 384 warrants. The collection of the revenue for kharíf 1896 was deferred pending the orders of Government regarding the introduction from that harvest of the new assessment, and it was thought inadvisable to collect the new assessment by too free a use of processes. The result is a large unsuspended balance, but this was being collected when the year closed.

Processes were issued much more on the application of lambardárs than on the report of revenue officers. Lambardárs are yearly resorting more to coercion under the law as the sense of joint village responsibility is continually becoming weaker in the Punjab. As a rule, lambardárs are efficient in their duty of collecting the revenue, but where they are too numerous and the *pachotra* accruing to each is small, they are men of little standing or influence and have little incentive to do their work properly.

115. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows :—

YEAR.	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officers' Cases.	Total.
1894-95	140,428	34,083	135,994	310,505
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772

Case work was thus a good deal heavier than in the preceding year, and as far as revenue cases are concerned, the districts which show the principal increases are Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. In Pesháwar the settlement has closed, and so there has been a large decrease because of the cessation of cases relating to the distribution of revenue over holdings and other subjects connected with assessment.

116. The variations except those relating to boundaries and survey marks are directly due to the famine and scarcity. Boundary cases have increased chiefly in Jhang, where the Deputy Commissioner is systematically checking the condition of boundary marks. But in addition to the kinds of cases noted above, the scarcity caused very heavy work, in particular districts like Hissar especially, in connection with test works, famine relief works, land acquisition for relief works, the distribution of gratuitous charitable relief and the like, while in many districts additional work was also thrown on to Revenue Officers in connection with the military expeditions on the frontier for which transport had to be collected and other arrangements had to be made with the assistance of the Civil authorities. Famine, scarcity and the military operations have taken up so much time that disposals have not altogether kept pace with institutions. But pending files contain chiefly cases concerning income-tax, partitions, the collection of revenue, the rectification of boundary marks and heavy cases which take time and require local inspections, such as applications for reduction in assessment. On the whole, considering the strain under which work had to be performed, the results of the year cannot be regarded as anything but satisfactory.

117. APPELLATE WORK.—The appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years compares as under :—

YEAR.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1894-95	2,916	1,485	4,401
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764

There is a gradual increase during the three years, but the increase is not very great. The average number of revenue judicial appeals per district was 104, but to make up this average Simla contributed 1 case only, while Jhelum contributed 341 and Ferozepore (366), Siálkot (183), Hoshiárpur (172), Hissar (156), and Lahore (151), all had over 150 cases, while Amritsar had 145. In five districts besides Simla the total number of such appeals was under 40, being lowest in Kohát (25) and Muzaffargarh (19). The arithmetical average per district of revenue executive appeals is 50, but only eleven districts had 50 or more cases. The highest returns are from Umballa (132), Jhelum (130), Jullundur (132), and Ráwalpindi (120). The average of success fell from about 23 last year to 22 in revenue judicial appeals, and from 39 to 35 in revenue executive appeals. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

Year.	Revenue Court Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1894-95	737	2,685	3,422
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206

The greater number of the Revenue Court appeals were decided by the Commissioners of Delhi (108), Jullundur (140) and Ráwalpindi (202), and the Commissioners of Ráwalpindi (822) and Jullundur (615) also had the heaviest work in Revenue executive appeals, together with the Commissioner of Lahore (520). The average of success last year was 31 per cent. in Revenue Court appeals, and 22 per cent. in Revenue case appeals. This year it fell to 17 in the former and rose to 24 in the latter. The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, was invested with the powers of a Commissioner to dispose of certain classes of cases connected with settlement proceedings, and decided 21 Revenue executive appeals, none of which was accepted. The statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioner for the last three years :—

Year.	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Officers' Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1894-95	70	593	113	324
1895-96	22	575	90	306
1896-97	21	560	71	317

118. The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, was invested with the powers of a Financial Commissioner to decide certain cases which the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz was unavoidably unable to dispose of; and in the above figures are included

5 appeals and 81 revisions disposed of by him. Only 3 Revenue Court appeals and 2 Revenue executive appeals were successful. In revision about 4 per cent. of Revenue Court applications and 8 per cent. of Revenue executive applications succeeded.

119. COURT OF WARDS.—At the close of the year ending 30th September 1896 there were 72 estates under the management of Courts of Wards. Six entire estates and one share of a seventh estate were released from management, and three new estates were taken over. Five other estates have also been brought under Courts of Wards, but as the schemes of management were not sanctioned before the close of the year under report, they are not dealt with in this Report.

120. The following table shows the estates released during the year under review :—

No.	Name of Estate.	District.
1	Kandhaula	Umballa.
2	Raipur	Do.
3	Ranja	Ludhiána.
4	Atári (a share only)	Amritsar.
5	Fathgarh	Gurdáspur.
6	Uchhali	Shahpur.
7	Karuli	Jhelum.

Thus, including the five estates mentioned in the preceding paragraph as having been taken over by the Court of Wards, the total number of estates under the administration of the Court at the close of the year was 73. The total gross income of all estates under management amounted to Rs. 9,02,749 as against Rs. 8,88,600 in the preceding year. The ordinary expenditure aggregated Rs. 7,08,593,—a higher percentage of the total income than was the case last year. The cost of management was Rs. 1,00,876, which works out at 11·1 per cent. of the income—a slight increase on the corresponding figures of the year 1896-97.

121. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—During the year under report a total area of 5,832 acres was permanently acquired for Government at a cost of Rs. 3,45,399, which gives an average rate of Rs. 59 per acre. Out of the total 2,357 acres were acquired for canals and 2,953 acres for railways. Land acquired for railways costs more than land acquired for canals, the average price for railway land being Rs. 68 per acre as against an average of Rs. 37 per acre for canal land. A total area of 529 acres was taken up temporarily at a cost of Rs. 7,420, or Rs. 14 per acre.

CHAPTER II—A.

FAMINE.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

122. SHARAKPUR FAMINE.—Early in 1896 attention was drawn to the state of the Sharakpur Tahsíl of the Lahore District, and towards the end of March relief works, the first started in the Province, were opened and remained open for five months until the following August. The scarcity in Sharakpur—it can hardly be called a famine—was due to the failure of the fodder supplies and the consequent mortality of cattle upon which the population mainly depend, both as graziers and for the working of the wells upon which the food supply of the people is grown. The distress affected a little more than half the tahsíl. When the people realized the impossibility of saving their cattle if they stayed at home, many families emigrated with their cattle and all their belongings to the Chenab Canal, the banks of the Ravi and Sutlej, and the submontane tracts of Siálkot and Gurdáspur. Many villages were left half empty, and in two only one family remained. It is estimated that over 1,700 families left the tahsíl. The population, as is usual in the case of cattle-owning tribes, are nomadic in character, and no permanent ill-effects are anticipated from this emigration. Throughout the tahsíl, as in other tracts where this provision was called for, the Government forests were thrown open to grazing, and though a good deal of damage to tree growth resulted, the fact that a considerable number of cattle were saved by this means amply justified the measure. Nevertheless the number of cattle that perished during the first-half of 1896 was very large, the estimate placing the mortality at 12,544, of which more than half were plough and well cattle. Relief works were started with a view to provide for those who remained in the tahsíl and to prevent further emigration. The maximum number of persons relieved on any day, including dependents, was 10,945, or about 8 per cent. of the population of the tahsíl, and the number of one-man-one-day units was 452,235. The cost of operations, which were carried out under the superintendence of an Assistant Commissioner as civil relief works, was Rs. 43,254. The closure of the works was directed when, owing to the exhaustion of the local programme, the relief workers, having been directed to proceed to the Gugera Branch of the Chenab Canal, a distance of about 14 miles, where provision for their further employment had been made, refused to do so. The numbers had, however, previously been considerably reduced, and the occurrence at the time of some very heavy showers, which put the whole country under water and gave promise of a good fodder crop, confirmed the authorities in their decision to close relief operations. It was not found necessary thereafter to open any works in this tahsíl. In fact the near proximity of the ordinary excavation work on the Gugera Branch of the Chenab

Canal gave ample employment to all residents of the tahsíl who would take the trouble to travel the short distance intervening. No cases of starvation were at any time, either during the relief operations or afterwards, reported from Sharakpur.

123. GUJRAT FAMINE.—Meanwhile in July 1896 the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi reported the existence of famine in the Phália Tahsíl of the Gujrát District. The greater part of this tract lies within the Bár or up-lands between the Chenab and Jhelum Rivers, and the cultivation is largely dependent upon rainfall. As in Sharakpur, the trouble commenced with a fodder famine dating from September 1895. The subsequent failure of the rabi harvest of 1896 was met by the grant of liberal suspensions, and *takávi* loans were advanced for the kharíf sowings. These measures did not suffice. The people began to wander in the jungles in search of *pilu* berries: test works were tried and were at once attended by numbers of village menials, the class always the first to feel the pinch of scarcity; accordingly in August 1896 regular relief works were opened, and the operations thus commenced continued in progress till June of the following year. It will thus be seen that scarcity declared itself in Gujrát in consequence of the failure of the rabi harvest of 1896 and before the abrupt termination of the monsoon rains had disappointed all hopes of an autumn crop. The failure of the kharíf aggravated the situation and rendered necessary the continuance of relief operations for a lengthened period. The Phália Tahsíl is the centre of a tract which suffered from unfavourable seasons since 1895, and the relief works served the population of the adjoining Pind Dádan Khan and Jhelum Tahsíls of the Jhelum District, and also drew recruits from the distressed areas of Shahpur Gujránwála and Siálkot. In regard to the number of persons relieved, the expenditure incurred, and the duration of operations, these relief works in the Gujrát District were second in importance to those in Hissar alone.

124. COMMENCEMENT OF THE FAMINE.—The month of September having passed practically without rain, it was realized that Government had to deal with the distress and scarcity arising out of the failure over considerable areas of three harvests in succession. To gauge the extent to which measures of relief other than suspensions of revenue and *takávi* loans would be necessary, reports were immediately called for from all districts, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, anticipating the possibility of high prices, even without agricultural failure, causing such distress as would call for Government action, directed the preparation of relief programmes for the districts which were previously regarded as secure. Instructions were at the same time issued to facilitate the supply of funds for such test and relief works as might be opened under emergent circumstances; under Commissioners' orders Circle Inspectors were directed to enter upon their duties; and arrangements were made for the advance of loans for seed and plough bullocks should a fall of rain occur before the season for the rabi sowings had quite passed away. The result of the inquiries made district by district was reported to the Government of India about the middle of November, and though up to that date, beyond test works in Karnál, relief operations were confined to the Gujrát District, it was intimated in general terms that the Delhi Division was in the worst case, that the Hissar District would very soon be the scene of relief operations, and that as regards the Province generally,

granted an average rabi harvest, relief measures would not be needed for other classes than the village menials and poorer artizans in towns, but that should the rabi fail, agriculturists would come on our hands in large numbers. Had the rabi harvest, which it must be remembered is a more important crop in the Punjab than in any other province, been a failure, the result would have been most calamitous.

125. TEST WORKS.—Many test works were opened in districts such as Ludhiána, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Mooltan, other than the nine in which famine was officially declared. Generally, it is believed, these test works served the purpose intended, and in no case in which they failed to draw and the inference thus afforded as to the non-existence of famine conditions was accepted, did the subsequent course of events furnish any indication of a mistake having been made. In other words, Government has no knowledge of any loss of life due to starvation or its attendant privations occurring in any district in which relief works were not opened. It is just possible that the reverse may have happened, and that in two or three districts, such as Lahore, Gurgaon, Umballa or Ferozepore, such distress and scarcity as existed might have been combated by means of ordinary District Board works without resorting to the more expensive and troublesome system of relief works carried out under Code Rules. But the uncertain outlook of the closing days of 1896 rendered it incumbent on Government to lean to the safe side in all doubtful cases. It should be mentioned, moreover, that in all tracts for which relief operations were undertaken agricultural failure had been most severe, and nothing but the extraordinary and unexpected powers of resistance of the Punjab agriculturists prevented in these areas the unrestrained recourse to Government relief works which was produced by similar crop failures in other parts of India. The dates by which regular relief works were opened in the several districts are noted in the margin. Relief on test works had in all cases been given for two or more weeks previously. Strict injunctions were given by Government with a view to the test of famine being made a genuine one, and inasmuch as dependents were not admitted to test works, the abuse of this feature of the Code system of relief, which was afterwards so frequently the subject of comment and discussion, did not become operative at first, and did not bring about the declaration of famine in any district by impairing the value of the initial test.

Hissar ...	Week ending	14th November 1896.
Rohtak ...	Ditto	9th January 1897.
Gurgaon ...	Ditto	23rd January 1897.
Delhi ...	Ditto	12th December 1896.
Karnál ...	Ditto	14th November 1896.
Umballa ...	Ditto	23rd January 1897.
Ferozepore...	Ditto	19th December 1896.
Lahore ...	Ditto	23rd January 1897.

It may be thought that in parts of the Delhi Division, especially in Hissar, the commencement of relief operations might with advantage have been undertaken by an earlier date. The fact that this was not done furnishes effective testimony to the staying power of the people, but no account of the situation would be complete without a reference to the immense benefit which resulted in some of the most distressed portions of Hissar, Rohtak and Delhi from the employment afforded by the Southern Punjab Railway works which were being brought to completion as our relief operations commenced. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar speaks of the effect of these works, upon which the people of the northern portion of his district had been continuously employed, in mitigating the distress and increasing the staying power of the population of this tract. At Delhi City, too, some 3,000 or more townspeople were employed throughout the cold weather of 1896-97 in breaking ballast for the line.

126. POLICY OF LARGE WORKS.—When it was seen that relief operations on a more or less extended scale would be necessary in several districts, it became the special object of Government to make available for famine labour every large work of public utility which would be brought forward and recommended on its own merits. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick had been much impressed with the almost universal testimony of relief officers as to the uselessness of unmetalled roads, which were the chief feature of the district programmes, and as to their unsuitability for famine relief labour. This had been the experience in Sharakpur, and what Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick saw on the occasion of his visit to the Gujrát relief works confirmed him in his opinion. Under ordinary conditions a good deal of trouble and correspondence with the Supreme Government is necessary before large Imperial works can be included in relief programmes, and there are special rules in the Code on the subject of railways as relief works which distinctly deprecate the utilization of such works for the purposes of famine relief. When, however, the necessities of the position were explained to the Government of India the demands of the Local Government met with an immediate response, and in every instance the Supreme Government sanctioned the carrying out on Famine Code principles, as occasion might require, of such railway and canal works as were recommended by the Local Government. Thus the Ghaggar Canals in the Hissar District, the construction of which might have been postponed for another couple of years owing to the numerous thorny questions connected with the project not having been settled, were made available without any delay and became the backbone of relief in this district. The Jhelum Canal in the Gujrát District was an ideal relief work, and furnished the means of introducing in that quarter a sound and discriminating system of relief which was much needed in consequence of the breakdown of the attempts to enforce properly stringent relief conditions on works such as district unmetalled roads. The Nardak Rájbaha (Canal Distributary) in the Karnál District, the "cuts-off," or chord channels, on the Western Jumna Canal in the Umballa and Hissar Districts, and the earthwork of the Delhi-Agra Railway in the Delhi District are other examples of large works which, with the consent of the Government of India, were opened to famine labour. The sanction of the Government of India was also accorded to the earthwork on three other projected railways being made available, but fortunately the necessity did not arise for undertaking these works.

127. COLD WEATHER RAINS.—In the last week of December the rain which so much improved prospects in the North-Western Provinces extended to the eastern portion of the Punjab, including the Delhi Division and the submontane districts in the Jullundur Division; in Umballa especially advantage was taken of this to increase the area of sowings; but the greater part of the Punjab did not share in this timely fall, and the situation at the beginning of the second week of January, as described in a Government Resolution published a few days after, was extremely critical. On the 10th of January slight rain in several districts was followed on the 14th by a storm of some intensity which suddenly developed over the centre of the Province and brought to those districts which had not shared in the December rainfall a most welcome and on the whole adequate supply of rain, which was supplemented from time to time by further showers throughout the remainder of the cold weather. Unfortunately the Delhi Division, which had been specially favoured in December, thereafter received

a very scanty and wholly insufficient supply, and the rabi crop on rain lands in that Division proved as poor a one as in any previous harvest. As regards the rest of the Province, it may be said, as it was commonly said at the time, that the rain of the second week of January saved the Punjab from famine. It secured the crops not only on dry lands, where these had germinated, but also on the million-and-a-half of acres of *sailáb* or inundated land, which, though possessing sufficient moisture for sowings, is dependent on the winter rains for the maturing of the harvest.

128. SITUATION IN FEBRUARY.—Thus when February arrived the situation had developed itself. All anxieties as to the safety of the rabi harvest over the greater part of the Province had, if not disappeared entirely, at least been greatly relieved. It was realised that in the Delhi Division the harvest would most probably be a failure on rain lands, but the rabi is of much less importance in the Delhi Division than in the rest of the Province, and as relief works had been started in all its insecure tracts the only possible course as regards this Division was to watch and direct the course of relief operations and trust to a favourable monsoon to break up the famine.

129. FULL TASKS EXACTED ON RELIEF WORKS.—As a consequence of his visit to the Ghaggar Canals in January, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick issued instructions as to the agency by which relief works should be managed, and directed the attention of all officers, now that the initial difficulties connected with the opening of relief works had been overcome, to the necessity for securing a reasonable outturn of work from famine labourers. Without here entering on the controversial question whether relief works can more suitably be carried out on a piece-work or on a task-work system, it is obvious that, even though the works may not from the point of view of utility be of a nature which it would be advantageous to bring to an early completion, and though perhaps delay might even be beneficial in making the available programme go further, yet, if relief works are to be a test as well as a remedy for distress, the exaction of full tasks becomes an essential condition of good famine administration, and it was from this point of view chiefly that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in directing attention to the weekly statements of outturn insisted on efforts being made to get greater value in work done for the expenditure on wages. Certainly it was largely owing to the greater stringency observed in this respect that the increase in the numbers on the Gujrát relief works was first checked and then converted into the gradual decline which ended in the works being closed in June.

It was in the second week of March that the high-water mark of famine was reached; in other words, that the numbers relieved daily reached the maximum. The average number relieved daily during this week was 127,758. In Hissar the numbers continued to increase until July, but the Gujrát figures, which up to this month had occupied the first place in the returns, henceforth showed a continuous diminution until the works were closed in June.

130. EFFECT OF THE RABI HARVEST.—The rabi harvest undoubtedly had the effect of relaxing the severity of the strain on the endurance of the people which had been in operation during the previous months. Prices eased off somewhat, and the Punjab regained its normal position as an exporting Province, which

it had temporarily lost during the last half of 1896-97. A demand for harvest labourers reduced the numbers on relief works in most districts, and relief operations closed in Lahore by the end of April, and in Gurgaon during the first week of May. In the former district they had lasted a little over three months, and the numbers had never reached 3,000 on any day. The works were mainly for the relief of Lahore City and of a belt of insecure villages in the cis-Ravi portion of the district. As already stated, relief works were not reopened in the Sharakpur Tahsíl after the close of operations in the previous summer, but the Commissioner, fearing that possibly provision for the residents of this tract as well as of the adjoining Gujránwála and Montgomery Districts might be required, caused it to be proclaimed throughout the three districts that employment on relief works would be given to all comers on the Gugera Branch of the Chenab Canal, and arrangements were made accordingly on a selected length of excavation conveniently situated for all three districts. Not a single applicant, however, turned up, which circumstance must be regarded as a very satisfactory result indicating the absence of famine conditions in this part of the country.

In Gurgaon the maximum daily attendance on relief works had barely exceeded 3,000, and it was found that there was no need for relief works after the date above mentioned.

131. FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.—Thus by the beginning of May the "famine" districts had been reduced to seven, and of these the two outside the Delhi Division, Gujrát and Ferozepore, gave no cause for anxiety. In the case of Gujrát the weekly diminishing numbers on relief showed that it was only a question of time for the works to be closed. In Ferozepore closure might have been directed on 1st May, when there were less than 100 persons returned in the relief statement. Operations were, however, continued till the third week in August, but the numbers never reached 1,000. The maximum daily attendance in Ferozepore is shown as 4,149 in the week ending December 26th. Undoubtedly the pressure on relief works in this district was in a large measure reduced by the employment afforded on the Agahwah Canal extension, upon which work an average of 1,600 men, women and children were employed for 23 weeks on a piece-work system. This work was not made available as a Famine Code work, because the local canal fund could not afford the extra expenditure involved in the task-work system. Nevertheless as a piece-work it effectually served the purposes of famine relief, while as regards cost the expenditure is said to have amounted to only half what it would be at Public Works Department rates. The canal extension was completed in time for the irrigating season and enabled an extra 13,000 acres to be irrigated.

132. PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN HISSAR.—As the numbers on the Hissar relief works increased steadily it became a matter for serious consideration whether the available works would last out until the famine should be over. The main work of the district, the Ghaggar Canals, was approaching completion. The Western Jumna Canal chord channels were employing a full complement of labourers. Every conceivable project which contained earthwork was brought forward and discussed, and among others a ditch round the Commissariat Cattle Farm to act as a protection against trespass—a work which, though useful, as

its object indicates, would never have been undertaken but for famine—was brought into requisition. The Ghaggar Canals were supplemented by canal roads, and in the north-western portion of the district the clearance of an old irrigation channel from the Ghaggar, known as the Rangoi Cut, was put in hand. Failing works inside the district the question of drafting labourers to large works beyond its borders was seriously discussed. The cost of any drafting arrangements by rail was found to be very considerable indeed, and such a measure could only have been recommended as a last resort. Fortunately it was not found necessary thereafter to have recourse to drafting. The first of the large works outside the district to which labourers might have been sent was the projected railway through the Native States known as the Ludhiána-Dhuri-Tohána scheme to connect the Southern Punjab Railway with the North-Western main line at Ludhiána. Due sanction was obtained from the Government of India to make this work available for Hissar relief labourers, but the famine was over before the exhaustion of works rendered this necessary. The mainstay of relief operations in Hissar during the hot weather was the work on village tanks, which had been reserved by the Deputy Commissioner for this purpose. In the other four districts of the Delhi Division the relief returns, though exhibiting a tendency to increase up to the breaking of the rains, at no time seemed alarming, and there was no apprehension that the available relief works would be exhausted.

133. JUNE 1897.—The condition of affairs in Hissar in June, on the 25th of which month the highest daily total (98,312) of persons relieved was reached, is graphically described in the district report. Added to the difficulties of the famine, cholera supervened, and locusts made their appearance, and would have caused damage had there been anything for them to eat. Later on, after the rains arrived, locusts laid eggs and had to be dealt with by special measures. Owing to the careful and energetic measures of the Civil Surgeon and the Engineer Officers in charge the cholera was kept away from the relief camps. The Jubilee holidays this month gave a well-earned rest to both the relief labourers and the establishment on the works, and the political effect of this concession was very good. The same auspicious occasion saw the close of the relief operations on the Jhelum Canal in Gujrát. The numbers on the works had been reduced to 3,727, of whom only 1,157 were male adult workers, and Government, acting on the advice of the Commissioner, decided that there was no longer any occasion for keeping the works open. Those of the relief workers who were still left on the works were provided with money sufficient for from 3 to 12 days' maintenance, according to the distance of their homes.

134. BREAKING OF THE MONSOON.—On the 12th of July the real monsoon rains broke in Hissar, and the further falls received on the 20th and 29th of the month created the most hopeful feeling for the future, and, with the immediate diminution in the attendance on relief works owing to the demand for field labour, gave promise of the total cessation of relief operations when the harvest now brought into view should be reaped. In other parts of the Delhi Division, except Karnál, the rains of July put an end to relief works, the workers having dispersed to labour in the fields Thenceforward gratuitous relief alone to a weekly diminishing number of people was continued in the Rohtak and Umballa Districts. In Delhi the Municipal kitchen for the relief of the poorer classes

was still kept open, but for the district at large relief operations had ceased. In Karnál the relief works might have been closed in July so far as the agricultural population was concerned, but the work on the Nardak Rájbaha was kept open on the piece-work system until the end of September for the relief of the Púrbias, of whom there are a considerable number at Karnál.

135. TAKAVI ADVANCES.—The monsoon rains, though late in arrival, were not too late for this Province, and preparations having been made beforehand for the distribution of the Government advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the allotments from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, full advantage was taken of the exceptionably favourable sowing conditions.

136. CLOSE OF OPERATIONS.—The numbers on relief in September had dwindled down to insignificant proportions. No special directions were issued by Government to hasten the close of relief operations. In fact the famine was allowed to die a natural death. Except in the case of the Municipal poor-house or soup kitchen in Delhi, which was kept up after 1st October, all actual famine relief had ceased by that date.

EXTENT AND EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.—RELIEF STATISTICS.

137. AREA STATISTICS.—The area of the Province, which contains 31 districts, is 101,827 square miles. The area of the nine famine districts is 25,459 square miles, or about one-fourth of the whole, but of these nine districts only 11,960 square miles, or 11·7 per cent. of the area of the Province, are returned as "affected."

The population of the affected tracts was 3,207,030, or 15 per cent. of the population of the Province according to the census of 1891 and 45 per cent. of the population of the nine famine districts.

The actual figures for each district are as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Area.	Population.	Affected area.	Population of affected area.
Hissar ...	5,163	776,006	3,763	543,834
Rohtak ...	1,797	590,475	1,467	451,920
Gurgaon ...	1,984	668,929	558	197,928
Delhi ...	1,290	638,689	630	380,715
Karnál ...	2,440	683,718	2,123	498,862
Umballa ...	2,754	1,033,427	1,755	717,969
Ferozepore ...	4,302	886,676	407	122,810
Lahore ...	3,678	1,075,319	521 + 174	50,010 + 88,125
Gujrát ...	2,051	760,875	562	154,857
TOTAL ...	25,459	7,114,114	11,960	320,030

So far as they relate to "affected" area these figures must be regarded as rough approximations only, because there is no unmistakable line of demarcation which distinguishes distressed from unaffected areas. Moreover, the degree to which the areas in different districts were affected varied very considerably.

138. RELIEF STATISTICS.—So far as distress can be gauged by the numbers on relief works the degree of intensity may be estimated from the following figures —

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Number of units relieved.	Corresponding proportionate figure.	Maximum daily numbers on relief.	Week in which maximum was reached.	Proportion of column 4 to population of affected area.
Hissar	12,204,632	547	*82,507	Week ending June 19th ...	15·10
Rohtak	1,654,338	73	12,781	" " " 12th ...	2·82
Gurgaon	173,544	8	3,071	" " March 13th ...	1·99
Delhi	498,533	23	4,130	" " February 6th ...	1·08
Karnál	1,299,298	58	12,361	" " March 27th ...	2·47
Umballa	483,791	22	5,279	" " " 20th ...	0·73
Ferozepore...	361,753	16	4,149	" " December 26th, 1896.	3·30
Lahore (Sharakpur) ...	452,235	20	10,425	" " June 13th, 1896	20·80
Lahore	167,188	7	2,571	" " February 6th ..	2·90
Gujrát	5,067,993	226	50,690	" " " 20th	32·73
TOTAL ...	22,453,305	1,000	127,758	" " 13th March 1897	...

Except that the distress was probably more severe in Karnál than in Rohtak, the figures in column 3 above fairly represent the relative degrees of famine in the several districts.

139. SEX, AGE AND CONDITION OF PERSONS RELIEVED.—The 22,453,305 persons relieved consisted of—

(1) 7,294,574 men.

(2) 7,195,573 women.

(3) 5,462,408 children.

(4) 2,500,750 not specified.

If the 2,500,750 units last mentioned be distributed between men, women and children in accordance with what is believed to represent approximately the facts, the resulting distribution will be—

Men.	Women.	Children.
7,429,140	7,301,333	7,722,829
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
(33·1)	(32·4)	(34·5)

* The figures in this column represent the maximum daily total maintained for a period of one week. On particular days the numbers ran up higher; thus in Hissar the high-water mark was reached on 25th June, when there were 98,312 persons on relief of all kinds.

The percentages in the several districts were as follows :—

District.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hissar	35	33	32
Rohtak	27	39	34
Gurgaon	32	38	30
Delhi	33	38	29
Karnál	35	30	35
Umballa	43	44	13
Ferozepore	37	32	31
Lahore	35	38	27
Gujrát	32	30	38
Total ...	33·1	32·4	34·5

A similar table dealing with *workers* only and excluding dependents and all persons gratuitously relieved is given below :—

District.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hissar	41	39	20
Rohtak	32	41	27
Gurgaon	33	40	27
Delhi	35	44	21
Karnál	50	32	18
Umballa	52	37	11
Ferozepore	41	34	25
Lahore	38	33	29
Gujrát	44	43	13
Total ...	42	39	19

140. METHODS OF RELIEF.—If we now consider the method of relief the following results in the form of percentages of the total number of units relieved in each district are obtained :—

District.	Percentage of total relief units relieved.					Total.
	As relief workers.	As dependents and non-working children.	Gratuitously in villages and otherwise.	In kitchens.	In poor-houses.	
Hissar	73·8	11·9	11·0	2·6	0·7	100
Rohtak	57·4	13·5	29·1	...	...	100
Gurgaon	93·7	6·3	...	...	...	100
Delhi	54·1	5·6	0·7	...	39·5	100
Karnál	62·6	11·9	18·8	6·7	...	100
Umballa	67·1	3·5	32·9	...	...	100
Ferozepore	89·6	9·9	0·3	...	0·2	100
Lahore (Sharakpur) ...	84·2	15·8	...	...	...	100
Lahore	100	...	...	...	...	100
Gujrát	67·8	28·8	...	3·4	...	100
Total ...	70·8	15·4	10·0	2·5	1·3	100

Thus just over 70 per cent. of the persons relieved had to do some work in return for the assistance they received, but of the workers 58 per cent. were women and children, and the labour which they gave was necessarily of a very poor standard of efficiency.

COST OF THE FAMINE.

141. COST OF RELIEF BY DISTRICTS.—The total cost of the famine was Rs. 22,34,004. If the intensity of the famine in the several districts as evidenced by the numbers on relief be indicated by parts of one thousand, and the same plan be adopted to indicate the share of the total expenditure incurred in each district, we get the following results :—

District.	Relative figure representing		Daily cost per unit relieved.
	Numbers relieved.	Cost of relief.	Pies.
Hissar	547	550	19·1
Rohtak	73	45	11·6
Gurgaon	8	7	15·8
Delhi	23	22	19·2
Karnál	58	88	29·2
Umballa	22	26	23·2
Ferozepore	16	17	20·3
Lahore	27	28	19·9
Gujrát	226	217	18·3
Total	1,000	1,000	19·1

Thus the cost of relief per head was greatest in Karnál and least in Rohtak. Hissar was just the average.

142. ANALYSIS OF COST OF RELIEF.—Before proceeding to examine the causes for the differences appearing in the table in the last paragraph, it is desirable to inquire what proportion of the total expenditure went to feed the famine-stricken and how much was the cost of *administering* the relief, including, besides establishment charges, the cost of materials, tools and plant, hutting of relief workers and contingent charges of all kinds. The expenditure on relief works includes two heads—wages of labourers and dependents—which represent practically entirely money expended directly in feeding the people. The following table shows the proportionate cost of feeding the people and administering the relief :—

1	2	3	4
	Percentage of district expenditure incurred on		
District.	Feeding the people.	Administering the relief.	Daily cost per unit relieved of direct relief.
			Pies.
Hissar	85	15	16·2
Rohtak	89	11	10·3
Gurgaon	90	10	14·2
Delhi	74	26	14·2
Karnál	58	42	16·9
Umballa	76	24	17·7
Ferozepore	75	25	15·4
Lahore	85	15	16·6
Gujrát	80	20	14·7
Total	81	19	15·5

PUBLIC HEALTH.

143. HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE.—Throughout the famine the health of the Province as a whole was good. The birth-rate of the Punjab in 1896 was higher than in any other province in India. The death-rate, which was less than the

birth-rate by 11·5 per mille, amounted to 31·5 as compared with an average death-rate of 35. The actual and the normal death-rates of the nine famine districts in 1896 are shown below :—

District.	Normal.	Actual.
Hissar	30	33
Rohtak	32	35
Gurgaon	37	35
Delhi	43	36
Karnál	40	40
Umballa	37	41
Ferozepore	35	32
Lahore	37	31
Gujrát	34	23

Except during the months of August and September 1897 in the Hissar District, the excess of the death-rate above the normal was not sufficiently marked in any district to call for special notice. In these months it reached 46 and 59 in Hissar as compared with the normals for the month, 27 and 35 respectively; but there can be no doubt that this rise in the death-rate was due to fever consequent upon the specially bounteous rainfall of the autumn, though the privations which the people had endured must have rendered them less able to resist malaria than they otherwise would have been. In some of the Deraját districts the death-rate during the autumn months was very much higher than in Hissar, malarial fever having prevailed to an unusual degree. The health of the Province as a whole during the first nine months of 1897 was, as in the previous year, distinctly good. This will appear from the following table :—

Birth and death rate during 1897.

Month.	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
January	48	40	25	35
February	48	39	22	29
March	41	36	21	26
April	32	31	21	26
May	31	31	24	32
June	38	31	25	31
July	42	35	22	27
August	45	41	24	28
September	50	49	34	42

In no month, it will be seen, was the birth-rate below the normal or the death-rate above the normal. In Hissar, though in 1896 the excess of the birth-rate above the death-rate was 12·4 per mille as compared with an average of 10·7 per mille, in the following year the position was reversed, and owing no less to decrease in births than to increase in deaths the death-rate was 2·1 *per mille* above the death-rate.

144. DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—From the very commencement of the famine officers were enjoined to be most careful to inquire into all cases in which deaths were reported as caused by starvation, and the necessity for authenticating the facts in such cases was frequently demonstrated, as the village watchmen if not checked were found only too ready to save themselves the trouble of inquiry into the cause of death by ascribing it to the prevailing

visitation. Thus in Umballa in a case of reported starvation the deceased was found to have actually died of repletion, and out of 17 cases reported In Hissar the Deputy Commissioner considers that in 3 only of these was death directly due to starvation. Two of the three victims belonged to a Native State. One death from this cause is reported from Gujrát, the victim being a child. Thus for the Province as a whole the deaths by starvation come to four. But it would be incorrect and misleading to conclude that this insignificant figure represents the total effects of the famine on the mortality statistics. There can be no doubt that deaths have occurred as the indirect consequence of insufficient nutriment which renders the constitution an easy prey to any disease which may subsequently be contracted. Deaths from bowel-complaints, as a result of an unusual and unwholesome diet, are of course indirectly caused by the famine.

PRESENT AND PREVIOUS FAMINES COMPARED.

145. EVIDENCE OF INCREASED RESOURCES AND RESISTING POWER.—The Deputy Commissioners of the famine districts were asked to give instances evidencing the increased resisting power of the people as compared with previous famines. The most noteworthy circumstance which distinguishes the present from previous famines in this respect is the fact that three harvests failed before relief works were commenced in the majority of districts; whereas, the pronounced failure of one monsoon has on previous occasions been sufficient to bring the country to the verge of famine. Other points which have been noticed are the general absence of vagrancy and aimless wandering of the people which characterized previous famines. It is true that in Hissar at the very worst period of the distress a tendency to wander exhibited itself, but it did not last long. Some trouble was at times caused by the immigation of Bikanerís who flocked to the Ghaggar Canal works at first, and penetrated to Ferozepore, and through the Baháwalpur State into Mooltan, Montgomery and Lahore, but measures were taken to secure their return. They never reached Umballa as in previous famines, and generally the administration has been less inconvenienced by this cause than in any other period of famine. In the Delhi Division generally the Commissioner calls attention to the entire absence of grain riots and similar disturbances. The Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak has been impressed by the courageous way in which the people braced themselves up to counteract the effects of famine and worked their wells day and night to extend the area of crops. Mr. Connolly, Deputy Commissioner of Karnál, says that it is the decided opinion of all the leading officials and non-officials in Karnál that the powers of resistance shown by the people have most markedly increased since former famines. Everywhere it must be admitted that the small proportion of zamíndárs among the relief work labourers affords testimony to the resources of the agricultural community. As regards non-agriculturists and townspeople, the way in which they have managed to maintain themselves in the face of a rise in price of food-grains which has been unparalleled in previous famines is truly remarkable. Industrial development is the direction which any famine preventive measures applicable to these classes must take. The Punjab is backward in this respect, but there are not wanting signs that the spirit of commercial enterprise is abroad, and in the case of those industries which are connected with agriculture, as being concerned in the manufacture and conversion of its products, there is much promise of growth and development.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

146. CREATION OF THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—In January 1897 the Government of India communicated the decision of the Home Government to create a local legislature for the Punjab, the members of which were, at first, to be simply nominated, and which was not, at present, to possess the powers conferable under the Statute of 1892. The usual proclamation constituting the local legislature was issued on the 9th April 1897. Members were not, however, nominated until the 12th October 1897, when the following were appointed :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Division.

The Hon'ble Nawáb Fateh Ali Khán, Kazilbásh.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Dane, F.R.G.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

The Hon'ble Sir W. Rattigan, KT., Q.C.

The Hon'ble Khán Bahádur Khalífa Saiyid Muhammad Hussain, Mushír-ul-Daula, Mumtáz-ul-Mulk, of Patiála.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Beresford, Secretary to the Punjab Government, Irrigation Department.

The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Madan Gopál, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

147. The first meeting took place on the 1st November 1897, when the Rules for the Conduct of Business made by the Lieutenant-Governor were promulgated, and a General Clauses Bill introduced. This Bill was not passed into law until after the close of the year.

148. As the granting of Legislative powers to the Punjab Government is a new departure, it seems appropriate to insert here the remarks made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his inaugural address :—

"The establishment of a local legislature in the Punjab was distinctly contemplated in the Indian Councils Act, 1861 ; and Section 44 of the Act, as well as the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with which a copy of the Act was transmitted, left it to the Governor-General in Council to determine at what time effect should be given to this intention. Since that time thirty-six years have elapsed. The older Provinces received the privilege at once, though it was only in 1886 that a legislature was constituted in the North-Western Provinces. Now eleven years after, the Punjab, the Frontier Province of the North-West of India, has been admitted, to the privilege, together with the other great Frontier Province on the east of the Indian Empire Burma, in a portion of which British rule was first established upwards of 70 years ago, though, as a province, we are justified in calling her a younger sister.

"In expressing my gratification at being permitted to initiate a measure which confers new dignity on the Province, and, I may add, also on its inhabitants, I cannot help regretting that this important change was not introduced under the auspices of my predecessor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick,

whose forensic attainments, and whose long experience of the working of the Indian Legislature, so peculiarly qualified him to preside over the early stages of development through which this Council must pass before it can possess the confidence of the people, or indeed contemplate its own existence with any great satisfaction. It is commonly believed that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was not in favour of its appointment, as he considered the Province not yet ripe for such a development, but the Punjab has had no ruler who would have been more competent, or, had it fallen to his lot, more careful to foster its early progress.

"Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir James Lyall were both in favour of the measure, and it is mainly no doubt due to the strong opinion to that effect recorded by the latter in 1891 that His Excellency the Viceroy decided to carry it into effect. The reasons given by Sir James Lyall for his recommendation were (1) that there was a general feeling among the educated classes in favour of a Legislative Council; (2) that a free discussion of the measures of Government, especially in regard to financial matters, would be politic and useful; and (3) that Provincial legislation, of which there was considerable need, would be promoted. I shall say a few words about each of these heads.

"You are no doubt aware that the Indian Councils Act of 1892 introduced several important changes into the existing law. The wording of Section 42 of the Act of 1861 prevented the local Councils from repealing or amending any existing Laws or Regulations made, after the passing of that Act by the Governor-General in Council. Had this provision remained in force, the field of action of the newly-constituted Provincial Council in the Punjab would have been extremely limited, owing to the fact that the Acts of local and general operation passed by the Governor-General's Council since 1861 cover the ground occupied by many departments of law. This limitation was removed by Section 5 of the Councils Act of 1892, which permits the exercise of the power referred to, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The field opened for the action of the Provincial Council since 1892 is thus greatly widened.

"Another important change introduced by the Act of 1892 consisted in the power conferred by Section 2 of the Act upon the Governor-General in Council, and, subject to his sanction, upon the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, to make rules for authorizing the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Government concerned, and for asking questions, under certain conditions and restrictions, at any meeting of its Legislative Council. In addition to this provision was one enabling the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to make regulations as to the conditions under which members might be nominated to the various Councils, within fixed limits as to numbers.

"These provisions constitute what is generally regarded by the educated classes, who interest themselves in the government of the country, as an important privilege, and as a salutary means of bringing public opinion to bear upon the functions exercised by Government. You are aware that this privilege has not at present been conferred upon the Punjab. I have no hesitation in affirming the wisdom of this decision. The experiment of investing a newly-formed Council with these functions has not hitherto been made, nor could it have been made, inasmuch as no new Council has been constituted since the Act of 1892 was passed, until the present year. I know of no reason why the privilege of interpellation should be claimed from the birth of a Council, nor can I consider it wise to urge such precipitation. It is best to take one step at a time. The British Government does not shrink from criticism, but mere criticism, unless it is helpful and honest, does not promote the public weal: and can we assume that this is the criticism we shall get in the Punjab if we admit it freely into our Councils?

"Some may be prepared to answer this question with assurance in the affirmative, but, while I am fully persuaded of the loyalty of the people of the Punjab to the British Crown, I am convinced that, for the useful exercise of the right of interpellation, an intelligent public opinion on current topics is desirable, and I am not sure that such public opinion can as yet be said to exist in the Punjab. There are few means of testing this, but the tone of the press is, perhaps, the most important; and, although the public press in the Punjab has largely developed since I first knew the Province, I am unable to say that its criticism of Government measures is always as intelligent, as patriotic, or as candid as one could wish. Still there are signs of progress and improvement in this direction, and I hope that there may be such further indications of the growth of a healthy public opinion in the press and elsewhere that the Government of India may be able to confer upon this Province, at no very distant time, the privileges which are enjoyed in other Provinces in connection with their Legislative Councils.

"I do not propose to attempt to lay before you any programme of legislation for the Province, or to sketch the history of past legislation as it affects the Punjab. The Punjab has a pretty full statute book of its own. Its administrators, from the earliest times, have been forward to meet the special circumstances of its growth by proposing legislation suited to those circumstances, and there has been small tendency to borrow measures from other provinces simply because they have the recommendation of prescription. The early codes of Sir Richard Temple, Sir Charles Aitchison and others, which embodied the spirit of the regulations in force in other provinces, were, no doubt, to a large extent, merged in the universal Codes of Law which extend to the whole of British India, but a residue of Provincial Law remained as a nucleus for the compilation of the Punjab Laws Act, in which Mr. Barkley rendered such valuable assistance, and, on the Revenue side, the legislation of 1871, introduced by Sir Fitzjames Stephen, with the assistance of Sir Robert Egerton, formed a precedent for a Provincial Code which has been since followed more or less closely in many provinces. The subsequent labours of Colonel Wace, which resulted in the present Revenue Law of the Province, are well known to the present generation, and the work of Mr. Tupper, Sir William Rattigan, Sir Meredyth Plowden and Sir Charles Roe will contribute to the codification of customary law (which is recognized in the Punjab as nowhere else in India) when the time arrives.

"The facts which I have mentioned show, I think, that Punjab administrators have been forward to pave the way for the delegation to a Provincial Council of legislation affecting the Province, by their readiness to recognize the special features and special needs of this part of India, and to provide for them; and I fully anticipate that this Council will not only find ample sphere for its labours, but will, in faithfully performing them, promote the welfare of the Province and the efficiency of its administration.

"In welcoming you, Gentlemen, to this Council Board, I will only add that I anticipate the happiest results from the association with this Government of non-official gentlemen of position in its legislative deliberations. The Punjab has drawn largely upon the voluntary assistance of men of known character, loyalty and status in the discharge of more humble duties, and I am confident that the admission of such persons into the Council of State will not only strengthen the administration, but will also tend to implant it more firmly in the hearts of the people."

149. ACTS.—The India Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India, and which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council during the year, are the following:—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XIV of 1897...	An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Acts by assigning short titles to them.	General ...	22nd July 1897.
XV of 1897 ...	An Act to repeal the Cantonment Act Amendment Act, 1895, and to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.	Whole of British India...	Ditto.
I of 1898 ...	An Act to amend the Stage Carriages Act, 1861	Ditto ...	21st January 1898.
II of 1898 ...	An Act to provide for the issue of Currency Notes on the security of gold received in England.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
III of 1898 ...	An Act to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers, and the control of lepers following certain callings.	Whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Balúchistán, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	4th February 1898.
IV of 1898 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code ...	Whole of British India...	18th February 1898.
V of 1898 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	Ditto ...	22nd March 1898.
VI of 1898 ...	The Indian Post Office Act ...	Whole of British India, including Upper Burma, British Balúchistán, Santal Parganas and Pargana of Spiti.	Ditto.
VII of 1898 ...	An Act to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886.	Whole of British India...	28th March 1898.

150. BILLS.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year :—

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
9 of 1897 ...	Bill to facilitate the citation of certain Acts ...	...	1st July 1897.
10 of 1897 ...	Bill to further amend the Court Fees Act, 1870	Whole of British India...	Ditto.
11 of 1897 ...	Bill to repeal the Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895, and to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.	Ditto ...	8th July 1897.
12 of 1897 ...	Bill to further amend the Stage Carriages Act, 1861.	Ditto ...	2nd September 1897.
16 of 1897 ...	Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.	Whole of British India, including Upper Burma, British Balúchistán, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	15th October 1897.
1 of 1898 ...	Bill to provide for the issue of Currency Notes in exchange for gold received in England.	Whole of British India...	14th January 1898.
3 of 1898 ...	Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ...	Ditto ...	21st March 1898.
4 of 1898 ...	Bill to make provision for certain matters connected with Insolvency.	Dit o ...	Ditto.

151. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following Rules and Regulations were issued during the year by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Dalhousie and Ráwalpindi Cantonments and in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan Municipalities.

Rules under Section 59 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) regarding the conditions under which prisoners in danger of death may be released.

Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the Punjab.

Rules under Section 31 of the Forest Act (VII of 1878) applicable to areas in the Láhul Wazíri of the Kulu Sub-Division of the Kángra District.

Rules under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Amritsar Municipality.

Rules under Section 12 (2) (*c*) of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) regulating the import, transport and taxation of Charas into the Punjab.

Regulations for the prevention of the spread of Bubonic Plague in the Punjab.

Order under Section 12 of the Opium Act (I of 1878) cancelling Rule 67 of the Rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 653 A., dated 1st April 1889, regulating the grant of rewards to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under the said Act.

POLICE.

152. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1897 was as follows:—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
District Superintendents of Police (including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General of Police)	35
Assistant District Superintendents of Police (including Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police)	29
Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	5
Inspectors	70
Deputy Inspectors and Platform Sergeants	619
Sergeants	2,562
Constables	16,496
TOTAL ...	19,819

153. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1898 was—

NATIONALITY.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	63	27	...
Eurasians	...	10	...
Natives	4	3,182	16,232
TOTAL ...	67	3,219	16,232

154. Classified according to religion there were—

CASTES.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	104	7
Muhammadans	1,801	10,491
Sikhs	374	1,563
Hindús (Brahmins, Rájpúts and Gurkhas)	391	2,182
Hindús of all other castes	616	1,989
TOTAL ...	3,286	16,232

155. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 35,32,239, of which Rs. 23,51,328 was debitable against Imperial or Provincial Revenues and the balance against other sources.

156. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents roughly 1 Policeman to 5 square miles.

157. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 7,938, or 1 Policeman to 2,628 miles and 13·9 square miles.

158. During the year 1897, 62,008 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 673 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue. Four hundred and one cases were investigated under Magistrates' order after investigation had been at first refused.

159. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1896.	1897.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	1,236	1,027
II	Serious offences against the person	4,935	5,350
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	17,653	18,192
IV	Minor offences against the person	1,009	160
V	Minor offences against property	22,504	18,086
	Total of Classes I to V	47,337	42,815
VI	Other offences	27,076	19,193
	Grand Total	74,413	62,008

160. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1896.	1897.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases reported	34	33
Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases arrested by Police	58	62
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	42	39

161. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,638
	Swords and batons	9,529
	Batons only	38

162. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the last three years :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Departmental punishments	1,879	1,517	2,133
Judicial punishments	167	155	137
TOTAL ...	2,046	1,672	2,270

163. EDUCATION.—There were 44 more literate Sergeants and 112 more literate Constables in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

164. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Sánsís, Bauriahs, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bháts and Giloi Bilúchís.

165. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 394, of whom 46 were absent on the 31st December 1897 without passes. Twenty-two offences other than offences against the rules made under the Act were committed by Mínás during the year.

166. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 255. Three members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1897 of offences under the Indian Penal Code. Twenty-four Tágús were shown as absent without passes.

167. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 51 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act, and in the Umballa District 20 were obtained. On the 31st December 1897, 459 names were on the Karnál register and 16 on the Umballa register.

168. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1897		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1896.		*End of* 1897.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	830	12	835	12	72	2	260
Jullundur	242	...	240	...	...	...	3
Hoshiárpur	204	177	209	191	7	...	37

169. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which this tribe is registered :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.				OFFENCES COMMITTED IN 1897		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1896.		End of 1897.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Karnál	86	30	88	32	3	...	1
Ludhiána	448	...	416	...	33	14	3
Jullundur	58	33	54	32	36	2	3
Hoshiárpur	70	...	69	...	3	...	1
Lahore	65	...	63	...	7	...	16
Gurdáspur	587	268	528	306	41	24	75
Siálkot	615	...	632	...	58	18	237
Gujránwála	983	...	1,010	...	24	22	184

170. BAURIAHS.—No offences were recorded against the Bauriahs of Ludhiána.

171. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District has increased from 350 to 390. Fifty-three offences against the Criminal Tribes Act were committed by them during the year and fifteen offences against other laws. One hundred and thirty-seven men of this tribe were reported absent without leave on the 31st December 1897. They are said to have joined the Dogars on the banks of the Beas for the purpose of committing crime.

172. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register in the Lahore District has decreased from 203 to 181. Fourteen offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and eight offences under other laws were recorded against them.

173. BHATS.—One hundred and thirty-seven men of this tribe were on the register at the end of 1897. Twenty-six convictions under the provisions of the Act and three under other laws were obtained against them. Eleven Bháts were shown as absent on the 31st December 1897.

174. GILOI BILUCHIS.—The number of names on the register of the Montgomery District at the end of 1897 was 64, of whom 37 were absent without leave. Fourteen men of this tribe were convicted of house trespass and house-breaking during the year 1897.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

175. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table shows the number of offences reported, the number admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1893	126,585	43,179	3,708	79,698	59,233	131,490	
	1894	129,273	45,524	3,779	79,970	59,793	136,501	
	1895	138,459	48,596	3,850	86,013	64,431	149,144	
	1896	146,235	46,878	4,535	94,822	68,644	158,821	
	1897	143,494	45,647	5,128	92,719	68,195	157,373	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1893	43,011	6,425	186	36,400	35,211	67,500	
	1894	42,889	6,304	117	36,468	35,383	68,313	
	1895	45,601	6,531	167	38,903	37,643	73,859	
	1896	46,417	7,785	222	38,410	37,049	74,799	
	1897	43,590	7,252	177	36,161	34,723	9,557	
TOTAL ...	1893	169,596	49,604	3,894	116,098	94,444	198,990	
	1894	172,162	51,828	3,896	116,438	95,176	204,814	
	1895	184,060	55,127	4,017	124,916	102,074	223,003	
	1896	192,652	54,663	4,757	133,232	105,693	233,620	
	1897	187,084	52,899	5,305	128,880	102,918	226,930	

176. The total number of offences in the whole Province differed very little from last year, the decrease in offences under the Indian Penal Code being only about 2 per cent. The diminution in the number of offences under Local and Special Laws is more considerable, and will be discussed later.

177. The proportion of offences admitted to offences reported and of cases brought to trial to offences admitted is about the same as last year for the whole Province.

178. In individual districts, however, variations have been, as usual, more marked, and in Karnál there was an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of offences reported. Some increase was to be expected, as a new tahsíl was added to Karnál in October 1897. This tahsíl was transferred to Karnál from Umballa, and in Umballa there was, as might also have been expected, a decrease of 18 per cent.

179. Of the offences reported in Karnál, however, the number admitted as true was about the same as last year, *viz.*, 3,011, as against 3,085 in 1896, so that the addition of a tahsíl for three months cannot be said to have increased the amount of crime in the district.

180. There was apparently a real decrease in Umballa, as the number of admitted offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 3,460 in 1896 to 2,647 last year. Nearly three-fourths of the decrease was in minor offences against the person.

181. The decrease is not explained by the District Magistrate, and can only be very partially attributed to the transfer of the Pipli Tahsíl.

182. Other districts in which the number of reported offences varied from last year were—

Hoshiárpur	+ 8 per cent.
Jullundur	+ 6 "
Hissar	− 22 "
Simla	− 19 "
Rohtak	− 16 "
Shahpur	− 12 "
Gurgaon	− 12 "
Jhelum	− 11 "

183. The state of crime is best seen from the number of offences returned as true. The districts in which the numbers varied not less than 10 per cent. from those of last year were—

Delhi	− 23
Gurgaon	− 18
Rohtak	− 15
Umballa	− 23
Simla	− 23
Hissar	− 12
Jullundur	+ 11
Siálkot	+ 13
Dera Ismail Khan	+ 10

184. Jullundur, Siálkot and Dera Ismail Khan suffered comparatively little from famine, especially the first and the last. Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hissar suffered severely. The city of Delhi was distressed, and so to a less extent were the Cantonment and City of Umballa. But the districts of Delhi and Umballa did not suffer more than many other districts, while in Ferozepore, which suffered severely, there was a slight increase in the number of admitted offences.

185. It is always desirable to ascertain, so far as possible, the general causes which will explain variations in the statistics of crime.

186. Looking at the figures it is difficult to suggest a general explanation of last year's variations.

187. There seems to be no abnormal feature that is common to all districts. Naturally it would be expected that the distress that prevailed during the first half of the year would affect the state of crime in some way and in the same way in all districts. Possibly it did, though it is not safe to assert that it did. The period of greatest distress was the last part of 1896, and the figures for 1896 showed more crime in almost all districts than during the previous five years. In 1897 the distress was gradually mitigated, and there was in most districts a slight decrease in crime during the year, so far as statistics can be relied upon to prove this. It can only be said that possibly crime has a tendency to increase in hard times, and to diminish in prosperity.

188. The number of cases of all kinds returned as true was, as already stated, 128,880, of which 102,918, or 79 per cent., were brought to trial. The number of these cases in which convictions were obtained was 45,632, or 44 per cent. of the number brought to trial, and about 35 per cent. of the number of admitted offences.

189. Taking all offences together, it is not safe to say that a decrease in the proportion of convictions is unsatisfactory.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur writes—

"While acquittals must preponderate in cases of petty assaults, &c., where convictions are not an unmixed blessing, the administration of the criminal work of a district is likely to be misjudged if it is to be viewed from the point of averages based on the total outturn of work."

190. The District Magistrate of Umballa (Captain Parsons) points out that the percentages are not to be regarded as of much moment for another reason, *viz.*, that so many cases are heard by Magistrates on complaint. They are shown as admitted to be true and also as brought to trial, but often the fact is merely that until the accused is heard the Magistrates are not in a position to test the truth of a case at all. Such cases are really not at all "admitted to be true," and would never have been brought to trial had there been any preliminary local inquiry.

191. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—Of the offences reported during 1897, *viz.*, 187,084, 143,494, or 76 per cent., were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 43,590 were offences under Local and Special Laws. The proportion is the same as last year, and seems to differ little from year to year. Of the 128,880 offences shown as admitted to be true, 73 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code, as against a percentage of 71 per cent. last year.

192. The following statement shows the figures for the whole Province of cases brought to trial and convicted :—

District.	Indian Penal Code. Offences admitted to have occurred.	Offences brought to trial.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction to offences. Admitted.	Brought to trial.
Delhi	2,611	2,455	843	32	34
Gurgaon	1,709	1,408	379	22	26
Rohtak	1,308	1,081	443	33	40
Karnál	2,150	1,773	497	23	28
Umballa	2,647	1,869	612	23	32
Ludhiána	2,801	2,240	675	24	30
Simla	465	465	225	48	48
Jullundur	3,787	2,848	459	12	15
Hoshiárpur	3,872	2,900	565	14	19
Kángra	2,456	1,914	563	22	29
Amritsar	5,612	3,840	915	16	23
Gurdáspur	4,447	2,963	633	14	21
Siálkot	6,462	3,875	892	13	23
Gujránwála	2,867	1,746	564	19	32
Lahore	5,740	4,669	1,219	21	26
Ferozepore	6,810	4,435	1,415	20	31
Hissar	2,720	2,286	934	34	40
Mooltan	3,898	2,834	917	23	32
Jhang	2,429	1,497	553	22	36
Montgomery	2,471	1,713	722	29	42
Muzaffargarh	2,068	1,530	660	32	43
Jhelum	2,692	2,416	787	29	32
Gujrát	2,627	2,149	598	22	27
Shahpur	1,919	1,477	515	26	34
Ráwalpindi	3,460	2,797	633	18	22
Dera Ismail Khan	2,127	1,488	526	24	35
Dera Ghází Khan	2,415	1,621	978	40	60
Bannu	2,309	1,543	501	21	32
Peshávar	3,234	2,502	858	26	34
Hazára	1,377	945	329	23	34
Kohát	1,169	926	376	32	40
Total	92,659	68,195	20,786	22	30

193. The percentage of convictions in cases under the Indian Penal Code is almost exactly the same as last year, and has not varied more than 1 per cent. for the last four years. The variations in the percentage in different districts are naturally greater.

194. In Siálkot the percentage of convictions in cases brought for trial has steadily grown worse, the figures being—

1893	37
1894	30
1895	28
1896	25
1897	23

The District Magistrate confesses himself unable to explain this, but states that the fall of 2 per cent. last year is in cases taken up by Magistrates on complaint, the Police figures showing an actual increase in the percentage of convictions.

195. In a few other districts the percentage differs noticeably from the average of the past five years. It has fallen to 27 in the Gujrát District from 41 last year, and 39 the quinquennial average; in Ráwalpindi to 22 from 37 and 30.

196. In Dera Ghází Khan the percentage rose to 60, the average being 45, and in Hissar returned to the average of 40 after a fall to 25 per cent. in 1896.

197. No attempt is made to explain these variations except in Hissar, where the reason alleged for the increase in convictions is that the people were too miserable to trouble about bringing petty cases, such as seldom end in a conviction.

198. The following table gives a classification, under the different main heads of crime, of admitted offences and cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code:—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1896.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... Chapter VII...	...	1	...	...	1	+ 100	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity ... " VIII...	789	868	993	967	984	+ 2	942	918	6,888	6,607	3,676	3,558	53	53
Offences by or relating to public servants ... " IX...	149	141	187	155	148	— 5	156	130	228	184	82	47	36	25
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants " X...	932	891	930	996	951	— 4	987	919	2,005	1,786	1,002	849	50	47
False evidence and offences against public justice " XI...	1,417	1,383	1,491	1,537	1,310	— 14	1,503	1,308	2,051	1,835	912	831	44	45
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps " XII...	149	121	131	143	147	+ 2	128	135	160	144	83	87	51	60
Offences relating to weights and measures ... " XIII...	41	102	42	58	71	+ 22	58	72	101	105	65	40	64	38
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... ... " XIV...	562	441	538	575	580	+ 1	549	578	1,153	1,771	564	1,250	49	70
Offences relating to religion ... ... " XV	116	155	141	181	139	— 23	170	136	461	357	49	50	10	14
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	920	964	1,023	1,128	1,194	+ 6	1,050	1,143	1,841	2,101	809	931	43	44
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	37	75	67	59	49	— 17	42	28	66	41	26	22	40	53
Hurt ...	15,723	18,130	19,874	22,664	22,676	...	18,220	18,031	46,834	47,065	6,180	5,630	13	11
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	731	882	848	1,039	1,056	+ 2	885	928	2,545	2,358	303	212	11	9
Criminal force and assault ...	14,754	14,519	15,507	15,035	13,050	— 13	11,889	10,363	31,144	26,181	2,922	2,568	9	9
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	257	288	318	309	393	+ 26	276	346	628	928	210	314	33	33
Rape ...	80	109	88	96	66	— 31	85	61	110	75	34	24	31	32
Unnatural offence ...	60	71	84	91	72	— 20	80	67	105	84	47	39	45	46
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	12,561	10,433	11,218	13,507	12,546	— 7	8,792	9,241	13,710	14,728	7,338	8,409	53	57
Extortion ...	310	320	276	317	310	— 2	279	252	719	588	106	55	14	9
Robbery and dacoity ...	343	356	404	550	565	+ 3	353	363	1,054	1,025	417	435	39	42
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	580	536	547	641	543	— 15	598	509	1,041	869	351	304	33	35
Criminal breach of trust ...	1,096	1,137	1,154	1,191	1,386	+ 16	1,061	1,203	1,303	1,550	348	343	26	22
Receiving of stolen property ...	2,422	2,246	2,611	2,772	3,192	+ 15	2,215	2,720	3,252	4,099	1,979	2,457	62	59
Cheating ...	904	914	1,036	1,044	1,243	+ 19	999	1,195	1,666	1,952	310	287	18	14
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	16	26	24	18	29	+ 61	18	25	33	64	10	11	30	17
Mischief ...	3,398	3,531	3,374	4,171	3,940	— 5	3,496	3,321	8,714	8,261	1,858	1,697	21	20
Criminal trespass ...	15,733	15,007	16,121	18,759	19,637	+ 4	7,622	8,469	15,808	17,945	4,564	5,273	27	29
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... Chapter XVIII	137	152	149	143	147	+ 2	143	148	245	271	53	60	21	22
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... " XIX	33	18	41	33	25	— 24	26	29	38	60	23	21	60	35
Offences relating to marriage ... " XX	3,705	4,329	4,580	4,601	4,268	— 7	4,157	3,770	7,204	6,667	740	689	10	10
Defamation ... " XXI	388	402	398	455	375	— 17	427	357	887	780	131	78	14	10
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... " XXII	1,293	1,412	1,618	1,585	1,605	+ 1	1,437	1,427	2,584	2,817	310	275	12	9
Total ...	79,698	79,970	86,013	94,822	92,719	— 2	68,644	68,195	154,579	153,309	35,502	36,846	23	24
Local and Special Laws ...	36,400	36,468	38,903	38,410	36,161	— 5	37,049	34,723	73,783	68,836	45,664	41,523	62	69
Grand Total ...	116,098	116,438	124,916	133,232	128,880	— 3	105,693	102,918	228,362	222,145	81,166	78,369	35	35

199. The decrease under the head of false evidence is to be regretted, as it means, of course, a decrease in the number of prosecutions, and not an actual decrease in the number of offences, which are legion. The number of cases of hurt has remained stationary since last year, and is much above the average for the past five years. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the minor offence of assault, possibly because people had less money to waste on prosecutions for petty squabbles. The number of offences of theft is the same as in 1893, and 7 per cent. less than last year. This is the head under which, if any, the effect of crime would, it might be thought, be seen, and it is surprising that the effect was, so far as figures show, practically *nil*. The effect may perhaps be seen in the increase in cases of robbery and dacoity. In 1896 there were 550 cases against 404 in 1895. In 1897 there were 565. But the class that commits dacoity does so, as a rule, not from distress, but as a profession, and it cannot be safely concluded that the offences increased in number owing to the famine. There is very little else of interest in these figures.

200. The following tables show the number of offences per 10,000 of population in the different districts of the Province, the figures including only serious offences against person and property :—

District.	Population.	Serious offences admitted against the person.	Number of offences per 10,000.
Delhi ...	638,689	67	1·05
Gurgaon ...	668,929	34	0·50
Rohtak ...	590,475	44	0·75
Karnál ...	683,718	81	1·18
Umballa ...	1,033,427	85	0·82
Ludhiána ...	648,722	54	0·83
Simla ...	44,642	6	1·30
Jullundur ...	907,583	45	0·50
Hoshiárpur ...	1,011,659	62	0·61
Kángra ...	763,030	47	0·62
Amritsar ...	992,697	90	0·90
Gurdáspur ...	943,922	71	0·75
Siálkot ...	1,119,847	92	0·82
Gujránwála ...	690,169	103	1·49
Lahore ...	1,075,379	157	1·09
Ferozepore ...	886,676	205	2·31
Hissar ...	776,006	63	0·81
Mooltan ...	631,434	83	1·31
Jhang ...	436,841	103	2·36
Montgomery ...	499,521	52	1·04
Muzaffargarh ...	381,095	49	1·28
Jhelum ...	609,056	80	1·31
Gujrát ...	760,875	374	4·91
Shahpur ...	493,588	35	0·71
Ráwalpindi ...	887,194	145	1·63
Dera Ismail Khan ...	486,201	66	1·36
Dera Gházi Khan ...	404,031	80	1·98
Bannu ...	372,276	93	2·50
Peshâwar ...	703,768	225	3·20
Hazára ...	516,283	54	1·04
Kohát ...	203,175	85	4·18
Total ...	20,860,913	2,830	1·31

District.	Population.	Serious offences admitted against property.	Number of offences per 10,000.
Delhi	638,689	675	16
Gurgaon	668,929	318	4
Rohtak	5[illegible]0,475	254	4
Karnál	683,718	726	14
Umballa	1,033,427	54	5
Ludhiána	648,722	386	6
Simla	44,642	222	50
Jullundur	907,583	326	3
Hoshiárpur	1,011,659	402	4
Kángra	763,030	291	4
Amritsar	992,697	829	8
Gurdáspur	943,922	640	7
Siálkot	1,119,847	991	9
Gujránwála	690,169	736	10
Lahore	1,075,379	1,224	11
Ferozepore	886,676	1,628	18
Hissar	770,006	932	12
Mooltan	631,434	1,057	15
Jhang	436,841	790	18
Montgomery	499,521	812	17
Muzaffargarh	381,095	502	13
Jhelum	609,056	578	9
Gujrát	760,875	505	6
Shahpur	493,588	4[illegible]9	10
Ráwalpindi	887,194	891	10
Dera Ismail Khan	486,201	580	12
Dera Gházi Khan	404,031	866	21
Bannu	372,276	381	10
Peshâwar	703,768	758	11
Hazára	516,288	175	3
Kohát	203,175	300	14
TOTAL	20,860,913	19,814	9

201. As regards offences against property, the proportion is large in the districts of Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery and Ferozepore, the three former of which lie together, are somewhat thinly populated, and are largely pastoral districts. Dera Gházi Khan stands by itself with a larger proportion than any district except Simla. In serious offences against the person Gujrát heads the list with about 5 for every 10,000 inhabitants. This seems inexplicable, and must be accidental. Next come the frontier districts of Pesháwar and Kohát, where the proportion would naturally be large. This kind of crime is heavy too in Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Ráwalpindi, in parts of all of which there are unruly tribes addicted to crimes of violence. In Ferozepore there are the Mánjha Ját Sikhs, whose quarrels are made dangerous by the use of the "*chavi*." In Jhang the serious crimes of violence are due to the strife between the old inhabitants and the new settlers—the "Janglís" and the Játs.

202. The District Magistrate of Jhang writes:—

"This ill-feeling at first was very high, the Sikh element, with their *gandásas* and axes, never losing a chance of going for the 'Janglís,' always grievously wounding them, which wounds very often resulted in death, and the 'Janglís' never lost a chance of stealing their cattle and corn."

203. The number of offences affecting life, *i.e.* murders and culpable homicides, that is said to have occurred in the whole Province was 1,243 as against 1,128 last year.

204. The number of robberies diminished in districts where the increase last year was most marked.

205. The number of thefts in Lahore decreased considerably, and also in Siálkot, Umballa, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Ráwalpindi. The variations admit of no apparent explanation, and seem very capricious.

206. The number of murders admitted to have occurred during 1897 is 655, again showing an increase on the past year. The number of each district for each of the past five years is given below. From the totals it will be seen that there has been a steady increase year by year. The excess last year was chiefly in Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Peshávar and Kohát Districts :—

District.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	Average number per annum.
Delhi	8	8	11	4	9	8
Gurgaon	7	11	9	14	9	10
Rohtak	7	8	7	13	11	9
Karnál	6	4	4	7	15	7
Umballa	18	19	14	14	16	16
Ludhiána	13	18	5	14	10	12
Simla	...	...	...	2	...	...
Jullundur	12	8	9	11	7	10
Hoshiárpur	6	7	9	7	8	7
Kángra	8	6	12	5	6	7
Amritsar	12	24	19	22	23	20
Gurdáspur	12	14	8	7	7	10
Siálkot	12	15	13	12	9	12
Gujránwála	6	5	11	14	8	9
Lahore	21	27	20	29	23	24
Ferozepore	18	17	34	48	27	31
Hissar	9	7	15	10	15	11
Mooltan	10	9	13	11	13	11
Jhang	...	5	5	5	5	4
Montgomery	12	7	7	15	7	9
Muzaffargarh	7	7	9	7	12	8
Jhelum	21	16	17	24	35	23
Gujrát	6	10	5	12	10	9
Shahpur	14	17	10	12	17	14
Ráwalpindi	56	38	56	51	66	53
Dera Ismail Khan	11	19	17	22	12	16
Dera Gházi Khan	28	38	28	37	33	33
Bannu	31	39	51	67	48	47
Pesháwar	58	80	80	95	133	89
Hazára	15	13	26	23	24	20
Kohát	25	31	29	27	37	30
Total	469	527	553	641	655	569

207. The decrease in the number of murders in Rohtak is attributed to the execution of a few death sentences in that district.

208. The District Magistrate of Karnál, where the number of murders last year was heavy, shows how helpless the authorities often are to prevent murders which they may be expecting long before they actually happen. In Ráwalpindi only 16 convictions were obtained out of 56 cases brought to trial, and 66 admitted to have occurred. As the Sessions Judge remarks, this is a deplorable result.

209. The District Magistrate of Pesháwar thinks that it is desirable to enhance the maximum punishment awardable under Section 14 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations, and to enforce in the Pesháwar District Sections 13 and 14 of the Arms Act, prohibiting the possession of pistols and daggers, without a license.

210. The comparative uselessness of taking security is shown by the fact that in ten cases of murder the accused was on security at the time the murder was committed.

211. In all 849 persons were tried for murder by Sessions Courts and 421 by Councils of Elders, the percentage of those convicted in the former case being 31 and in the latter 39.

212. The percentage of convictions before *jirgas* decreased by about 5 per cent.

213. It is satisfactory that the proportion of persons accused of murder that were tried by the Regular Courts rose from 61 per cent. to 67 per cent.

214. The number of admitted offences under Local and Special Laws and the number of persons convicted during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

Law.	True cases.					Persons convicted.				
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Arms Act	298	234	218	286	242	289	195	202	266	191
Canals and Drainage Act.	918	1,048	1,276	1,886	1,484	1,045	1,348	1,524	2,189	1,802
Cantonments Act...	3,856	3,592	3,800	2,961	2,613	4,762	4,968	5,849	4,632	4,301
Cattle Trespass Act	2,053	2,060	1,996	2,057	1,943	864	840	747	734	545
City Chaukídárs Act	245	271	242	149	200	265	335	353	296	317
Contract (Workmen)	510	824	743	682	685	56	56	105	104	28
Criminal Tribes Act	523	509	608	608	665	476	387	444	395	496
Excise Act ...	441	293	286	274	336	401	278	246	262	307
Forest Act ...	776	723	976	673	372	1,378	1,498	1,899	987	617
Gambling Act ...	189	166	149	165	132	708	715	641	717	625
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act.	362	419	506	628	679	371	399	521	654	699
Land Revenue Act	72	50	12	...	...	236	141	18	...	...
Municipal Act ...	2,479	2,640	2,177	2,205	2,178	2,688	3,011	2,316	2,392	2,391
Opium Act ...	529	371	226	260	243	628	303	210	247	211
Police Act ...	8,530	9,605	10,771	10,756	9,490	10,568	11,582	11,952	11,247	10,273
Punjab Laws Act...	936	901	1,048	622	773	1,347	1,311	1,418	931	995
Railway Act ...	250	219	279	310	347	240	231	327	313	390
Salt and Saltpetre	53	62	65	55	60	91	85	81	73	80
Stamps Act ...	147	132	143	140	107	126	115	135	153	84
Total ...	23,167	24,119	25,521	24,717	22,549	26,539	27,798	28,988	26,592	24,352

215. Comparison will show that there has been a large decrease in the number of these offences. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions under the City Chaukídárs Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Excise Act, the Hackney Carriages Act, the Punjab Laws Act, the Railway Act and the Salt Act.

216. With regard to the Chaukídárs Act, the Punjab Laws Act and the Salt Act the number is below the average of the past four years, and the increase over last year calls for no remark.

217. The number of cases under the Criminal Tribes Act was more than in any preceding year. If the reason is that want has compelled more of these people to leave their villages, and this appears to be the explanation given, there would seem to be something unjust and oppressive in an Act which forbids a man to leave his village, though he die if he stay there. Some members of the tribes seem to have had the alternative of starvation or imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Siálkot says that "the convictions are mostly of absence without leave, and the defence usually set up is poverty and want of employment. The sentences passed are substantial, and yet they do not seem to have a deterrent effect. The District Magistrate does not notice the subject, but I think that the usual plea of want of employment and means of subsistence in the villages where the tribes are located and kept under surveillance is deserving of separate enquiry by the executive authorities."

218 The District Magistrate of Ludhiána writes—

"I know of no work so miserably unsatisfactory as the sentencing (there is not much of a trial) members of the criminal tribes. The reason is, not that they are not criminal, but that they have, in many cases, no adequate means of support. . . . . My own view is that if the law confines a man to his village, Government must see that he has a means of livelihood just as it has to maintain a man who is in jail."

219. It is not clear why there has been an increase in offences under the Excise Act, Railway Act or Salt Act, and these are matters which more concern the executive authorities than the Courts. Similarly the increase in the Punjab Laws Act is a matter for the Revenue authorities. As regards the Acts under which offences have diminished, few call for much comment. The number of prosecutions under the Canal Act is still far above the normal, as for part of the year there was a great need of water.

220. Probably the difficulty of getting convictions under the Gambling Act has reduced the number of prosecutions, or possibly people had less money to gamble with. Act XIII of 1859, referred to as the Workmen's Contract Act, has, it would appear from the remarks of several officers, been somewhat abused. The Sessions Judge, Siálkot, writes—

"The increase of cases under Act XIII of 1859 is owing to construction of works in the Chenab Canal by contractors, who find a ready means of coercing the labourers employed by them by resorting to Section 1. The extremely low or nominal percentage of convictions shows that all that they aim at is the issue of process which brings the recalcitrant workmen to submission. . . . There is, therefore, good reason to fear that the provisions of the Act are turned into an engine of oppression for which the Magistrates dealing with these cases are responsible."

221. The number of persons put on security under Section 107 was less than in 1896, but more than in 1895. The reason for this may be the disputes that occur about canal water in years of drought. These disputes were rife, and are referred to by several District Officers.

222. As a rule people are most inclined to fight among themselves when they have had a good year, and it seems a fact that the inhabitants of prosperous canal villages are more turbulent than less fortunate zamíndárs.

223. The Sessions Judge of Mooltan thinks that a sufficient number of bad livelihood cases were not taken up in the Mooltan and Montgomery Tahsíls, and also lays stress on the necessity of forfeiting the bonds on conviction. That decision contained nothing that was new, but merely reminded the Courts that there must be proof of a man's bad livelihood, and that where an equal number of men of equal position, and apparently equal character, speak for and against him, there is not proof of his bad character, and his bad repute is not general. As the Sessions Judge remarks, a man may be a ringleader of thieves, or a notorious receiver of stolen property, and yet hold a position of respectability and influence, which enables him to produce any number of witnesses. So long as the law requires the bad livelihood to be proved, it is difficult to take security from such a man, if he has no previous convictions against him. Moreover, the personal knowledge of an inexperienced or over-zealous Magistrate cannot always be safely trusted. Nothing is easier than to mislead an officer by false information in such cases, and it is most necessary to guard against prosecutions at the instance of a man's private enemies. The law in question is one that is often worked most offensively and unjustly, as it is not sufficient for the Magistrate to act merely on his own knowledge.

224. The methods adopted by the District Magistrate of Dera Ghází Khan appear to be not only tyrannical, as he admits, but illegal, as there is no legal provision enabling him to demand the sort of security he requires.

225. Out of the 5,274 persons called upon to furnish security during 1897, 2,228 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with 1,890 in the previous year. Of these, 926 were imprisoned over a month.

226. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 200, as compared with Rs. 181 during the preceding year.

227. The average in the following districts was high:—Amritsar 377, Lahore 329, Pesháwar 378; and low in Jullundur, 85, and Rohtak, 29. The variations do not correspond with those of previous years, and no explanation is forthcoming.

228. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 325 persons, as compared with 315 in 1896. It seems that in many cases when a bond has been forfeited the full amount of security is not levied. This shows that it is felt that the amount was excessive, and, doubtless, in many cases the demand of excessive security is a threat which is known to be empty and therefore fruitless.

229. It seems difficult to induce Magistrates to award compensation freely under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate of Delhi attributes this to the difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the section, and in giving reasons for believing an accusation to be false which will satisfy an Appellate Court. This may be the explanation, but in any case it is much to be regretted that the amount of compensation has decreased.

230. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following table shows the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during 1897 as compared with the previous four years:—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Died or escaped	185	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	37	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	68,071	29	31	31	31	31
Discharged on other grounds	74,549	32	33	33	33	34
Convicted, committed or referred	79,335	39	36	36	36	35
TOTAL	222,177	...	...	...	...	...

The percentages for the Province are almost the same as last year, and generally so for individual districts. There are no variations calling for remark.

231. The following table shows the results of trials before the various classes of Courts during 1896 and 1897:—

Class of Court.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
District Magistrates	9,106	8,994	64	63
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	68,889	70,423	43	43
Tahsíldárs	58,681	57,659	28	29
Náib Tahsíldárs	37,967	38,565	17	17
Cantonment Magistrates	6,280	5,725	68	67
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	7,230	5,708	45	46
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	13,627	11,834	46	44
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	26,847	23,269	34	34
TOTAL ...	228,627	222,177	36	35

232. The percentage of convictions in the different classes of Courts is almost the same as last year.

233. It is satisfactory that Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have done a larger proportion of the work than in the previous year.

234. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year for each of the past five years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1893	95,051	93,655	1,396
1894	96,408	94,935	1,473
1895	103,268	101,495	1,773
1896	105,849	103,876	1,973
1897	103,038	101,192	1,846

Though the cases for disposal were less than in 1895, the pending file was slightly heavier.

235. Further details of the amount of work disposed of by each class of Court other than Courts of Session and the Chief Court are—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.		Percentage.		Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Special Magistrates	3,032	2,330	2·9	2·3	57	51
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	12,716	11,259	12·2	11·2	132	119
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	7,889	6,379	7·6	6·3	303	245
Náib Tahsíldárs	15,688	16,380	15·1	16·2	124	129
Tahsíldárs	26,072	25,164	25·1	24·8	205	198
Cantonment Magistrates	3,462	3,302	3·3	3·3	384	367
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,272	20,936	20·4	20·6	215	211
Assistant Commissioners	6,848	8,351	6·6	8·3	163	167
District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers ...	2,832	3,190	2·7	3·2	109	122
District Magistrates	4,065	3,901	4·1	3·8	120	118

236. The increase in the number of cases tried in 1896 and 1897 by District Magistrates with their ordinary powers was, as explained last year, due to the inclusion of cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

237. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates was 85, against 100 in 1896 and 80 in 1895. Of these 85, 32 were convicted, 50 acquitted and 3 committed to the Court of Session.

238. The offences were nearly all under the heads of Hurt and Assault, or under Local and Special Laws.

239. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (IV of 1887) in each of the past three years is shown in the appended statement :—

Districts.	Section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Sections 24 and 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Section 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Section 32. Adultery.		Section 35. Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Sections 35 and 36. Breach of the provisions of Sections 33, 34 or 35.		Sections 39 and 42. Security for the prevention of murder.		Section 40. Security from families where a blood feud exists or is probable.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	2
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	125	162	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	3	16	1	11
Bannu	84	78	2	8	2	...	18	16	6	4	2	...	7	4	12	7
Peshâwar	124	83	12	12	13	13	10	14	62	96	3	2	31	12	225	407
Hazára	21	19	4	2	...	...	4	4	3	6	1	2	1	1	10	20
Kohát	62	80	7	15	...	...	2	2	11	17	3	...	44	6	80	71
Total ...	439	448	25	37	15	13	36	40	82	129	9	4	89	39	329	518

240. The results of references to Councils of Elders is compared in the following table with those of the previous year :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Dera Ismail Khan	50	94	29	61	58	65
Dera Ghâzi Khan	316	325	203	200	64	61
Bannu	313	255	140	100	44	39
Peshâwar	383	240	137	78	36	32
Hazára	58	59	21	21	36	35
Kohát	140	193	35	81	25	42

241. The following table shows details of the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Crimes Regulation for each of the past two years :—

District.	Fine imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Dera Ismail Khan	755	2,215	44	51	21	84	630	430
Dera Ghâzi Khan	25,293	21,645	152	112	86	101	17,951	13,920
Bannu	10,934	17,745	136	257	26	77	3,769	13,465
Peshâwar	13,240	14,966	189	282	69	55	3,410	7,530
Hazára	1,140	1,710	127	114	60	70	724	660
Kohát	5,271	16,515	182	367	65	49	2,540	4,574

242. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The following table shows, for each of the past two years, the number of cases and persons disposed of by Courts of Sessions :—

	Cases. 1896.	Cases. 1897.	Persons. 1896.	Persons. 1897.
Sessions trials	476	611	1,159	1,353
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	136	160	190	209
Other references	105	179	106	203

These figures show that there was a considerable increase in the number of cases tried by Courts of Sessions, principally in the Pesháwar, Delhi, Jhelum and Amritsar Divisions.

243. The increase in Pesháwar is partly explained by the fact that the present District Magistrate of the Pesháwar District, as he has shown in dealing with the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, has restricted as far as possible references to Councils of Elders.

244. The Sessions Judge of Delhi thinks that cases are unnecessarily committed, but as the percentage of convictions is better than last year, this scarcely explains the increase in the number of cases committed. He writes :—

"Some Magistrates commit to throw the responsibility on the Sessions Judge of acquitting the accused, rather than themselves get into disfavour with the Police . . . . .

"It is easy for the District Magistrate to move the Sessions Court through the Public Prosecutor to order a committal. Such a course would in the end entail less trouble to the Sessions Judge, and would certainly save a considerable sum in dieting witnesses and paying assessors."

245. The increase in the number of cases tried by the Sessions Judge, Jhelum, is explained by the fact that the District Magistrate of Shahpur had not Section 30 powers.

246. The following table shows the results of Sessions trials during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.				
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.						
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Section 374.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentages of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.
1895	120	918	528	1,038	2	316	400	193	464	911	64	127	61	6	53
1896	127	1,206	560	1,333	7	470	498	(a) 184	476	1,159	84	174	60	8	55
1897	174	1,411	700	1,588	5	527	625	(b) 196	611	1,353	89	235	46	18	56

(a) Including 54 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation.
(b) " 50 ditto ditto.

The decrease in the percentage of convictions is very regrettable.

247. WITNESSES.—The figures below show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during each of the past three years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
District Courts	306,649	319,262	310,654
Sessions Courts	7,160	8,038	9,730
Chief Court	37	14	13

The increase in the number of witnesses examined is owing to the increase in the number of cases disposed of.

248. The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows:—

	Percentage.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Discharged on the 1st day	93·0	93·3	92·8
" " 2nd "	5·3	5·1	5·5
" " 3rd "	1·3	1·1	1·2
Detained more than three days	0·4	0·5	0·5

249. The following table shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for each of the past three years:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the courts.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted		Amount of diet-money paid		Average cost of each witness dieted					
			By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.			By Magistrate.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1895	323,242	306,649	33,202	75,134	8,905	49,857	0	4	2	0	10	7
1896	335,654	319,262	33,767	86,209	9,767	61,988	0	4	7	0	11	6
1897	324,519	310,654	34,583	86,718	10,299	59,109	0	4	9	0	10	10

250. Although prices were high for most of the year the scale was no more liberal than before. The District Magistrate of Jhang writes that the scale is not sufficiently liberal, the daily stipend of two annas not even covering the witness' actual diet expenses.

251. The rates in the several districts hardly varies from those of last year.

252. The Sessions Judge of Mooltan refers to the practice of certain Magistrates of sending away witnesses who are sent up with the *chalán* in Police cases without examining them and then re-summoning them. He thinks it better that the Police should merely report to Magistrates that a case is being sent up for trial with so many witnesses, and that the Magistrate should then fix a date for hearing and summon the witnesses. This would generally involve more delay than the present system, as the majority of Magistrates dispose of a *chalán* at present as soon as it is sent up or, at latest, on the following day.

253. PUNISHMENTS.—The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in each of the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			PERSONS IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF FURNISHING SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.	
				Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine.						
							Rigorous.												
CLASS OF COURT.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1896	80,251	...	...	...	..	10,524	7,027	716	...	411	2,272	11,921	41,485	11,563	1,719	5,274	1,715	175
	1897	77,187	...	...	...	...	11,674	7,449	872	8	533	3,074	9,840	37,777	10,285	1,011	5,274	2,028	300
Sessions Courts ...	1896	776	...	115	35	...	464	34	3	..	11	1	168	14	1	...	109	99	1
	1897	1,013	...	132	15	..	580	80	16	...	26	2	167	4	15	13	184	170	...
Chief Court ...	1896	95	69	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	131	112	18	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1896	81,122	69	139	35	...	10,988	7,063	719	...	422	2,273	12,090	41,499	11,564	1,719	5,383	1,814	176
	1897	78,331	112	150	15	...	12,254	7,530	888	8	559	3,076	10,007	37,781	10,300	1,024	5,458	2,198	300

254. The Chief Court was able to confirm sentences of death in 112 cases out of 146 passed by Sessions Courts. This was a very large improvement on last year's figures, when only 69 were confirmed out of 130.

255. As already stated, the number of murders admitted to have occurred was 655, an increase of 14 as compared with 1896. There was an increase also in life sentences, and it may be hoped that if, as is supposed, the prevalence of murders depends in any way on the sentences passed, there will be a decrease in the number of murders during the current year.

256. One point to be noticed with regard to punishments is the considerable decrease in sentences of fine with or without imprisonment. This is principally the result of the circular to which reference was made last year, and which has been impressed on the Courts by the constant reduction of excessive or unnecessary fines on revision by the Chief Court.

257. It is hoped that the Courts will very soon come to realize the proper principles as to sentences of fine, so that interference by the Chief Court may be less frequent. The District Magistrate of Mooltan writes that he is at last beginning to persuade Subordinate Courts to follow the instructions of the Chief Court. He goes on to say:—"At the same time I think at times a fine is a very salutary punishment. No man should ever be allowed to make a profit by committing crime. Consequently in all cases where property is stolen, and none or only a portion recovered, I would inflict a fine at least equal to and usually greater than the amount missing." The fact that the District Magistrate should think it necessary to write this, as though it were in any way antagonistic to directions issued by the Chief Court, shows that he at least has not understood the spirit of these instructions.

258. The following statement will show the amount of fines imposed and realized, and paid as compensation by all the Courts of the Province, including fines imposed under the Frontier Crimes Regulation :—

Year.		Fines.			Compensation.	
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1895 ...	5,34,077	3,95,178	74	95,229	50,189	52
1896 ...	5,33,516	3,92,328	73	94,546	51,416	54
1897 ...	4,66,100	3,46,083	74	97,139	52,669	58

The percentage of realization is slightly better than last year, and the percentage of the amount paid to the amount awarded as compensation is higher.

259. The amount of fines imposed and realized by District Courts under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and under the ordinary law is shown below :—

Year.	Amount.					Percentage of realization.
	Imposed under		*Realized.*			
	Frontier Crimes Regulation.	Ordinary law.	On account of year.	On account of past.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896	56,633	4,66,311	3,14,901	69,814	3,84,715	73
1897	74,796	3,79,743	2,78,017	62,037	3,40,054	74

260. The average amount of fine per head is about nine rupees as last year, but the average is entirely deceptive. The number of persons fined in sums of over Rs. 100 was greater than in 1896, so that practically the average per head was less than last year. The details of fines imposed by Courts of Session are—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines realized to amount imposed during the year.	Percentage of fines awarded as compensation to amount imposed.	Percentage of total realizations (including realizations on account of former years) to total impositions.
		Rs.	Rs.			
1894	192	13,947	73	9	7	35
1895	200	17,535	87	20	16	37
1896	182	10,572	58	20	23	73
1897	171	11,561	67	36	36	53

The percentage of realizations is better, but still much below that of District Courts.

261. The number of sentences of whipping has considerably increased. This is satisfactory.

262. The number of illegal sentences of whipping passed continues to be very large, and it seems necessary for District Magistrates to insist that a copy of the Whipping Act should always be on every Magistrate's table and consulted whenever a sentence of whipping is passed. The District Magistrate of Ludhiána has not noted what has been the success of the Ready Reckoner he started. The District Magistrate of Umballa is inclined to think it advisable to call on Magistrates to note in every case where whipping might have been ordered their reasons for not imposing that punishment. He writes :—

"It is extraordinary how difficult it is to get Subordinate Magistrates to pass sentences of whipping even on juveniles. Even thefts of small quantities of grain are constantly punished by terms of imprisonment."

263. Even if it be true, as the District Magistrate of Mooltan states, that some people, especially the hardy nomads of the Mooltan and Jhang Bár, fear whipping less than imprisonment, this is still no argument against whipping as a salutary punishment. It is not imposed as being a more severe punishment, but as being more appropriate in a large number of cases.

264. The proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment, in which a term of solitary confinement was awarded, was somewhat larger in 1897 than in 1896, but might be much larger.

265. Details as to the length of the terms of imprisonment awarded for each of the past three years are—

	Number.			*Percentage.*		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	2,564	2,633	3,025	13	13	13
Do. 6 months ...	10,224	10,996	12,011	52	53	52
Do. 2 years ...	5,878	5,931	6,603	30	29	29
Do. 7 years ...	1,006	1,161	1,376	5	5	6
Above 7 years ...	31	39	54	...	...	...

The percentage varies very little, but the increase in the number of sentences of over seven years from 39 to 54 is satisfactory.

266. The number of cases tried by District Magistrates under Section 30 powers was 756, as against 764 last year, but whereas in 1896 the number of sentences of over two years was only 483, it rose in 1897 to 567. There is, however, uncertainty about these figures. In all 258 cases are shown as cases in which District Magistrates have awarded more than two years' imprisonment *under their ordinary powers.* As under their ordinary powers District Magistrates cannot pass a sentence of more than two years, it is not clear what is meant by this. Possibly reference is made to the cases which a District Magistrate could try under his ordinary powers, though special powers were required to enable him to impose more than two years' imprisonment. But if this is so in some districts, the distinction is not understood in other districts, for in some statements the column is shown blank, although some of the cases in

which the District Magistrate awarded more than two years must have been cases against habituals, &c., which the Magistrate did not require special powers merely to try.

267. Forfeiture of property was ordered in eight cases,—five in the Siálkot District and three in Gujrát. No reference is made to these cases in the report of either district, and it is not stated for what offences the punishment was awarded.

268. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—As already shown, the number of persons convicted in 1897 was 78,437 as compared with 81,171 last year.

269. The number of persons that appealed was 21,883 as compared with 22,701, so that the percentage of persons appealing fell from 38 to 28. Of these 21,883—

11,787 appealed to District Magistrates.
9,068 ditto Sessions Judges.
1,028 ditto Chief Court.

The numbers in 1896 were 13,502, 8,336 and 863 respectively, so that while appeals from the orders of full-powered Magistrates increased considerably, the number of appeals from the sentences of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates (including appeals to District Magistrates against orders under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code) fell.

270. The number of appeals disposed of in District Courts is compared with the numbers for 1896 in the following statement :—

Class of Court.	1896.		1897.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
District Magistrates	7,815	12,255	6,487	9,731
District and Sub-Judges	585	981	1,182	2,059
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	32	35	94	178

271. The results were as follows :—

Year.	Percentage of persons whose				
	Appeals were summarily rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals were dismissed under Section 422, Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
1896	21	40	14	25	10
1897	25	34	15	26	10

so that the number of unsuccessful appeals fell 2 per cent.

272. As remarked last year, the variation in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful appeals differs very much in different districts and in the same districts from year to year. Thus the percentage of unsuccessful appeals in Jhang was 77, in Hazára 78, in Gujránwála 44, and in Ludhiána 48.

273. In Gurgaon the percentage was 36 in 1896, 69 in 1897.

274. The distinction between rejections under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, and dismissals under Section 422 is evidently not understood by the clerks of some districts, as unsuccessful appeals are often lumped together in one column or the other.

275. The following table gives details of the appellate work of Sessions Courts for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	For disposal.						Disposed of.												Pending at the end of the year.		
							Persons.								Total.						
Year.	Pending from previous year. Cases.	Pending from previous year. Persons.	Instituted. Cases.	Instituted. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code. Without calling for files.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code. After perusal of files.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under Section 428, Criminal Procedure Code. Cases.	After directing further enquiry under Section 428, Criminal Procedure Code. Persons.	Without directing further enquiry. Cases.	Without directing further enquiry. Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1895	168	204	6,233	7,726	6,401	7,930	57	74	31	2,417	2,418	1,178	1,481	37	81	94	6,134	7,599	186	237	11
1896	186	237	6,785	8,336	6,971	8,573	8	101	24	2,693	2,659	1,203	1,623	29	59	84	6,735	8,256	177	233	11
1897	177	233	7,202	9,068	7,379	9,301	17	157	29	2,947	2,711	1,479	1,568	52	50	90	7,089	8,870	240	311	14

276. The percentage of unsuccessful appeals is the same as in 1896, *viz.* 65.

277. The pending file has risen considerably, and so has the average duration of appeals.

278. Several of the Sessions Courts have been heavily burdened with Sessions cases, so much so that since the close of the year relief has been given to five of them, *viz.* Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Delhi, Ráwalpindi and Lahore, by the appointment of Additional Judges for periods of from one to four months.

279. The number of Sessions cases rose from 1,333 in 1896 to 1,588 in 1897.

280. This seems a sufficient explanation of the increase in the duration of criminal appeals.

281. The following statement gives details regarding the appeals in each Division, and also compares the number of Sessions cases in 1897 and in 1896:—

District.	Appeals for disposal.		Appeals disposed of.		Appeals pending.		Sessions cases disposed of.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Delhi	590	721	585	711	5	10	30	53
Umballa	476	539	472	529	4	10	29	26
Jullundur	187	171	173	163	14	8	16	10
Hoshiárpur	224	256	223	255	1	1	12	12
Amritsar	633	671	626	655	12	16	29	39
Siálkot	481	570	478	547	3	23	31	33
Lahore	453	449	446	440	7	9	26	41
Ferozepore	684	913	619	816	65	97	64	85
Mooltan	1,083	1,006	1,067	999	16	7	38	41
Jhelum	623	532	604	517	19	15	54	73
Ráwalpindi	289	340	281	320	8	20	53	56
Deraját	753	687	746	682	7	5	43	49
Peshávar	490	524	474	505	16	19	51	93
TOTAL	6,971	7,379	6,794	7,139	177	240	476	611

282. The revision work of District Courts and Courts of Session are shown in the following statements:—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1895	603	1,969	160	2,732	1,962	600	105	65	11
1896	712	2,014	99	2,825	2,006	602	41	176	11
1897	604	2,280	37	2,921	2,104	676	56	85	11

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of accused persons applying for revision	Number of applicants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committed or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1895	760	706	11	1,477	1,144	154	121	58	14
1896	924	842	18	1,784	1,412	209	104	59	21
1897	1,010	842	41	1,893	1,508	140	148	87	19

The number of applications for revision presented to Sessions Courts shows a steady tendency to increase, perhaps because Sessions Judges are more ready to take them up. The procedure of receiving and acting upon such applications is not expressly authorized by the Procedure Code, and cases should only be referred to the Chief Court when there is *primâ facie* reason to believe that a miscarriage of justice or grave irregularity has taken place. Some cases were referred during the past year in which this was not the case.

283. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—One case only pending from the previous year came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. This was a case in which two British soldiers were accused of shooting a native, and were charged with offences under various sections. Both were acquitted.

284. One hundred and forty-one references in murder cases came before the Court under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

285. The following table shows details with regard to these, and compares the figures of this and the previous four years. The increased number of convictions confirmed has already been noticed, and speaks well of the Police working in these murder cases :—

YEAR.	For disposal		Disposed of.									Pending.		Average duration.
			Persons.							Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1893 ...	128	158	...	74	37	...	3	29	...	115	143	13	15	42
1894 ...	122	144	1	56	23	1	5	20	1	96	107	26	37	42
1895 ...	144	188	...	86	29	...	6	40	...	124	161	20	27	49
1896 ...	131	157	1	69	19	...	6	34	...	107	129	24	28	43
1897	141	174	...	110	16	2	2	29	...	126	159	15	15	49

286. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court for each of the past five years was—

Year.	Against the orders Of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders Of District Magistrates.	Total.
1893	351	220	571
1894	360	231	591
1895	375	194	569
1896	406	188	594
1897	504	258	762

287. The nature of the sentences against which these appeals were instituted was—

Year.	Appeals from Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	Total.
1893	203	127	115	124	2	571
1894	205	139	120	124	3	591
1895	216	131	115	104	3	569
1896	194	124	129	146	1	594
1897	224	169	161	198	10	762

288. The results of the appeals were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year.	For Disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.		Average duration.
	Pending from previous year.		Instituted.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1893	78	103	571	707	649	810	7	207	165	148	171	...	1	570	699	79	111	43
1894	79	111	591	774	670	885	8	177	233	173	133	...	1	566	725	104	160	45
1895	104	160	569	767	673	927	4	226	195	202	128	...	7	569	762	104	165	53
1896	104	165	594	863	698	1,028	5	231	205	304	107	...	1	605	853	93	175	52
1897	93	175	762	1,028	855	1,208	5	289	488	209	96	...	...	755	1,085	100	118	67

This shows that the number of successful appeals has not only decreased proportionately to the total disposals, but is actually less than last year, although the total disposals have increased by about a quarter. The increase in the number of appeals cannot be due to any tendency on the part of the Court to encourage them.

289. Details of the revision business in the Chief Court are given in the accompanying statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.								Total.		Pending.		Average duration.
	Pending from previous year.		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1893 ...	185	297	146	259	1,815	3,152	11	13	2,157	3,721	20	1,745	491	2	393	699	...	42	1,953	3,392	204	329	25
1894 ...	204	329	129	194	2,126	3,731	6	7	2,465	4,261	10	2,318	594	5	344	557	...	39	2,249	3,867	216	394	30
1895 ...	216	394	156	381	2,646	4,428	11	13	3,029	5,216	23	3,405	188	13	455	457	...	59	2,711	4,600	318	616	30
1896 ...	318	616	144	232	2,935	4,864	10	11	3,407	5,723	38	3,640	410	11	512	538	...	48	3,132	5,297	275	426	27
1897 ...	275	426	183	414	2,955	4,954	19	30	3,432	5,824	38	3,484	551	10	513	596	...	32	3,186	5,324	246	500	33

290. The number of revisions was slightly greater than in 1896, but almost exactly the same number were unsuccessful. Five hundred and ninety-six sentences were reversed on revision as compared with 538 in the previous year. The remarks of the District Magistrate of Ráwalpindi on this subject do not show a correct understanding of it or suggest any practicable improvement. Ninety-eight miscellaneous cases were disposed of in 1897 as compared with 77 and 49 in the two previous years.

291. The files of 41 cases were called for from Subordinate Courts and inspected.

292. Five Judges were employed in the Court for ten months and six for the last two months. One Judge was on leave for a month without any *locum tenens.*

PRISONS.

293. NUMBER OF JAILS.—The Chenáwán Public Works Jail and the Delhi Judicial Lock-up were closed during the year. With these exceptions, the number and constitution of the jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same as in the previous year.

294. JAIL POPULATION.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and 21 of the larger lock-ups during the year, including transfers, was 60,419 (convicts 33,948, under-trials 26,002, and civil 46[illegible]) as compared with 54,059 (convicts 30,199, under-trials 23,300, and civil 560) in the preceding year. The daily average number of each class in confinement during the year was—convicts 11,705, under-trials 1,423, and civil 42, an increase of convicts 702, under-trials 232, and a decrease of civil 4. The increase in the number of admissions and in the average population of convicted and under-trial prisoners that commenced in 1896 was more than maintained in 1897. Twenty-three of the 31 jails that receive direct admissions contributed to the increase among convicts, which is ascribable to the scarcity prevailing during the greater part of the year. The number of convicts remaining in jail at the close of the year was 11,908, or 470 in excess of what it was at the close of 1896.

295. BUILDINGS.—During the year a sum of Rs. 64,7[illegible]4 was expended on jail buildings, excluding lock-ups not attached to jails. Of this sum, Rs. 32,2[illegible]5 was spent on original works, and Rs. 32,549 on repairs. The principal works carried out and the cost of each are given in the following statement:—

1	2	3
Jails.	Description of work.	Amount.
		Rs.
Jhelum	Providing iron-grated doors and windows to solitary cells and their court-yards.	1,163
Peshâwar	Balance of expenditure on constructing 40 quarantine cells...	848
Kohát	Sinking a well in the jail garden	463
Umballa	Constructing armoury and providing iron-grated entrance gate	1,075
Lahore Central	Providing iron-grated doors to cells and improving ventilation	1,475
Ditto ...	Constructing new quarters for 20 married warders	2,734
Montgomery Central ...	Ditto two work-sheds	4,744
Ferozepore	Ditto an armoury	385
Rohtak	Re-roofing certain jail buildings	4,491
Delhi	Ditto and raising the roof of the Jail Hospital	2,123
Ráwalpindi	Additions and alterations to the magisterial lock-up attached to Jail ...	5,553

296. The Central Jails in the Province do not afford sufficient accommodation to permit of prisoners awarded sentences of one year and over being confined in them as directed by the Government of India, so that prisoner sawarded sentences

of two and three years' imprisonment have to undergo their terms in the larger district jails. There was a good deal of overcrowding in jails during the year. The evil was, however, mitigated as far as practicable by transferring prisoners and by placing the number in excess of capacity in tents, workshops, sheds and verandahs prepared for the purpose. The population of the Montgomery Central Jail was also temporarily raised to 2,000, the number of prisoners in excess of the accommodation in the sleeping wards being placed under canvas in the enclosure. The closing of the Chenáwán Public Works Jail was decided on when the Jubilee remissions had considerably reduced the population. The prisoners in this jail were principally employed on the excavation of the Chenab Canal, and when this work came to a close the only object of keeping the jail open was to provide accommodation for prisoners who could not conveniently be taken in elsewhere. Before the Jubilee remissions took place it had been decided that the best course to take was to remove all the prisoners from Chenáwán to jails where suitable work could be more easily provided for them, but that the Chenáwán Jail itself should be maintained by way of reserve accommodation in case of urgent need. The increase in the jail population of the Province in conseqence of scarcity led to some hesitation in giving effect to this intention, until the releases which took place in June restored numbers more nearly to the normal figure and allowed of the original intention being carried out. Subsequently there was a considerable rise in the total jail population of the Province, much of which was provided for by the accommodation of prisoners under canvas, as already stated, in the enclosure of the exceptionally healthy Central Jail of Montgomery.

297. No attempt was made during the year to provide cubicles in the sleeping wards. Over and above the fact that funds were not available to meet the cost of the structural additions and alterations required, it is obviously impracticable, in the overcrowded state of the jails, to undertake any measure that would have the effect of reducing accommodation by about one-fourth.

298. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Excluding transfers and the convicts admitted to lock-ups, 23,521 male and 618 female convicts were admitted into jails during the year. Of these, 24 were Christians (Europeans 7, Eurasians 3 and Natives 14), Muhammadans 16,704, Hindús and Sikhs 7,410, and other classes 1, the ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into jail being Christians ·45, Muhammadans 1·44, Hindús and Sikhs ·81, and other classes ·02. Although there was an increase of 1,177 in the number admitted, the ratio per mille of admissions of Muhammadans fell from 703·56 in 1896 to 691·99 in 1897. The ratio of admissions of Hindús and Sikhs underwent a corresponding increase.

299. The admissions to jail according to age in 1896 and 1897 are compared in the following abstract :—

	1896.		1897.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 16 years of age	158	5	254	9
From 16 to 40 years of age	18,148	510	19,671	521
From 40 to 60 years of age	2,833	87	3,152	85
Above 60 years of age	316	12	444	3

It is a matter for regret that the number of boys committed to jail should have risen from 158 in 1896 to 254 in 1897, and the fact that in no less than 111 cases

was the term of imprisonment awarded not in excess of one month, and that in 219 cases the offence was a first one, indicates that many of these boys ought to have been punished with whipping. Sections 562 to 564 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which will come into force on the 1st of July 1898, provide for the release upon probation of first offenders on certain grounds, one of which is youth; and it is to be hoped that these will be so worked as to effect a substantial reduction in the juvenile jail population. When the new Lunatic Asylum at Lahore is completed it is hoped it will be possible to utilize the present Asylum at Delhi for a Juvenile Reformatory, but some time must yet elapse before the Reformatory can be established.

300. The previous occupation of convicts admitted into jail during the years 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following table:—

Occupation.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	432	390
Professional persons	130	155
Persons in service or performing personal offices	865	878
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	14,028	14,723
Persons engaged on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c. ...	732	942
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	1,019	1,256
Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise	4,249	5,177
TOTAL	21,455	23,521

The admissions of persons engaged in agriculture and with animals, which were 11,848 in 1884, rose from 13,339 in 1895 to 14,028 in 1896 and 14,723 in 1897. This was to be expected during a period of scarcity when large numbers of people engaged in the cultivation of the land must have been thrown out of employment.

301. DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCES.—Of the 24,139 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 1,827 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 10,565 to rigorous imprisonment, 11,244 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 503 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. In some jails full amount of solitary confinement ordered in the warrants of prisoners cannot be imposed, because of the paucity of cells, while in others the cells cannot be used during the hot weather owing to structural defects. Something has been done towards remedying the latter, and more will be accomplished in the same direction as time goes on and funds are available.

302. The following abstract shows the number of convicts admitted to jail in 1896 and 1897 according to length of sentence, and compares the percentages of total admissions under the different periods with those of all the jails in British India in 1896: —

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all jails of British India in 1896.
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Not exceeding 1 month	4,916	5,304	22·27	21·97	30·78
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,867	3,914	17·52	16·22	19·12
" 3 " " 6 "	4,374	4,892	19·82	20·27	19·09
" 6 " " 12 "	5,106	5,716	23·14	23·68	15·73
" 1 year " 5 years	3,213	3,622	14·56	15·00	12·85
" 5 years " 10 "	293	383	1·33	1·59	1·27
Exceeding 10 years	19	8	0·09	0·03	0·06
Sentenced to transportation ... (a) For life ...	133	131	0·60	0·54	0·56
Sentenced to transportation ... (b) For a term ...	41	27	0·19	0·11	0·20
Sentenced to death	107	142	0·48	0·59	0·34

303. At the close of 1896 there were 462 convicts under sentence of transportation (286 males, 28 females under life sentences; 135 males, 13 females under term sentences) in the jails of the Province. During the year 1897, 158 convicts were admitted into jail under sentence of transportation (113 males, 18 females under life sentences, and 26 males, 1 female under term sentences) and 59 (49 males and 10 females) were deported. There remained in jail at the end of the year 459 such convicts—301 males, 30 females under life sentences; 121 males, 7 females under term sentences. The question of the modern criminals' preference for transportation to the Andamans over imprisonment in a Punjab Central Jail has recently been the subject of discussion in connection with some remarks in the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in 1896, and the opinions of both Judicial and Jail Officers have been recorded. There can be little doubt that the Pathán criminal ordinarily prefers transportation, and it seems possible that this form of punishment has very largely lost its old horrors for all classes.

304. There remained in jail at the close of 1896, 33 males and 4 females under death sentences; 137 males and 5 females were admitted during 1897, against 101 males and 6 females in 1896; 104 males and 4 females were executed during the year, and there remained in jail at the close of the year 26 males and 1 female.

305. Of the 23,521 males and 618 female convicts admitted into jail during the year, 2,008 males and 19 females had been previously convicted once; 688 males and 6 females twice; and 732 males and 3 females more than twice. There was an improvement in the identification of previously convicted prisoners during the year.

306. The number of habituals admitted into jail during the year was 2,964. Of this number, 2,900 were identified as habituals before admission into jail, 56 were identified after arrival in jail, and 8 confessed themselves to be habituals. There was an increase of 442 habituals received in 1897 as compared with the previous year, which may to some extent be ascribed to better identification.

307. ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.—Ten convicts escaped during the year, 5 from inside and the same number from outside jail walls. Five of them had less than one year of their sentences remaining unexpired, 4 had more than one and less than 7 years, and 1 had more than 7 years. Three were fettered and 7 were without fetters at the time of escape. Three of those who escaped during the year were recaptured and 8 of those who escaped in the previous ten years were also recaptured, leaving 44 still at large. Most of the escapes are ascribable to the gross carelessness of the warders in charge of the prisoners at the time, and in the majority of cases there was in addition an utter disregard of orders.

308. DISCIPLINE, OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—The following is a summary of the offences returned as committed by prisoners as recorded in the years 1896 and 1897:—

1	2	3	4										5
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.
			Relating to work.		*Relating to prohibited articles.*		*Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.*		*All other breaches of Jail rules.*		*Total.*		
	Daily average population.	Offence dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Grand Total.
1896	10,940	71	19,456	2,276	1,976	617	57	73	7,763	1,589	29,252	4,555	33,878
1897	11,648	59	16,502	2,607	1,573	782	35	77	6,380	2,009	24,490	5,475	30,024

309. Notwithstanding a substantial increase in the daily average population, as well as in the number admitted to jail, there is a very marked diminution in the number of offences recorded, to which the Montgomery Central Jail contributes no less than 2,695, and the Mooltan Central Jail 777. There is also a decrease in the Jails at Delhi 415, Ludhiána 403, Lahore Female 370, Ráwalpindi 263, Gujránwála 243, Lahore Central 222, and Amritsar 217. The great diminution recorded, particularly in the Montgomery and Mooltan Central Jails, is a marked feature of the year. In the former the percentage of punishments to daily average population was 371 in 1894, 593 in 1895, 456 in 1896 and only 209 in 1897. The fall is almost entirely under the head of offences in relation to work, the percentage of which was 235, 394, 296 and 110 in each of the four years mentioned respectively. The average net cash

earnings per head during the same four years were Rs. 3-10-0, *nil*, *nil*, and Rs. 7-2-0 respectively; and the Inspector-General does not consider that there has been any deterioration in discipline, notwithstanding the fact that the daily average population, which was 1,100 in 1894, 1,188 in 1895 and 1,270 in 1896, rose to 1,482 in the year. The change is not attributable to change of management, for the same officer was in charge of the jail up to the end of September.

310. The following is a detail of the cases dealt with by Criminal Courts in which convictions were obtained:—

Escapes	10
Attempts to escape	5
Negligently suffering escape	1
Assaults	10
Causing hurt	2
Throwing filth on Jail officials...	1
Theft	2
Fabricating false charge	1
Breaches of Jail Rules	4
Short work and other offences relating to work	12
Attempt to commit suicide	4
Sodomy	4
Forgery	1
TOTAL	57

311. The following statement compares the punishments awarded to the convicts for jail offences in 1896 and 1897:—

Year.	Daily average number of convicts.	Punishments inflicted															Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 4 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 6 to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 (d) to column 6.
			By Superintendents.																		
			Minor.						Major.												
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.							
		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1896 ...	10,940	58	6,926	239	4,273	1	17,813	29,252	3,894	281	...	193	190	4,558	33,868	267	42	310	·57
1897 ...	11,648	57	7,127	416	2,261	416	14,270	24,490	4,278	193	539	145	322	5,477	30,024	210	47	258	·48

One case less was dealt with by Criminal Courts than in the preceding year. The ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average population dropped from 310 to 258. The ratio of minor punishments to daily average strength fell from 267 in 1896 to 210, while that of major punishments rose from 42 to 47. The increase in the latter is largely made up of cases in which fetters were imposed, or in which hand-cuffing to a staple was used. The total number of whippings fell from 193 to 145, the ratio per cent. to total punishments being ·48 as compared with ·57 in 1896. The ratio per cent. of whippings to all other punishments

was high,—in the Umballa Jail 1·32, Delhi 1·88, Bannu 1·18, Jullundur 1·07 and Abbott-abad 1·75. In six jails corporal punishment was not resorted to at all. With the exception of three cases in which the order requiring that not less than 10 stripes shall be awarded was disregarded, the punishment was used in such a way as to produce a deterrent effect. In no case was illness or death produced.

312. Habituals participate in the punishments in a ratio altogether in excess of the proportion they form of the jail population. One hundred and six of the 145 floggings and 10,257 of the 22,752 other punishments fell to their share. A long period of separate confinement is found to be the most effective form of punishment for this class of prisoner.

313. ESTABLISHMENT.—The reorganization of the Warder Establishment was completed during the early part of the year. The new system has proved generally satisfactory, and as it develops it will, it is hoped, become a reliable means of maintaining a healthy state of discipline in the jails of the Province. Simultaneously with the reorganization of the Warder Establishment the pay and prospects of the upper subordinates have been very considerably improved, and men of a better class are now coming forward to seek employment in the Department. The number of offences committed by members of the Jail Establishment, which was 2,617 in 1895 and 2,368 in 1896, fell to 2,215 in 1897. The decrease has probably been due to the reduced numerical strength of the establishment more than to any other cause.

314. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1897, 7,818 prisoners were placed in fetters for purposes of security for the following periods:—Under one month 2,506; one to three months 1,815; three to six months 1,483; six to twelve months 1,203; over 12 months 811. In 1896 the number fettered was 6,548. In many jails fetters are imposed very much as a matter of routine. Efforts have been made to correct this tendency, but only with partial success. The wishes of Government in this matter have been well complied with in the Jhang, Gujránwála, Gurdáspur, Ludhiána and Delhi Jails.

315. EDUCATION.—Only 298 of the 23,521 male convicts admitted to jail possessed any literary education, and of this number 35 were able to read only. All the women admitted were illiterate.

316. MARK SYSTEM.—The number of releases under the remission system was 3,514, or just 2 less than in the previous year. The releases in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, which numbered 1,846, no doubt included many prisoners who would have been released during the year under the remission rules. The maximum remission earned by any convict released during the year was 744 days for a term exceeding 10 years. The average remissions gained by convicts sentenced to terms of the same duration varied a good deal in different jails, and the figures indicate extraordinary divergences of practice in the working of the mark system in the different jails in the Province. For instance, in the Rohtak Jail 54 per cent. of all the punishments inflicted took the form of forfeiture of marks, while at the Karnál Jail the percentage was 5 only. In the Lahore Female Jail, where the value of the system for punitive purposes is recognized to the fullest extent, only 7 per cent. of the prisoners under the mark system

received marks by way of reward against 17 per cent. in the Lahore Central and Montgomery Central Jails, the population of which may be supposed to be not particularly amenable to softening influences. Even in the Central Jails taken alone, the percentage of prisoners punished with loss of marks to prisoners under the mark system varied from 78 to 155, while in other jails it varied from 3 to 209. These anomalies, however, have the attention of the Inspector-General, and are partly to be explained by the different character of the prison population.

317. CONVICT OFFICERS.—An average of 723 males and 7 females were employed as convict officers during the year, giving a ratio per cent. of 6 and 3 respectively. Of the former, there was an average of 321 in the 3rd grade of convict night-watchman, 133 in the 2nd grade of convict overseer, and 269 in the 1st grade of convict warder. All the female convict officials were in the 3rd grade. During the year 1,446 prisoners reached convict rank as compared with 1,773 in the previous year. The total number of punishments awarded to convict officers during the year was 861 against 976 in 1896, and the ratio per cent. of punishments to the daily average number employed was 118 as against 119 in 1896. The conduct of the convict officials employed during the year is generally well reported on.

318. DIET SCALE.—The diet scale remained practically the same as it was in the previous year, and judged by the health of the prisoners during recent years it would appear to be in every way suitable.

319. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The following abstract gives particulars of prisoners of all classes confined in the larger judicial lock-ups during the year:—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Under-trial...	276	4	9,345	277	9,621	281	9,902	364	8	372	3,627	142	3,769	4,310	83	4,393	1,323	48	2	1	2	...	357	7	364
Convicted ...	37	...	2,120	44	2,157	44	2,201	57	...	57	358	9	367	...	...	...	1,750	33	...	...	...	...	49	2	51
Civil ...	1	...	122	3	123	3	126	1	...	1	106	3	109	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

The total number that remained in confinement on the 1st January 1897 was slightly below that at the commencement of 1896, but there was an increase of 1,462 in the total number admitted, and the daily average population was 430 as compared with 382 in 1896. The number that remained at the close of the year was also considerably in excess of what it was at the end of 1896. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of Magisterial lock-ups was Rs. 43,661, and the annual average cost was Rs. 101-8-7. Three escapes took place,—2 from the Gurgaon and 1 from the Mardán lock-up. Only 2 deaths occurred,—1 each at the Gurgaon and Attock lock-ups.

320. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The employment of convicts in jail during the years 1896 and 1897 is compared in the statement below :—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Average number employed on working days — On prison duties — Prison officers.	On prison duties — Prison servants.	On prison duties — Gardening.	On prison duties — Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e. g., wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	On prison duties — Jail repairs.	On jail buildings — Additions and alterations — Under Superintendent.	On jail buildings — Additions and alterations — Under Public Works Department.	On jail buildings — New Jails — Under Superintendent.	On jail buildings — New Jails — Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	On Public Works — Public Works Jail.	On Public Works — Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. of average number sentenced to labour of those employed on working days as Prison officers.	Ratio — Prison servants.	Ratio — On Manufactures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1896 ...	109	10,823	351	30	93	...	629	1,158	627	2,888	544	107	17	...	...	3,941	386	3	50	6	[illegible]	36
1897 ...	119	11,515	374	33	105	..	567	1,244	665	2,215	669	188	33	...	...	4,241	174	...	7	5	11	37
Increase or decrease.	+10	+692	+23	+3	+12	...	—62	+86	+38	+327	+125	+81	+16	...	...	+300	-212	—3	—43	—1	...	+1

The total average number of convicts sentenced to labour increased from 10,823 in 1896 to 11,515; and to this is due the larger average number employed during the year under report on jail duties, gardening, preparing articles for use or consumption in jail and on manufactures. The increase of 125 in the number on jail repairs was probably due to a heavier rainfall having caused more damage to the buildings than in the previous year. The larger number employed on additions and alterations to buildings was mainly contributed by the Lahore Central, Montgomery Central and Umballa Jails, where works of more or less importance were carried out during the year. The closure of the Chenáwán Central Jail in July accounts for the decrease of 212 in the average number employed on Public Works. The number hired to departments other than the Public Works Department underwent a reduction owing to the Karnál Jail having been unable to supply labour to the local Remount Rearing Depôt. The Lahore Central Jail shows the highest ratio per cent. of prisoners employed on manufactures. The low ratios in the Mooltan and Montgomery Central Jails are ascribable to the large number of prisoners in each engaged in preparing prison clothing and bedding for use in other jails. Compared with the previous year, there was a large falling-off under this head in the Mooltan Central Jail, due to the closing of the brickfield, which had previously given employment to a large number of prisoners. The ratio employed as prison servants was the same in both years. It was high in some jails in which under-trial prisoners formed an undue proportion of the population. The Jubilee releases tended to reduce the

number of convict officers employed. The experiment of employing prisoners in agriculture, which has been tried in the Shahpur Jail, has been attended with success, and proposals for the extension of the system are awaited.

321. MANUFACTURES—*Earnings of Prisoners.*—The total cash earnings of the convicts in 1897 amounted to Rs. 73,918-9-0, giving an average of Rs. 6-7-0 per prisoner sentenced to labour as compared with Rs. 1,27,280-10-0 and Rs. 10-12-0 respectively in 1896. The fall in the net cash earnings is a marked feature of the working of the year. The gross diminution in earnings amounted to Rs. 53,362, a result to which all the Central Jails, with the exception of Montgomery, contributed largely. The reduction of over Rs. 20,000 as Chenáwán is at once accounted for by the cessation of canal work and the subsequent closure of the jail. Profits fell by more than Rs. 9,000 in the Mooltan Central Jail in consequence of the cessation of the manufacture of bricks. The great falling-off of Rs. 35,000 in the profits of the Lahore Central Jail is partially attributable to negligence in recovering outstanding balances and inefficient management of the manufactory, steps to remedy which are being taken. The cash profit of Rs. 10,567, which was realized in the Montgomery Central Jail, as against a loss of over Rs. 2,000 in the preceding year, is particularly creditable in view of the fact that a daily average of only 163 prisoners was employed on manufactures. The questions of introducing wool-spinning machinery into the Montgomery Central Jail and improving the lithographic printing arrangements in the Lahore Central Jail are under consideration.

322. The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convicts as prison officers, prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 2,64,865.

323. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure for jails in 1897 is given in the following table and compared with the expenditure of the three previous years :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	3,50,144	3,49,732	3,44,894	3,32,960
Dieting charges	1,93,527	2,20,679	2,88,890	4,04,701
Hospital charges	23,238	30,355	41,237	40,314
Clothing and bedding	52,458	34,464	49,979	64,254
Sanitation charges...	2,816	3,887	5,562	4,897
Charges for moving prisoners	14,089	15,715	16,439	22,473
Miscellaneous services and supplies	22,650	20,120	37,618	44,001
Travelling allowance	1,716	1,332	2,358	3,735
Contingencies	12,935	7,800	8,193	8,846
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant	1,816	8,688	21,588	7,434
TOTAL ...	6,75,389	6,92,772	8,16,758	9,33,615
Daily average population	11,267	11,373	11,858	12,740
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner	60 0 8	61 0 3	68 15 9	73 6 6

The increase in the daily average population from 11,858 to 12,740 and the rise in the prices of food-supplies sufficiently account for the expenditure of Rs. 4,04,701 on dieting charges during the year against Rs. 2,88,890 in 1896. Economy was effected in some jails, notably the Montgomery Central, either by

the storage of grain at a time when it was cheap or by satisfactory arrangements being made for the purchase of provisions. In the Shahpur Jail the cost of rations was only Rs. 22-1-0 per head, a sum substantially less than the expenditure incurred in any other jail, and this is attributable to the grains raised on jail lands being supplied free of cost.

324. HEALTH.—The following table compares the sickness and mortality in jails in 1896 and 1897 :—

Years.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength. Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1896	11,858	14,671	366	186	1,237	31	15·69
1897	12,740	17,076	394	208	1,340	31	16·33

Although the results in the year 1897 are not quite so favourable as those of the previous year, they are, nevertheless, very satisfactory, being, with this exception, better than those of any year since 1868. The ratio per mille of daily average sick was 31 as in 1896, and that of deaths from all causes 16·33 against 15·69.

325. The number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from the chief diseases among convicted prisoners in 1897 and the preceding year are compared in the statement given below :—

	1896.		1897.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
Dysentery	699	19	987	32
Malarial fever	5,871	12	9,477	17
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, pneumonia, phthisis ...	91	22	85	26
Anæmia and Debility	135	2	164	8
Other general diseases	3,287	68	2,441	35
Pneumonia	202	43	192	52
Other respiratory diseases	530	3	387	9
Diarrhœa	973	7	913	14
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	2,309	...	1,699	1

Compared with the previous year, the admissions from malarial fevers rose 61·42 per cent. and the deaths from the same cause by 41·67 per cent.

Diseases of this class are the chief direct cause of the sickness and a great indirect cause of the mortality among the jail population. Sulphate of cinchonidine was issued to each and all of the prisoners daily during the autumnal months, and the general opinion on the efficacy of the drug as a prophylactic against malarial fever is quite sufficiently favourable to justify the continuance of the system.

326. The table below shows the jails in which the death-rate was below 15 per mille of average strength in 1897 :—

JAILS.	Death-rate.
Simla	...
Hoshiárpur	...
Gujrát	...
Siálkot	5·28
Chenáwán	7·06
Hissar	8·10
Gujránwála	9·06
Dharmsála	9·71
Gurdáspur	10·10
Jullundur	10·99
Shahpur	11·67
Ferozepore	11·79
Peshâwar	11·82
Abbott-abad	12·05
Dera Ismail Khan	12·79
Mooltan District	13·25
Karnál	13·89
Montgomery	13·89
Dera Ghâzi Khan	14·12

There were no deaths in the Simla, Hoshiárpur and Gujrát Jails.

327. The table below shows the jails in which the death-rate was high :—

JAILS.	Death-rate.
Bannu	70·71
Lahore District	30·30
Kohát	27·78
Jhelum	24·19
Delhi	23·17
Jhang	22·99
Lahore Female	22·73

328. The following table shows the mortality among convicts according to length of sentence in 1897 and the two preceding years:—

Length of sentence.	Mortality per mille.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4
Not exceeding 6 months ...	15·66	13·75	16·37
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year ...	18·26	10·07	17·47
" 1 year " " 3 years...	17·53	14·16	15·11
" 3 years " " 7 " ...	33·29	26·33	13·98
" 7 " ...	36·75	20·08	27·34
Total ...	20·06	16·07	16·68

If any inference is to be drawn from the ratios for 1897 it is that sentences above one and not exceeding seven years produce a less prejudicial effect on health than is caused by sentences not exceeding one year. But as there can only be an incidental relation between length of original sentence and mortality, the figures cannot be accepted as affording any gauge of the influence produced on the health of the prisoners, more especially as they do not show at what stage of imprisonment the mortality took place.

329. The ratio of mortality among convicts according to the length of time passed in jail during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Mortality per mille of average strength.					Average for five years.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 6 months ...	27·79	16·60	19·71	13·77	18·44	19·26
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	25·06	15·59	17·62	15·50	11·79	17·11
" 1 year " " 2 years	25·24	21·44	26·46	15·40	17·09	21·13
" 2 years " " 3 "	18·58	14·74	12·82	23·23	13·55	16·58
" 3 " " " 7 "	41·97	41·41	46·68	18·39	20·39	33·77
" 7 " ...	15·08	12·66	34·48	33·82	16·95	22·60
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year.	26·79	18·89	22·05	16·09	16·66	20·10

The figures presented in this statement vary a good deal from year to year. The most marked feature of those for the year 1897 is the large reduction in the ratio of deaths among prisoners who had passed above seven years in jail.

No less than 50 of the deaths that occurred during the year were among prisoners who had passed less than six months, a fact plainly indicating the necessity for giving special consideration to the convict, on admission to jail, in respect to all matters affecting his health.

330. The influence of imprisonment on the body-weight of the prisoners released from jail is shown in the following abstract :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
		A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23,253	6,761	3,791	5,501	2,205	1,122	12,719	1,305	1,722	548	198	3,773

Of the prisoners discharged during the year only 16·22 per cent. had lost weight. The ratio varies a good deal in different jails. It was as high as 44·36 in the Montgomery Central Jail, a result ascribed by the Medical Officer to the prevalence of malarial fevers among the prisoners during the autumnal months. The ratio was also high in the Lahore Central Jail. Judged by the effect produced on the body-weight of the prisoners, it would appear that the jail dietary is sufficient, and that the labour exacted is not excessive.

331. The following table shows the state of health of the prisoners admitted to, and discharged from, jail in 1897 :—

STATE OF HEALTH ON ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			Number discharged during the year.	STATE OF HEALTH OF THOSE SHOWN IN COLUMN 2 ON ADMISSION.			STATE OF HEALTH OF THOSE SHOWN IN COLUMN 2 ON RELEASE.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18,321	4,819	999	23,253	18,222	4,201	830	20,064	2,798	391

332. GENERAL REMARKS.—Every jail in the Province was inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. Commissioners paid 42 visits against 51 in the previous year, and Deputy Commissioners and officers in behalf of Deputy Commissioners 887 visits against 963 in 1896. District Judges also visited less frequently than in 1896. Non-official visitors paid 68 visits, as in the previous year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

333. INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS.—The annexed table shows the number of original civil suits instituted in all the Courts of the Province in each of the past six years:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Chief Court	4	2	4	9	6	10
Divisional Courts	7	3	9	13	18	10
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	201,119	236,798	230,943	241,751	231,564	220,610
District Small Cause Courts	30,876	14,986	14,068	14,630	14,699	15,573
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,022	6,302	5,756	6,050	6,485	6,544
TOTAL ...	239,028	258,091	250,780	262,453	252,772	242,747

It was remarked last year that civil litigation shows no tendency to increase. This is confirmed by the figures for 1897. Were it otherwise an increase might surely have been expected during the past year. The harvests were good and it might have been expected that all those who had abstained from suing during the time of distress would have rushed into Court as soon as they saw a good prospect of realization.

It is still more unaccountable that there should have been a considerable decrease in 1897 in small causes and unclassed suits, while land suits increased by some 10 per cent. The decrease in small causes, *i.e.*, suits for money or moveable property, runs throughout suits of all values except those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000. There was one exceeding a lakh in value, whereas there was none last year. The increase in land suits is common to suits of all values.

The average value of all suits which were capable of money valuation rose higher than ever before, *viz.*, to Rs. 97-15-7.

It may be that more complete recovery from the distress that has prevailed will result in an increase of petty litigation which will again reduce the average value of suits while swelling their numbers, but there does not seem much reason to anticipate this since, as already remarked, the variations are common to suits of all values.

Analysing the figures of the serveral districts, it appears that, as usual, the proportion of suits to population has varied little. Simla of course heads the list with 45 suits per thousand of population, and Muzaffargarh follows—*proximus sed longo intervallo*—with 21 suits,—the average of the Province being 11.

334. The numbers of small causes, land suits and unclassed suits compared with the numbers of the former three years were—

Description of Suits.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Small Causes	219,933	229,538	217,251	204,960
Land suits	17,372	18,393	20,610	24,770
Unclassed suits	13,462	14,500	14,887	12,997

It is, however, impossible to compare these as it was found that in former years in different districts the term small causes was understood to have different meanings. In some only those suits were shown as small causes which were triable by Small Cause Courts, *i.e.*, suits of Rs. 500 or less in value. In others all suits of the nature of small causes were included—whatever the value. Orders have now been issued that the latter meaning is correct, and it is hoped that the figures for 1897 have been prepared accordingly.

335. The following table shows the number of suits instituted under the chief heads of classification for each of the past three years :—

	Description of Suits.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	*2,005	1,974	1,879	1,777
	On unregistered bonds	114,946	117,302	106,665	100,226
	Other suits	102,982	110,262	108,707	102,957
	Total	219,933 87 p. c.	229,538 88 p. c.	217,251 86 p. c.	204,960 84 p. c.
II.—Other suits.	Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.	14,445	14,972	15,927	15,972
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	2,840	2,995	3,629	4,580
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.*, for foreclosure, and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee.	7,258	7,791	8,580	8,094
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.*, for redemption, and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee				2,444
	Suits for specific relief other than those shown above ...	1,381	1,725	2,256	2,073
	Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	12	24	8	66
	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights, including suits for judicial separation and suits for dower.	3,376	3,778	3,496	2,868
	Suits for dissolution of marriage	79	115	51	64
	Contested suits under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881 ...	9	13	40	38
	Any other suits to enforce wills not falling under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881.	21	33	9	54
	Any other suits not included in the above	1,426	1,469	1,525	1,534
	Total	30,847 13 p. c.	32,915 12 p. c.	35,521 14 p. c.	37,787 16 p. c.
	Grand Total	250,780	262,453	252,772	242,747

There is again a decrease of each kind of small causes. There is little more to say about this than has already been said.

The Divisional Judge of Jullundur thinks the decrease in suits on unregistered bonds is natural, the chief cause being the Chief Court Ruling printed as No. 115 in the *Punjab Record* of 1890. The Divisional Judge of Hoshiárpur thinks that the decrease in small causes in that Division is due to the prosperity of the zamíndárs owing to which they have been able to pay.

In two districts of the Mooltan Division there was an increase in suits on unregistered bonds, and the Divisional Judge has noted a tendency to resort to bonds in preference to mere book accounts—a satisfactory tendency, as there is opportunity for much fraud in the latter.

In the Mooltan District the increase in the number of suits on unregistered bonds is attributed to the grain speculation which is said to have been very active during the time of famine.

In suits other than small causes the only variations worthy of remark are the increase in pre-emption suits from 3,629 to 4,580, in mortgage suits from 8,580 to 10,538, and the decrease in suits for specific relief from 2,256 to 2,073, in matrimonial suits from 3,496 to 2,868.

The Divisional Judge of Mooltan thinks pre-emption suits to be among the most troublesome that come before the Courts, and doubts whether it is worth while to enforce, at the cost of so much litigation, a law which was intended to prevent the intrusion of strangers into the proprietary body, seeing that non-agriculturist strangers have already acquired so much land. Mortgage suits have this year been divided, as requested by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, into suits for foreclosure and suits for redemption. By far the greater number are suits for foreclosure, as was indeed to be expected. Several officers have expressed an opinion in their reports that the regulation regarding foreclosure, old as it is, is not understood by the zamíndár, and several advocate an alteration in the law by which the year of grace should be given after the decree for possession and not before the suit is filed.

In regard to matrimonial suits, the decrease is not as a rule explained. Two or three officers have advocated the registration of marriages as a way of affording trustworthy evidence in these cases, as well as in criminal cases. The success of registration of deeds has been so great that possibly the suggestion may be found practicable.

Of the 204,960 small causes, 38,903 did not exceed Rs. 10 in value; 96,500 exceeded Rs. 10 but did not exceed Rs. 50; 38,247 exceeded Rs. 50 but did not exceed Rs. 100. There were thus 173,650 which did not exceed Rs. 100. The number in 1896 was 185,703. The number above Rs. 100 was 31,310 against 31,548 in 1896. So that the decrease was almost entirely in suits of Rs. 100 or less.

336. The following table shows for the past four years the total value and the average value per suit, under classified heads of suits, which were capable of money valuation :—

CLASS OF SUIT.	Year.	Number of suits instituted capable of money valuation.	Value.	Average value.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
(1) For money or moveable property	1894	219,933	1,37,98,219	62 11 9
	1895	229,538	1,54,47,423	67 4 9
	1896	217,251	1,44,10,213	66 5 3
	1897	204,960	1,47,24,181	71 14 10
(2) For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	1894	16.717	46,75,447	279 10 11
	1895	17,819	43,29,212	242 15 3
	1896	20,107	43,19,421	214 13 1
	1897	24,188	56,21,591	232 6 7
(3) For other immoveable property	1894	7,896	16,07,370	203 9 1
	1895	8,521	17,19,037	201 11 10
	1896	8,779	17,50,675	199 6 7
	1897	7,435	16,51,713	222 2 5
(4) Other suits	1894	4,349	14,51,667	333 12 8
	1895	4,758	17,63,710	370 10 11
	1896	4,981	17,82,099	357 12 5
	1897	4,744	16,46,468	347 1 0
TOTAL	1894	248,895	2,15,32,703	87 5 1
	1895	260,636	2,32,59,382	89 3 10
	1896	251,118	2,22,62,408	88 10 5
	1897	241,327	2,36,43,953	97 15 7

The average value of small causes was higher than in past years, as was to be expected from the fact that the decrease in the number of suits was practically confined to values below Rs. 100.

The average value of suits for land and other immoveable property was also higher. The other suits capable of money valuation were of somewhat less average value than in the former year.

The total value of litigation was about 6 per cent. higher than in 1896.

There remain 1,400 suits, of which the money value could not be determined.

For the fluctuations in the value of suits in different districts it seems impossible to give any reason. They seem usually to be due to chance, as they are caused by variations in the number of suits of very large value.

337. DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS BY COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—There were 14 original suits for disposal by Divisional Courts, and of these 10 were disposed of.

Details as to disposals for the past five years in the District Courts are given in this statement :—

Year.	Pending.	Instituted.	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1893	17,892	258,086	12,086	289,064	269,369	19,695
1894	19,695	250,767	13,360	283,822	263,952	19,870
1895	19,870	262,431	13,701	289,002	275,087	20,915
1896	20,915	252,748	13,995	287,658	265,909	21,749
1897	21,749	242,727	13,640	278,116	254,723	23,393

The pending file again increased and was too high.

338. The following table shows the manner of disposal of original civil suits during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Percentage of cases.								
Year.	Dismissed on default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed or dismissed *ex parte*.	Referred to arbitration.	Contested and decided in favor of plaintiff.	Contested and decreed in favour of defendant.	Percentage of contested cases decided in favor of plaintiff to the number contested.
1893	19·5	0·3	17·2	17·8	15·6	0·5	21·7	6·0	78·0
1894	19·8	0·3	16·1	17·7	16·4	0·6	21·4	6·5	77·3
1895	19·6	0·4	16·1	17·4	17·4	0·6	20·7	6·3	77·0
1896	19·2	0·5	15·9	17·3	17·1	0·6	21·1	6·8	75·7
1897	20·1	0·5	15·0	18·1	17·1	0·6	20·7	6·6	76·1

The percentages are very much the same as last year, the greatest variation being an increase of nearly 1 per cent. in the number of dismissals on default.

339. Details regarding dismissals on default and *ex parte* decisions are shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Dismissals on default.				Ex parte decisions.					
	Number of cases dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	*Number of applications for restoration to the file of cases dismissed under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.*		Number of fresh suits brought on claims dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which judgment was passed *ex parte* against a defendant under Section 101, Civil Procedure Code.	*Applications to set aside ex parte decrees.*		Number of cases in which suit was dismissed under Section 102 Civil Procedure Code.	*Applications under Section 103, Civil Procedure Code.*	
		Admitted.	Refused.			Admitted.	Refused.		Admitted.	Refused.
1893	52,700	8,211	3,124	288	38,023	3,360	2,219	4,200	1,594	512
1894	52,482	8,284	3,262	307	39,041	3,229	2,245	4,335	1,552	432
1895	54,000	8,304	3,406	233	43,091	3,736	2,846	5,015	1,783	639
1896	51,058	8,279	2,841	279	40,796	3,858	2,475	4,736	1,838	479
1897	49,199	8,281	3,149	329	38,941	3,495	2,900	4,863	1,800	674

The proportion of applications for restoration of suits to the file after dismissal under Sections 97 and 98 was larger than in previous years. The percentage of those that were rejected was greater than last year, but about the same as in other years.

The District Judge of Karnál, in commenting on the fact that the proportion of dismissals on default depends on the idiosyncracies of officers, notes that of two Honorary Munsifs, whose spheres of jurisdiction adjoin, one dismissed in default as many as 50 per cent. of his cases, the other only 8 per cent. The former percentage is so large as to demand an inquiry into the reasons of it.

As regards *ex parte* decrees, the proportion of applications to set them aside, that were refused, was larger than in any previous year.

As the District Judge of Muzaffargarh remarks, it is difficult to prevent the proportion of dismissals in default from rising when Courts are in many cases overworked and are constantly being urged to reduce the average duration of their cases. This prevents them allowing the plaintiff more than the barest legal opportunity of appearing and prosecuting his suit. No doubt, as a rule, cases that are dismissed are legally dismissed and the plaintiffs are given such opportunity as the law demands. After that a Court rather avails itself with joy of the chance of getting rid of the case by a dismissal on default.

340. The proportion of cases referred to arbitration was the same as last year, though several officers note that arbitration is unpopular. The reason for its unpopularity is first and foremost the want of trust that people have in arbitrators. It is probably quite an exceptional case in which the party to which the decision is adverse does not subsequently allege, and apparently believe, that the arbitrator, though appointed by consent of the parties, was partial to or was won over by the opponent.

The unpopularity is doubtless also due to some of the causes mentioned by Mr. Rose, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, a copy of whose letter has been sent up to Government and has been referred to the Chief Court for the opinion of the Judges, so that there is no need to refer to it at length here. Briefly Mr. Rose wants to encourage the resort to arbitration according to the procedure of Sections 523—527 of the Civil Procedure Code, by a reduction of stamp duty on the different agreements to which reference is made in those sections.

341. There was an increase in the number of commissions issued to Revenue officials both for local investigation and for examination of accounts. It is not apparent why Revenue officials are chosen for the latter kind of commission.

The figures with regard to commissions were as compared with the two previous years—

Year.	For local investigation.				For examination of accounts.			
	To a Revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.	To a Revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.
				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1895	297	2,004	2,301	6 12 10	120	1,006	1,126	5 4 6
1896	213	2,103	2,316	6 5 7	51	1,107	1,158	5 7 7
1897	397	2,021	2,418	7 5 3	70	979	1,049	4 4 5

Compensation for improper attachment was awarded in five cases, as in the previous year.

342. The number of cases in which decrees were passed bearing interest was 899 as against 381 in the previous year, and an average of under 400 in former years: 770 of these were passed by consent. The increase was not confined to any district or division and is not capable of any evident explanation.

343. The average duration of suits for the Province in each of the past five years was—

	Days.	
	Contested.	*Uncontested.*
1893	33	20
1894	35	23
1895	35	23
1896	37	25
1897	39	25

The duration seems to be gradually rising, and the reasons are probably numerous. Owing to the growth in numbers of the members of the Bar competition among them is very keen. Their fees have fallen to an extent that would be ridiculous if it were not so lamentable. Consequently parties are represented by pleaders in very many more cases than formerly, and this lengthens the proceedings. Changes among officers appear to be more frequent than they were, and each time a change takes place, a certain amount of delay is inevitably caused in the disposal of the cases left pending by him. It cannot be said that the general rise in the duration of cases is due to any dilatoriness on the part of officers. In particular districts it is possible that individual officers do affect the average duration.

344. In every class of court the *average* is in fact well under three months, as appears from the subjoined statement :—

Class of Court.	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
District Judges' Courts	70	80	76	50	50	51
Sub-Judges with appellate powers	57	73	78	48	47	61
Assistant Commissioners' Courts	50	50	58	30	33	35
Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	55	66	71	38	44	46
District Small Cause Courts	18	23	18	14	15	12
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	24	28	26	18	28	19
Munsifs' Courts	27	27	28	20	22	21
Tahsíldárs' Courts	41	42	44	26	29	30
Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts	23	25	20	17	21	19
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts	37	35	41	24	22	25

345. AGENCY BY WHICH ORIGINAL LITIGATION WAS DISPOSED OF.—The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were distributed between the various grades of District Courts during each of the past three years :—

Number of officers employed on civil work.			Grade of Officer.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
44	43	41	District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers.	4,685	3,888	3,978	1·7	1·4	1·5	106	90	97
35	42	40	Assistant Commissioners	3,371	4,076	4,366	1·2	1·5	1·7	96	97	109
87	99	96	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	14,611	14,443	16,153	5·3	5·4	6·3	168	146	168
122	126	127	Tahsíldárs	18,115	18,343	19,141	6·6	6·9	7·5	148	146	151
6	6	4	Náib Tahsíldárs	1,220	1,335	1,267	0·4	6·5	0·5	203	222	316
84	85	85	Munsifs	173,527	166,318	153,460	63·1	62·5	60·2	2,066	1,957	1,806
7	7	7	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	14,917	14,916	16,110	5·4	5·5	6·3	2,131	2,131	2,301
...	...	...	Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers.	19,237	17,950	16,922	7·0	6·7	6·6	2,405	2,244	2,115
8	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	6,211	6,470	6,587	2·2	2·1	2·6	776	719	732
81	76	75	Honorary Civil Judges...	19,193	18,170	16,739	7·1	7·5	6·8	237	239	223
			TOTAL ...	275,087	265,909	254,723	...	...	...	...	...	...

The average number of disposals by each class of officers was higher than in 1896, except in the case of Munsifs, who disposed of fewer both under their ordinary powers and under Small Cause Court powers. It is satisfactory that Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners disposed of more cases than in the former year. It would seem that District Judges might, as a rule do more original work.

Some of the Munsifs are overworked. The statements show that some of them dispose of over 300 cases a month—a number which it is impossible for them to do properly.

Three additional Munsifs have recently been sanctioned.

The additional Munsif sanctioned for Montgomery has been transferred for a time to Muzaffargarh, where institutions have been exceedingly heavy.

346. The following statement shows the number of small causes, land suits and unclassed suits, respectively, disposed of by each class of Court during each of the past two years :—

Class of Court.	1896.			1897.		
	Small causes.	Land suits.	Unclassed suits.	Small causes.	Land suits.	Unclassed suits.
District Judges	432	839	1,191	512	996	1,182
Sub-Judges with appellate powers	125	572	729	229	673	386
Assistant Commissioners	1,940	1,358	778	1,966	1,766	634
Extra Assistant Commissioners	2,298	8,991	3,154	2,401	11,022	2,730
Small Cause Courts	21,386	...	...	22,697	...	...
Munsifs	173,124	1,455	9,689	160,666	1,546	8,776
Tahsíl Courts	8,859	8,659	2,160	8,435	10,303	1,670
Honorary Civil Judges	15,755	1,377	1,038	14,906	1,184	649

A comparison of the figures of different years is somewhat useless for the reason already stated, that the term "small causes" was not understood by all districts to mean the same thing.

Munsifs disposed of more land suits than in 1896 and 50 per cent. more than in 1895. This is to be regretted as Munsifs have not, as a rule, the time to dispose of land suits as they should.

It is satisfactory that considerably more land suits were disposed of by Assistant Commissioners.

347. Honorary Civil Judges disposed of less work than usual, but have still done much useful work.

348. Miscellaneous Proceedings.—There were 1,252 applications under Section 401 of the Civil Procedure Code for permission to sue as a pauper.

The District Judge of Amritsar remarks that many of these are purely vexatious and in most of them the suit is over-valued and the applicant's means under-stated. He would have more discretionary power given by law to throw out such cases.

349. The following table shows the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under Section 344 of the Civil Procedure Code filed and disposed of during each of the past three years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Filed. By judgment-debtors. Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whom an order of attachment has been made.	By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1895	94	10	360	13	477	366	111
1896	111	44	374	7	536	396	140
1897	140	24	397	13	574	445	129

The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

	1896.	1897.
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted	155	224
Granted { A receiver not being appointed ...	64	50
Granted { A receiver being appointed	72	63
Rejected { Penal proceedings not being taken ...	104	105
Rejected { Penal proceedings being taken ...	1	3

350. The number of miscellaneous cases unconnected with the Code of Civil Procedure instituted in the District Courts during the last three years was—

Description of Case.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Under Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806 (Mortgages)—			
Foreclosure	} 2,343	2,602	2,846
Redemption			55
Under Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates)	3,321	3,073	2,387
Under Acts X of 1865, V of 1881 and VI of 1889 (Probates and Administration).	65	96	87
Under Act VIII of 1890 (Guardian and Ward)	1,043	1,048	1,129
Under Act XXXV of 1858 (Lunatics)	24	85	16
Others	920	1,032	1,063
Total	7,716	7,936	7,583

The number of notices of foreclosure issued has increased considerably. The notices of redemption are very few, and the procedure is probably little known. Thirty out of the 55 applications were in Gujránwála alone.

In applications for foreclosure Hissar easily headed the list, and it appears that the form of contract known as *bye bilwafa*, or mortgage by conditional sales, is very common there. The District Judge of Hissar writes,

"such contracts are the most pernicious form of alienation which our law permits. They suit the money-lender, who does not want possession without ownership, and they are seductive to the ignorant, for they postpone the evil day of giving up possession of the ancestral acres whilst making ultimate eviction more certain."

Until the courts are given more power of examining accounts and supervising the management of minors and their estates, it is to be feared that the procedure under the Guardians and Wards Acts must be unsatisfactory. Several officers allude to this. As things are at present, applications made under the Act are for the most part made for entirely selfish reasons, and not for the benefit of the minor of the estate. Should it be a question of guardianship of a female minor, there is competition for the right to dispose of the girl in marriage; should it be one of guardianship of property, there is rivalry for the possession—with consequent income—of the property, and also for the right to mortgage or sell it. When a Court has passed an order appointing a guardian, it is quite powerless, for want of the necessary time and establishment, to supervise the subsequent management. The file is consigned to the record-room, where it often remains undisturbed.

Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act rose from 27 in 1896 to 38 in 1897. They have not resulted, it appears, in the suspension of any member of the legal profession. Lists of touts have been prepared in many courts under Section 36 of the Act, but it is doubtful whether the action does much good. In Lahore it is common knowledge that many of the Munshís employed by members of the Bar are touts, but it is difficult to get proof, firstly, that they are touts, and, secondly, that their employers are aware of the fact.

351. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following statement shows details of execution of decree business in the District Courts for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized: Voluntarily.	Amount realized: After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896	220,266	1,664	50,290	40,129	104.516	196,599	26	1,39,71,285	7,64,510	32,34,957	28
1897	216,852	1,656	48,145	38,533	103,021	191,355	25	1,45,32,689	8,73,267	30,21,882	26

The percentage of wholly infructuous decrees was greater than in the previous year, and the percentage realized was less, but, somewhat strangely, the amount paid voluntarily was larger.

Many Munsifs are too heavily worked to give proper attention to execution work, and generally the establishment allowed to them is inadequate. Also the prospects of their establishment are so bad that they have no incentive to work well, and are usually inefficient, if not also corrupt.

It is true that not by any means all the proceedings returned as infructuous are really so.

When execution proceedings are started, many judgment-debtors pay up or make some sort of settlement out of court. Moreover, the success of execution proceedings depends as much on the decree-holder himself as on the court. If he will not help, it is practically impossible for the process-server to attach any property. The District Judge of Montgomery states that resistance to attachment, of which complaint was made last year, did not occur in 1897. He refers to the difficulty with *sapurddárs*, who by dishonesty or laxity greatly impede execution proceedings. They either never actually take over the property entrusted to them, or they misappropriate it and are themselves not to be found The *sapurddárs* have generally to be lambardárs, as no remuneration is given them for their services. These men do not like the position, and are, perhaps naturally, careless of the property.

352. The following table shows the modes of realization in money decrees in each of the past two years:—

Mode of realization.	Amount realized. 1896.	Amount realized. 1897.	Percentage. 1896.	Percentage. 1897.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily ...	7,64 510	8,73,267	19	22
Realized — By attachment only ...	24,81,145	23,18,144	62	60
Realized — By sale ...	5,34,203	5,05,447	13	13
Realized — By arrest only ...	1,88,360	1,80,010	5	4
Realized — After imprisonment ...	31,249	18,281	1	1

As already remarked, the percentage paid in voluntarily increased, but the differences are not really noticeable.

353. The following table shows details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment awarded in each of the past two years:—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Released without imprisonment.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Imprisoned.	Number of persons detained. Up to one month.	Number of persons detained. Between one and three months.	Number of persons detained. Between three and six months.	Average duration of detention in days.
1896 ...	2,943	411	169	133	115	31
1897 ...	3,191	310	152	106	57	46

The number of debtors actually imprisoned was less than for some years. The length of imprisonment was very much less than in the past two years.

354. The following table shows details of the execution work done by the several classes of courts during the past two years :—

Class of Court.	Number of applications disposed of.		Percentage in which satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part.		Value of money decrees in execution.		Percentages realized.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Sadr Courts	19,640	19,111	52	53	50,07,627	53,98,640	27	25
Small Cause Courts	16,498	17,801	50	53	5,91,909	6,39,299	40	34
Tahsíl Courts...	8,698	8,920	62	61	2,06,280	1,88,431	39	39
Munsifs' Courts	143,764	137,105	43	41	77,42,758	78,65,190	28	27
Honorary Courts	8,690	8,418	52	47	4,22,711	4,41,129	30	26

Small Cause Courts did a considerably larger share of the work than usual, but their percentage of realization was less by 6 per cent. than in 1896 and by 12 per cent. than in 1895. As usual the realization in Tahsíl Courts was the best, owing to the different nature of the decrees.

355. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The following table shows particulars as to witnesses who attended the courts in original civil suits during each of the past two years :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily...	140,496	130,274	33	33
Witnesses for whose appearance summonses were issued...	290,599	261,195	67	67
TOTAL	431,095	391,469	...	...

356. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table shows the original work for disposal by Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the

manner of disposal for each of the past two years. The work disposed of by Munsifs in the exercise of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction, under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is also shown in the table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Court.	Year.	Number of Civil Suits on the file.					Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending for more than three months.	Percentage of contested cases.	Average duration.	
		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882 or the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.								Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts.	1896	825	14,699	333	...	15,857	1,880	9,000	4,036	14,916	941	75	27	23	15
	1897	941	15,573	541	...	17,055	1,752	9,570	4,788	16,110	945	119	29	18	12
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1896	459	6,485	92	...	7,036	1,139	3,923	1,408	6,470	566	43	22	28	28
	1897	566	6,544	111	...	7,221	942	4,368	1,277	6,587	634	98	19	26	19
Munsifs ...	1896	964	17,471	522	...	18,957	3,962	9,130	4,858	17,950	1,007	31	27	22	21
	1897	1,007	16,425	431	...	17,863	3,591	8,511	4,820	16,922	941	31	28	22	19

The number of suits in District Small Cause Courts rose considerably, while the number of small causes disposed of by Munsifs with Small Cause Court powers fell to an almost equal extent. The percentage of contested cases was slightly higher, but calls for no explanation.

357. The Registrars of the several Small Cause Courts disposed of work as follows :—

Amritsar	1,970
Lahore	2,135
Delhi	1,755
Simla	427

358. Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—The following table shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years :—

Year.	Number of appeals instituted.			Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.			
1894	8,351	6,429	14,780	64,463	14,780	23
1895	9,326	6,299	15,625	65,550	15,625	24
1896	9,354	7,132	16,486	65,451	16,486	25
1897	8,478	7,877	16,355	60,106	16,355	27

The number of appeals in District Courts has considerably decreased as compared with the last two years, but the number in Divisional Courts has

increased, being considerably larger than ever before. The percentage of appeals to appealable orders has also again increased. The reasons for this are not apparent, and none seem to be suggested by courts below. Doubtless the ever-growing hordes of legal practitioners have some effect in increasing the number of appeals. There is no reason to think that the original courts are less efficient.

359. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show, for District Courts, the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, with the average duration in each of the four past years. The pending file at the close of the year 1895, the number instituted during the year under report, and the number of appeals re-admitted are also shown in the table :—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration.
1894	787	8,351	222	9,360	8,634	726	32
1895	726	9,326	247	10,299	9,432	867	30
1896	867	9,354	246	10,467	9,546	921	31
1897	921	8,478	171	9,570	8,913	657	35

District Courts disposed satisfactorily of the increased amount of appellate business thrown upon them. The pending file and the average duration were not excessive.

360. The manner of disposal of appeals from decrees in each of the past two years was—

	Percentage.	
	1896.	1897.
Transferred	0·2	0·2
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	19·8	23·7
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	4·2	4·6
Order of Lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	1·6	1·7
Ditto ditto ditto after contest	35·7	33·6
Ditto ditto modified	9·0	8·7
Ditto ditto reversed	21·1	19·6
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	8·4	7·9

In addition to the appeals from decrees there were 895 appeals from orders which came before the District Courts for disposal during the year as compared with 864 appeals in the preceding year. Of these 846 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 49 appeals at the close of the year.

361. APPELLATE WORK IN DIVISIONAL COURTS.—The number of appeals pending from previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year, in Divisional Courts, for each of the past two years are shown below :—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1896	1,239	7,367	8,606	6,711	1,895
1897	1,895	8,116	10,011	7,468	2,543

The institutions show an increase of 10 per cent. over the figures for 1896 and of 23 per cent. over those of 1895.

Two Divisional Courts, Jullundur and Pesháwar, complain of overwork, but the average disposals of the former Division amounted to 80 per month, which, considering the extremely light criminal file, is not excessive.

The Pesháwar Division has, during the past two years, grown much heavier as regards civil appellate work, and is, with its heavy file of Sessions cases, a hard-worked Division. The Ferozepore Division, too, in spite of the relief afforded by Jullundur, is very heavy, and when there is a rush of criminal work, as there was at the end of the year, the Courts of the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Delhi and Umballa Divisions, too, are apt to be swamped.

362. The following figures show how appeals were disposed of in the Divisional Courts :—

	Percentage.	
	1896.	1897.
Transferred, struck off for default and otherwise not prosecuted	5·1	5·5
Order of the Lower Court upheld	58·5	59·9
Ditto ditto modified	8·1	9·7
Ditto ditto reversed	20·5	16·8
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	7·8	8·1

These figures seem to show that appeals are not encouraged by too frequent interference with the orders of Lower Courts. The differences in practice to which reference was made in paragraph 61 of last year's report show no diminution.

363. The following table gives details regarding the value and cost of appeals decided by Divisional Courts during 1897:—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.		Value of Appeals.		Cost of Appeals.		Average Value of Appeals.		Average Cost of Appeals.		Percentage of Cost to Value.	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	...	871	...	4,602	...	4,318	...	5	...	5	...	94
" " 50 ...	91	1,569	2,831	44,436	591	15,283	3:	28	6	9	21	34
" " 100 ...	99	825	7,387	58,991	1,817	15,601	74	71	18	18	24	26
" " 500 ...	247	1,583	69,993	3,56,436	8,609	55,557	283	225	34	35	12	15
" " 1,000 ...	220	214	1,54,055	1,48,535	19,950	21,340	700	694	90	99	13	14
" " 5,000 ...	113	93	2,29,933	1,64,872	24,255	16,000	2,034	1,772	214	172	10	9
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	57	1,176	...	...	1,089	32,858	...	...	19	27	...	...
Total ... 1897 ...	827	6,331	4,64,199	7,77,872	56,311	1,60,957	602	150	68	25	12	20
Total ... 1896 ...	837	5,601	4,50,753	6,59,320	53,596	1,42,163	586	147	64	25	11	21

The average value to appeals of all kinds has increased, while the percentage of value to cost is practically the same as in 1896.

364. The number of appeals from orders for disposal before the Divisional Courts rose from 943 in 1896 to 1,071 in 1897. Of these 866 were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure and 205 from other miscellaneous orders. Eight hundred and sixty-three appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 208 cases at the close of the year. The average duration rose from 47 days to 54 days.

365. Civil Business of the Chief Court.—The following table shows the institution of Civil business in the Chief Court for each of the past five years:—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous Cases.	
					References under Sections 617 and 646 (b) of the Civil Procedure Code and Sections 99 (a) and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Others.
1893	2	1,279	226	1,895	147	444
1894	4	1,233	216	1,921	140	418
1895	9	1,187	205	2,202	102	408
1896	6	1,201	254	2,416	130	510
1897	10	1,259	242	2,311	85	508

The variations seem to call for little remark. The increase in the number of revisions which had continued steadily for some years ceased: it remains to be seen whether the cessation will last. The demanding of security in these cases probably has not the slightest effect in checking the number of revisions.

366. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value, respectively, during each of the past two years :—

Description of Appeals.		1896.	1897.
Appeals from decrees ...	First appeals where value of suits is Rs. 5,000 or more	87	81
	Further appeals where value of suits is under Rs. 5,000	1,021	1,098
Appeals from orders ...	First appeals where value of subject-matter is Rs. 5,000 or more or from an order passed under a special Act.	144	124
	Further appeals ditto ditto ditto ...	109	178
Appeals on certificates of Divisional Judges		94	80

The number of certificate appeals fell considerably.

367. The following is a general statement of Civil appellate work in the Chief Court, showing institutions and disposals with the manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders for each of the past two years :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Description of Appeals.		Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Appeals. Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals.	From decrees	1896	87	207	86	2	5	18	37	7	29	2	444
	" orders	1896	144	175	144	2	6	42	13	7	26	11	120
	Total ...	..	231	382	230	2	5	33	22	3	27	8	241
	From decrees	1897	81	202	43	...	5	16	35	16	18	10	314
	" orders	1897	124	155	105	1	...	41	21	3	21	13	128
	Total ...	...	205	357	148	1	1	34	25	7	20	12	182
Further Appeals.	From decrees	1896	1,114	2,325	1,030	...	3	34	27	6	25	5	367
	" orders	1896	110	164	109	...	3	37	15	1	27	17	139
	Total ...	...	1,224	2,489	1,139	...	3	34	26	6	25	6	345
	From decrees	1897	1,178	2,473	982	...	1	42	27	5	21	4	376
	" orders	1897	118	173	116	6	...	36	19	1	20	18	135
	Total ...	...	1,296	2,646	1,098	1	1	41	26	5	21	5	351
Grand Total ...		1896	1,455	2,871	1,369	1	3	34	26	5	25	6	320
		1897	1,501	3,003	1,246	1	1	40	26	5	21	6	331

The institutions were heavier than in 1896 by 46, while the disposals fell by 123. The result was an increase in the pending file of 255 ; 1,757 against 1,502. Two Judges were absent on leave for a month each.

A sixth Judge was sitting for the last two months of the year, having been appointed for a year to reduce the pending file. The effect of this could hardly be seen during the year under report.

368. Tables A and B show in abstract form the total appellate business for disposal and disposed of, including the pending file at the close of the year 1896, and details of the pending file as it stood on the 31st December 1897.

A.—Appellate business for disposal and disposed of during the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
For disposal.			Disposed of.				
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Rejected without summoning respondent.	By a single Judge after summoning respondent.	By a Bench after summoning respondent.	Pending at the close of the year.	Total.
1502	1,501	3,003	504	234	508	1,757	3,003

B.—Details of pending file on 31st December 1897 (shown above).

Appeals not admitted or rejected on 31st December.	Appeals admitted to a Bench.	Appeals admitted to a single Judge.	Total pending.
201	1,422	134	1,757

More details as to disposal of civil appeals are shown in the accompanying statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chamber Work proper.					By single Judges.			Bench Work.			
Year.	Rejected without files.	Rejected after calling for files.	Admitted to hearing before Bench.	Admitted to hearing before single Judge.	Total disposed of.	Accepted in whole or part.	Rejected.	Total disposed of.	Accepted in whole or part.	Rejected.	Total disposed of.	Total of columns 2, 3, 9 and 12.
1896	284	221	713	262	1,480	151	77	228	348	288	636	1,369
1897	268	236	697	325	1,526	126	108	234	266	242	508	1,246

369. The pending file compared with previous years was—

Year.	Number of Appeals pending: In Chamber.	Before Court.	Over 3 months.	More than a year.
1895	251	1,165	1,133	537
1896	226	1,276	1,218	609
1897	201	1,556	1,447	810

As remarked last year, a Court of five Judges is quite unable to keep pace with the work with the present law of appeal. A sixth Judge has been temporarily sanctioned, and thus a second Civil Bench is formed which disposes of Civil Bench cases almost solely. This will enable the Court to keep the pending file at about its present point, but reduction, if there be any, will be extremely gradual. An alteration was brought into force from the 1st November 1897 by which the limit in value of civil appeals to be heard by a Bench consisting of a single Judge was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. This is having the effect of reducing slightly the number of civil appeals admitted to a Bench of two Judges and it is in this class of work only that the Court is in arrears.

The criminal work, the work of hearing civil revisions and of civil appeals admitted to hearing before a Bench consisting of a single Judge—civil miscellaneous work—all these are as well up to date as can be desired.

As regards the Civil Bench appeals, the Judges have since the close of the year decided to introduce a new system in their cause lists, by which each cause will come on in the order of its institution, and the evil of frequent postponements will be avoided. This will not, however, shorten the average duration of these cases.

370. The following statement shows the value and cost of appeals disposed of during the year under report :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals: For money or moveable property.	Number of Appeals: Other suits.	Aggregate Value of Appeals: For money or moveable property.	Aggregate Value of Appeals: Other suits.	Aggregate Cost of Appeals: For money or moveable property.	Aggregate Cost of Appeals: Other suits.	Average Value of Appeals: For money or moveable property.	Average Value of Appeals: Other suits.	Average Cost of Appeals: For money or moveable property.	Average Cost of Appeals: Other suits.	Percentage of Cost to Value: For money or moveable property.	Percentage of Cost to Value: Other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	...	26	...	158	...	373	...	6	...	14	...	236
" " 50 ...	...	81	...	2,432	...	1,237	...	30	...	15	...	51
" " 100 ...	...	80	...	6,007	...	1,338	...	75	...	17	...	22
" " 500 ...	12	320	4,028	73,079	665	9,253	336	228	55	29	17	13
" " 1,000 ...	12	160	10,032	1,19,904	1,073	8,724	836	749	89	55	11	7
" " 5,000 ...	64	213	1,30,367	3,85,005	10,898	20,898	2,037	1,798	170	98	8	5
" " 10,000 ...	8	15	52,284	1,01,154	5,511	3,421	6,535	7,410	689	228	11	3
" " 1,00,000 ...	6	9	1,13,699	1,57,403	8,520	5,621	18,716	17,489	1,420	634	7	5
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	17	...	...	...	820	...	...	...	48	...	...
Total	102	921	3,10,410	8,43,141	26,667	51,685	343	915	261	56	7	6

371. The following statement shows details of the disposal of applications for revision under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure for each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench		Rejected in Chambers		Dismissed by a Bench		Order of Lower Court				
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1896 ...	531	2,416	2,947	219	208	1,666	378	4	150	10	50	223	2,471	476
1897 ...	476	2,311	2,787	220	210	1,478	370	6	111	16	59	198	2,238	549

372. Other civil business disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past two years is shown below :—

Description of Suits.	1896.	1897.
Original matrimonial cases	6	7
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	...	...
Uncontested applications for probates and letters of administration...	23	26
Contested do. do. do. do.	...	...
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	2	1
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as pauper, to stay execution of decrees and other miscellaneous applications.	569	548
Total ...	600	582

GENERAL.

373. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the number of processes issued and the receipt and expenditure for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Number of Processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.		
				Rs.	Rs.
1896	1,671,624	247,311	200,519	4,93,580	2,29,568
1897	1,423,917	259,040	251,940	4,87,546	2,33,433

In the Divisional Courts the sum of Rs. 7,496 was realized on account of process-fees, while a sum of Rs. 4,637 was expended on establishment and postage.

In the Commissioners' Courts a sum of Rs. 815 was realized from process-fees, while a sum of Rs. 1,413 was expended on establishment and postage.

In the Chief Court a sum of Rs. 1,243 was realized from process-fees, while a sum of Rs. 320 was expended on postage.

The net profit to Government was Rs. 2,60,297 as compared with Rs. 2,70,934 in the preceding year.

374. The income in Divisional and District Courts from fees for inspection of judicial records in each of the past two years was—

	1896.	1897.
Divisional Courts	6,595	7,349
District Courts	68,959	65,734

REGISTRATION.

375. Registration.—The number of documents registered during the past three years and the fees of all sorts levied in respect thereof are compared below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of documents registered	125,701	170,533	174,246
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees, ordinary	2,31,358	3,04,125	2,91,285
Fees, extraordinary	17,320	20,376	20,335
Copying fees	68,305	92,102	1,06,417

The fact that though the number of documents registered in the year under report was larger than in the preceding years, yet the ordinary registration fees were less, is a result of the new scale of fees which was introduced

with effect from the 1st April 1897 in regard to "compulsory" registration. Altogether 112,359 documents of the compulsory class were registered, and the fees paid in respect thereof under the new scale aggregated Rs. 2,53,133-8-0. Out of the total number so registered, 77,038 concerned property valued at under Rs. 400. The registration fees levied in their case according to the new scale amounted to Rs. 1,12,027; whereas under the old scale the aggregate fees at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for each document registered would have been Rs. 1,92,595, or Rs. 80,568 more than was actually collected under the scale now in force. Generally speaking the revenue gains under the new scale in respect of documents affecting urban property and loses in the case of those relating to agricultural land. Doubtless the relief to agriculturists is appreciated.

The increase in the receipts from copying fees is due to the charge for copying having been raised. Formerly 8 annas a copy was levied, however long the document to be copied; now, if the number of words exceeds 400, an extra charge is made at the rate of two annas for every hundred or fraction of a hundred words.

376. It is remarkable that a larger number of deeds should have been registered in the year 1897-98 than in the preceding year, when the distress was in most districts spread over a longer duration of time, though perhaps not quite so intense at any time as in the early summer months of 1897. The registration offices were busier during the first five months of 1897 than they had ever been before, as the following figures show :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
April ...	7,991	9,196	11,380
May ...	8,183	10,894	13,900
June ...	14,457	21,547	30,282
July ...	17,549	18,325	24,493
August ...	12,443	13,446	18,142
Total five months ...	60,623	73,408	98,197
Remaining seven months ...	65,078	97,125	76,049
TOTAL ...	125,701	170,533	174,246

The mistake must not be made of attributing the excess of those first five months entirely to the pressure of poverty. The preponderance was greatest in the months of May and June; and in those districts in which the transfers have been comparatively most numerous, there were during those two months more transfers from zamíndárs to zamíndárs than there were from zamíndárs to the money-lender. Instances are furnished below :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TRANSFERS BY ZAMINDARS TO MONEY-LENDERS.		TRANSFERS BY ZAMINDARS TO ZAMINDARS.	
	May.	June.	May.	June.
Umballa ...	218	366	344	548
Hoshiárpur ...	503	1,021	1,440	3,198
Jullundur ...	382	992	431	2,371
Amritsar ...	181	332	255	475
Gurdáspur ...	166	385	310	781
Siálkot ...	398	1,012	719	1,578

These figures, taken with the fact that May and June are the months in which the occupation of the land is *in ordinary course* settled up for the year

that being the only time, if any, in which agricultural operations are suspended, while in other months the land is sold, mortgaged or leased only for extraordinary reasons, justify us in assuming that the preponderance of registration business exhibited in those two months was due to some additional cause over and above necessity arising out of adverse seasons, unless indeed it was the money-lender's necessity.

The true cause was probably that suggested in paragraph 3 of Registration Department Circular No. 2 of the 10th March 1898 :—

"The professional money-lenders under pressure for ready money were anxious to realize on all the securities they held, while well-to-do zamíndárs who had sold their crops well had plenty of spare cash to lend and were ready to seize the opportunity of adding to their landed possessions. In this way much land has been passed on from the former to the latter; merely by aid of a second mortgage-deed, without the intervention of any formal deed of redemption."

The increase in the number of deeds registered in Kángra, Gujrát and Jhelum must undoubtedly be ascribed to the pressure of the recent scarcity which in those districts was only relieved when prices were reduced by the certain prospect of a good kharíf crop.

377. The aggregate values of the property covered by the more important classes of documents registered and the average value of property involved in each deed are tabulated below :—

		1896-97.		Average value per transaction.	1897-98.		Average value per transaction.
		Number of documents.	Value.		Number of documents.	Value.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sales	Agricultural	29,410	1,22,04,111	415	27,459	1,10,42,715	402
	Non-agricultural ...	15,411	70,49,916	457	14,856	65,80,393	475
Mortgages ...	Agricultural	89,790	2,75,07,825	306	98,043	2,90,87,408	297
	Non-agricultural ...	18,069	74,42,692	412	18,290	70,73,395	387
Transfers of moveable property		...	...	...	...	...	...
Deeds of sale of moveable property ...		996	6,25,071	627	856	4,11,883	481
Bonds and other money obligations ...		2,936	16,04,421	546	2,536	12,41,044	489
Miscellaneous documents		6,038	4,04,840	67	5,236	1,83,711	35

The average value of the assurances registered in the year 1897-98 was all round much less than that of the assurances registered in the preceding year. This result was due presumably to the pressure under which loans were being taken, and the general tightness of the money market. It would be incorrect to connect with this lowering of the value of assurances registered the reduction of fees referred to in paragraph 375, for in the year 1896-97 the fees for registering a document of the "compulsory*" class was fixed, whatever its value.

In any case the registration fees from year to year would be affected by variations in the value of the assurances registered, or, in other words, the consideration money, only to a very small extent. The limits of value with reference to which registration fees are differentiated are wide enough to allow for a considerable reduction being made in the value of each document registered without its having any effect on the fee.

378. The number of sales and mortgages recorded respectively in the two separate records of Registration and Land Revenue agency are compared herewith :—

Year.	As shown in Revenue Returns.			As shown in Registration Returns.		
	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.
1895-96	56,377	155,877	212,254	20,841	59,163	80,004
1896-97	60,266	153,291	213,557	29,410	89,790	119,200
1897-98	Figures not available.			27,459	98,043	125,502

379. Out of 125,502 transfers registered, 105,475 were communicated to Tahsíldárs. Of these only 41,489 were incorporated in the Patwárís' papers.

380. The following three Tahsíldárs were during the year 1897-98 relieved of registration work by the appointment of non-official Sub-Registrars :—

Isa Khel ... ... } Bannu District.
Miánwáli... ... ... }
Attock ... ... Ráwalpindi District.

381. The following statement shows the number of Registrars, official and non-official Sub-Registrars, as they stood at the end of the last financial year :—

	Number of officers.	Number of deeds registered by them.
Registrars	31	382
Official Sub-Registrars	143	27,347
Non-Official Sub-Registrars	119	146,517

382. During the year 1897-98 four new Sub-Registrars' Offices were opened, all of which were made over to the non-official agency.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

383. Municipal Administration.—There was no change made during the year in the number of Municipalities in the Province. No new Committees were constituted and none of the existing ones abolished. The boundary of the Rohtak Municipality was extended so as to include within Municipal limits the area between the town and the new railway station. In the Gurgaon District octroi limits were fixed for the towns of Hodal, Sohna, Firozpur and Farukhnagar. The expansion of the town of Siálkot necessitated on sanitary grounds the inclusion within the municipal boundary of certain suburbs. No changes occurred during the year under report in the system of appointing members to any of the Municipal Committees in the Province.

384. The following table shows the results of elections held in each Division during the year :—

Division.	Number of vacancies to be filled by election.	Number of candidates. Old members seeking re-election.	Number of candidates. New candidates.	Number of seats. Contested.	Number of seats. Uncontested.	Number of seats. Left vacant or filled by nomination.	Result of elections. Old members re-elected.	Result of elections. New candidates elected.	Voters. Number qualified to vote.	Voters. Number who polled.	Percentage to voting strength.	Remarks.
Delhi ...	83	71	45	30	51	2	63	18	6,516	2,513	38	
Jullundur ...	51	45	29	26	25	...	38	13	8,615	4,613	47	
Lahore ...	75	65	58	35	40	...	54	21	17,294	10,036	58	
Ráwalpindi ...	83	76	58	29	54	...	59	24	15,211	9,451	62	
Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the Frontier Divisions the elective system is only in force in the Muzaffargarh District.
Deraját ...	4	3	2	2	2	...	3	1	500	353	70	
Total ...	296	260	192	122	172	2	217	77	48,136	26,966	56	

These figures do not vary much, except in regard to the percentage of the voting strength which went to the poll, from those of the preceding year, when there were 287 vacancies, of which 112 were contested. The percentage of voters who exercised their rights in this respect fell, however, from 66·6 per cent. to 56. A larger proportion of old members were re-elected during the year under report. In the Delhi Division the four vacancies in the Delhi City Municipal Committee again excited no contest, the retiring members being re-elected without opposition. Six vacancies in the minor Municipalities of the Delhi District only produced one contest. In Farídabad a casual vacancy had to be left unfilled as no candidate came forward. In the Hissar District only one seat out of seven was contested. More interest was displayed in the elections in the Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts, though at Jhajjar in the former district a vacancy had to be

filled by nomination for want of a candidate. At Rewári over 80 per cent. of the voters actually came to the poll. At Rúpar, as at Delhi, the four outgoing members were re-elected unopposed. In the Jullundur Division the only town where any keenness was shown at the elections was Ferozepore, where 8 candidates appeared for 5 seats and 76 per cent. of the voting strength polled. The proportion of voters who actually polled to the total number of voters for the seats contested in the Division as a whole fell from 58 per cent. last year to 47 per cent. There was one vacancy in the Lahore Municipal Committee for which two new candidates appeared, and a keen contest, in which 74 per cent. of the voters took part, resulted. In Mooltan, on the other hand, there were 18 candidates for 9 vacancies, but only 29 per cent. of the voters took the trouble to come to the poll. The Commissioner of Lahore ascribes the apathy in this respect in the Mooltan District generally to the excessive number of seats in the small Municipal Committees. It is reported that in the town of Jhang there was great excitement over an election, but the Commissioner says this was not the wholesome fruit of public spirit, but due to the fact that one of the candidates, who was eventually unsuccessful, had aroused the opposition of the Brahmins by his efforts to reduce marriage and funeral expenses. Unusual interest was, judging by the percentage of voters who polled—nearly 90 per cent. in each case—displayed in the elections in Kasúr in the Lahore District and in Majítha in Amritsar. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi reports that in Siálkot great excitement is shown at first when a vacancy occurs, but the superfluous candidates always retire before the actual contest begins. The four vacancies in the Ráwalpindi Municipal Committee were filled by the outgoing members without contest, but in the Gujrát and Jhelum Districts no vacancy was allowed to go uncontested. The keenest fight took place at Gujránwála, where 80 per cent. of the voters came to the poll. An election took place for two vacancies in the Municipality of Muzaffargarh—the only frontier district where the elective system is in force—which attracted 70 per cent. of the voters.

385. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the names of the Municipal Committees in which all the members are nominated by Government. This will be found in paragraph 303 of the Administration Report for 1896-97. The prescribed proportion of two elected members to one *ex-officio* or nominated member is generally maintained throughout the Province.

386. In the Delhi Division the Municipal Committees of Delhi and Umballa, with 53 each, and Simla with 40, held the largest number of meetings during the year. But it is reported that in Umballa many of the meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The name of the Sádhaura Municipality (8 meetings) in Umballa has to be added to the list of Municipalities in the Delhi Division which, following last year's example, held less than the prescribed number of meetings, *viz.*, Fatahabad (4) in Hassar, Jhajjar (11) and Beri (10) in Rohtak, and Ballabgarh (10) in Delhi. The Tahsíldárs of Ballabgarh and Kaithal did not attend a single meeting of their Committees during the year. The average attendance of members was below 50 per cent. at Delhi, at Kaithal and Ládwa in Karnál, and at Sádhaura in Umballa. At Ládwa not one of the three *ex-officio* members appears to have attended any of the 30 meetings held. The number of Committees in the Jullundur Division which met less than 12 times during the year has largely increased this year. They are—Nakodar (11) in the Jullundur

District, Núrmahal and Nawashahr both in Jullundur (10 each), Zíra and Makhu in Ferozepore and Aláwalpur in Jullundur (9 each), Muktsar and Dharmkot in Ferozepore and Phillour in Jullundur (8 each). The explanation given in the case of most of these small towns is that the amount of work to be done did not require the summoning of a larger number of meetings. The average attendance at the Ferozepore Municipal Committee was unsatisfactory, being only 9 out of 21 members. The consequence was that no less than 8 meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The only other place in the Division where the average attendance fell below 50 per cent. was Zíra in the Ferozepore District. The Committees of Lahore and Mooltan held 27 meetings each. The Committee of Jandiála in Amritsar held only 4 meetings, those of Jalápur (Mooltan), Khudián (Lahore), Majitha (Amritsar), only 7 each; Shujabad (Mooltan) and Tarn Táran (Amritsar) 8 each; Montgomery 10, and Khem Karn in Lahore 11. The reasons given are similar to those already noted in the case of the Jullundur Division. As in last year, Mooltan was the only Municipality where less than half the members on the average attended the meetings. A member was removed from the Chiniot (Jhang) Committee for irregular attendance. No explanation is given as to why the following Committees—Eminabad in Gujránwála, Hazro in Ráwalpindi, and Dinga in Guirát (11 each), Khusháb in Shahpur, and Jhelum (10 each), Akálgarh in Gujránwála, Pindigheb in Ráwalpindi, and Shahpur (9 each), and Attock in Ráwalpindi (7)—held less than 12 meetings in the year. The average attendance was, however, everywhere fair. The Pesháwar Municipal Committee was the only one out of the 6 in the Pesháwar Division that held a full number of meetings. Lightness of work is given as the reason why the Kohát Committee met only 11 times. The attendance was fair everywhere except at Haripur in the Hazára District. The majority of the Committees in the Deraját did not meet a sufficient number of times. This is a much worse record than last year. In fact the Mithankot (Dera Ghází Khan) Committee met only 4 times, while the other defaulters were Dera Ghází Khan and Dájal in Dera Ghází Khan, and Kuláchi in Dera Ismail Khan (8 each), Rájanpur in Dera Ghází Khan (9), Jámpur in Dera Ghází Khan and Muzaffargarh (10 each), Dera Ismail Khan and Kahror in Dera Ismail Khan and Khánpur in Muzaffargarh (11 each). Want of work is assigned as the reason for this state of affairs. The average attendance was bad at Leiah, Kahror (4 out of 10), Dera Ghází Khan (8 out of 21) and Mithankot (3 out of 9).

387. The Delhi and Simla Committees continued to do their work well. The working of the other Committees in the Division is reported on as satisfactory, except at Jagádhri and Sádhaura in Umballa. The improvement that it was hoped last year would result from the appointment of the Tahsíldár as President of the Rewári Municipality has fortunately been realised. An unfavourable report has again been submitted on the Jagádhri Municipal Committee, where favouritism has been shown to rich banias in octroi cases and in regard to encroachments on public streets. The Sádhaura Municipality is reported to be rent by factions, to have an indifferent octroi administration, and it certainly has a system obviously open to abuse, in that it executes its public works through the agency of members whose zeal and conscientiousness are remarked on as doubtful. The reports on the Municipalities of the Jullundur Division vary

The Kángra and Núrpur Committees worked satisfactorily; and the lack of harmony between the members of the Ludhiána Municipality is diminishing and work is being done more smoothly under the Presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner. The inspection report on the Máchiwára Committee was unfavourable. The Municipal Committee of Hoshiárpur is, however, reported to have been doing good work; the members are interesting themselves in matters of sanitation, and on occasions of large gatherings exert themselves on the side of peace and order. There is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the important town of Ferozepore. The Committee is said to be divided into two factions, neither of which is in the least interested in Municipal matters. The President, a non-official, is a well-meaning man, but of no great authority, and the state of feeling is so bad that the Deputy Commissioner actually ascribes the poor attendance at meetings to the desire of each faction to avoid meeting the other as much as possible. Should this obstructiveness and want of cohesion continue, some remedy will have to be devised. In the Lahore Division the proceedings of the Amritsar Municipality are as usual described as excellent, while the Committee of Dalhousie worked well and harmoniously. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore reports that Municlpal administration at the capital of the Province, in regard to which His Honor had some adverse criticisms to make last year, has improved, but the Commissioner has again to animadvert on a tendency to a lack of promptitude in the despatch of business. Affairs were not quite satisfactory in Mooltan, where the preponderance of Hindu members led to religious favouritism. The cause of this at least will be removed by a revised constitution of the Municipality at present under discussion. The working of the minor Municipalities in the Division is said to have been satisfactory with the exception of Chiniot in the Jhang District. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi describes the Municipal administration in the Division as on the whole satisfactory, except at Eminabad and Kila Didár Singh in Gujránwála. In consequence the Tahsíldár has been made a member of the Eminabad Committee, and it is hoped that his influence will keep down party-spirit and factions in the town. The local members of the Kila Didár Singh Committee did not acquit themselves honestly in their duties, especially in regard to the collection of octroi. The accounts are being overhauled and the Tahsíldár has been elected Vice-President. The same remedy of appointing the Tahsíldárs members and *ex-officio* Presidents has since the close of the year been applied to the Kila Sobha Singh and Nárowál Municipalities, where quarrels among the members were, as in previous years, obstructing work. The Municipal system worked well in the Pesháwar Division, and in the Deraját the Commissioner reports satisfactory results from the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gházi Khan, says the Sadr Committee gave the greatest satisfaction. The energy and care of the Vice-President has awakened the local magnates, and the financial state of the Committee is good. It has succeeded without additional taxation in meeting the instalments of the River Protective Works Loan. The sanitation of the towns in Muzaffargarh has improved, but it is doubtful whether this is to be ascribed to the Municipal Committees or to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner to be special health officer for those towns. There is little to record on the subject of Sub-Committees. Nearly all Municipal Committees of any importance whatever have appointed

Standing Sub-Committees to deal with such matters as Finance, Sanitation, Public Works, Education and Octroi. Where such Sub-Committees exist they are generally reported to have proved useful in disposing of routine work and in relieving their Committees of much of the details of ordinary Municipal business.

388. This year again it was chiefly in regard to their dealings with their employés and *protégés* that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners found it necessary to interfere with the proceedings of Municipal Committees. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa suspended a resolution of the Sadr Municipality reducing for no particular reason, other than private motives of a far from honourable character, the pay of its Secretary. His action was confirmed by the Local Government. The Commissioner of Delhi had to overrule a proposal of the Municipal Committee of Rewári to give Rs. 600 to four members to pay their expenses to Simla to present an address to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. This Municipality passed several other irregular resolutions which were altered on the advice of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi had to cancel a resolution of the Sonepat Municipal Committee fixing a limit of only one month within which applications for refunds of octroi had to be submitted. The Municipal Committee of Pánipat granted a stipend to a boy in contravention of the Education Code—a measure which the Deputy Commissioner, Karnál, found it necessary to overrule. The Commissioner of Jullundur interfered with three resolutions of the Ludhiána Municipality; but beyond the fact that one of them concerned the retirement of the Municipal Overseer, who was on the Commissioner's advice retained in service, they were not of much importance. The Municipal Committee of Ferozepore took no steps to dismiss a Jamadár who had been guilty of gross carelessness in not collecting a large sum due to the Committee for town sweepings until the Deputy Commissioner was forced to ask that this should be done. The Commissioner of Lahore returned six resolutions to the Mooltan Committee for reconsideration, and overruled, with the concurrence of the Government, certain proceedings of the Lahore Municipality regarding the establishment of factories in the Civil Station of Lahore. Among the minor Municipalities in the Division the only one that offended was that of Dera Nának in Gurdáspur, which dismissed a muharrir after a service of 20 years for no other reason than that he was a Muhammadan. The Municipal Committee of Gujrát permitted the opening of a Native Christian cemetery near some public buildings and close to a thoroughfare. After consultation with the sanitary authorities it was closed under the orders of the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi. This officer also succeeded in obtaining a grant from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Committee, and thus persuaded the Gujrát Committee to retain the services of the Female Hospital Assistant which the Municipality had proposed to dispense with. The Commissioner had to veto the sale of Municipal land in Gujrát in two instances. Two resolutions of the Bhera Municipality were overruled, and eight, chiefly granting extra pay to servants, passed by the Municipal Committee of Gujránwála. The sale of a plot of land in Siálkot was not approved of by the Commissioner. In the two Frontier Divisions there were no instances in which Committees' proceedings were annulled or modified by superior authorities.

389. The Delhi election rules have been revised by the Government, and the Municipal Committee of Gohána in the Rohtak District framed election rules, which were sanctioned during the year under report. The Municipality of Umballa adopted new bye-laws regarding the water-supply in the city and the levy of octroi, while in Simla revised bye-laws dealing with traffic on the roads, stables and cow-houses were introduced. The Commissioner of Jullundur is of opinion that greater energy is needed in Dharmsála in the working of the Forest Rules. At the suggestion of the Commissioner the Municipal Committee of Ludhiána adopted a rule prohibiting the appointment of persons related to members to posts under the Municipality except with the Commissioner's sanction. Rules under Section 135 of the Act to regulate dangerous and offensive trades were framed by the Ferozepore Municipality and approved by the Commissioner, but had not been actually introduced before the close of the year under report. The Mooltan Committee altered its building bye-laws. In Dalhousie a licensing system was introduced for the control of premises in which ærated waters are manufactured, and of vendors of milk and butter. The Municipalities of Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána and Chiniot passed bye-laws fixing octroi limits and refund rules. The Mooltan and Lahore Municipal Committees and the minor Municipalities in those districts passed resolutions placing restrictions on the employment by themselves of relatives of Municipal Commissioners. In the Ráwalpindi Division vaccine rules were brought into force in Ráwalpindi City, and the vaccination season was declared to run from 1st October to 31st March. The Municipal Committees of Gujránwála and Siálkot framed bye-laws for the refund of octroi, the latter at the same time revising its octroi limits. The Municipality of Pesháwar introduced bye-laws dealing with its rules of business. No new rules were framed by any Municipality in the Deraját.

390. Except in the Deraját Division the health of the towns in the Punjab was on the whole good during the year 1897-98. The towns of the Hissar District were, however, not quite as healthy as in the previous year. A short but virulent attack of cholera at Rewári and Hodel was promptly suppressed. The health of Simla was normal ; there were no cases of cholera, 12 of small-pox, 12 of typhoid (in which all the patients recovered), and 50 or 60 cases of a mild type of influenza. Special precautions were taken against a possible appearance of plague at Delhi, Simla, Rúpar, Umballa, and Karnál, but fortunately the disease showed itself in only one Municipal town—Banga in the Jullundur District. The measures taken for its suppression there and in the Punjab villages which it attacked have been separately dealt with by the Government. The health of the towns in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Divisions was uniformly good, except for a severe epidemic of malarial fever in Mooltan, Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána, Chiniot and the Shahpur District, due to excessive rainfall in that direction. The number of persons vaccinated in the Lahore Municipal area fell from 7,330 in 1896-97 to 7,048 last year This is said to be due to the irregular supply of vaseline lymph from the depôt. The only unfavourable report in this respect is that of the Derajàt, where the year is said to have been unusually unhealthy. Malarial fever of a severe type appeared in all the districts, while towards the end of the year an epidemic of measles caused many deaths in Dera Ismail Khan. Puerperal fever again broke out in this town in November 1897, but was checked by resort to the measures noticed in last year's report. The Dera Gházi Khan District suffered from an epidemic of typhus fever in the first three months of 1898.

391. The Bhiwáni Water-Works are in abeyance this year. The Municipal Committee of Delhi took steps to further protect its water-supply, and has asked for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 to extend the Water-Works system. A drainage scheme for the Umballa City is under consideration. In Dharmsála the sanitary arrangements have been placed under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, who has recently been appointed a member of the Committee, and are now said to be excellent. The only other item to be noted under this heading is that the newly extended portion of Ewdardes-abad has been supplied with several new water-cuts.

392. The Municipal Corporations throughout the Province joined with great enthusiasm and *eclât* in the festivities connected with the celebration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign. A separate report on this subject was submitted at the time to the Government of India. Street lamps have been introduced into Umballa city and the town of Sonepat. A working plan was sanctioned during the year for the Simla Municipal Forests. The forests, orchards, nurseries, and the garden at Annandale in Simla were well managed and brought in to the Committee a total profit in cash and kind of nearly Rs. 13,000. At Dharmsála a Zenána Hospital was built by common outlay on the part of the Municipal Committee and the District Board in commemoration of the Jubilee. The infectious ward of the hospital was also completed. At Amritsar a large clock, with illuminated dials, presented to the City by Lála Rám Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, was erected over the entrance gateway to one of the principal thoroughfares. There were several small fires in a good many of the Municipal towns. But happily no very serious damage was done except in Amritsar, where one fire destroyed Rs. 8,000 worth of property; in Rawalpindi, where a large pucca house was gutted; and in Gujránwála, where damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000 was caused by the burning of a shop. The Umballa Municipal Committee, to which town Chapter VIII of the Municipal Act has been extended, is about to purchase a fire engine. The great fire in Pesháwar City, which occurred on the 31st May 1898, will be noticed in next year's report. The Jhelum river is reported to be still scouring its banks at Pind Dádan Khan, necessitating the maintenance of protective works. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Edwardes-abad in the beginning of the year and opened the Victoria Jubilee High School. No further progress has apparently been made with the scheme to light Simla by electricity. A proposal to erect new Municipal offices there has, at the suggestion of the Government, been postponed for the present to enable the Committee to spend all its available surplus on the more urgent needs of the sanitarium in regard to water-supply and sanitation. A Committee which assembled after the close of the year under report to advise upon the measures which should be undertaken to provide for the extension of Simla, now that a railway to that place is within measurable distance, has submitted the results of its deliberations to the Government, and they are under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

393. No new forms of Municipal taxation were introduced during the year. The octroi tax, which is the main source of the Municipal revenues in the Punjab, was collected in 145 out of 148 Municipalities,—the exception being Kasumpti in the Simla District, Dharmsála in the Kángra District and Dalhousie in

the Gurdáspur District—and in 7 out of 30 Notified Areas; the towns of the latter class which derived a revenue from this source were Khánpur, Dunyapur, Rám Dás, Shahdiwál, Sohdra and Háfizabad and Tánk in the Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. Taxes on lands and houses were levied in 8* Municipalities and 21 Notified Areas, taxes on animals and vehicles in 11 † Municipalities, water-rates in 4 Municipalities (Murree, Dalhousie, Dharmsála and Umballa), a conservancy tax in 5 Municipalities (Simla, Kasumpti, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree), taxes on servants in 4 Municipalties (Simla, Kasumpti, Dharmsála and Dalhousie), and other petty taxes in 4 Municipalities, *viz.*, Ludhiána, Majítha, Siálkot and Dalhousie. It will be observed that the forms of taxation other than octroi are to be found for the most part in Simla and the other hill Municipalities.

* Simla. Kasumpti. Dharmsála. Dalhousie. Murree. Abbott-abad. Haripur. Dera Ghâzi Khan.

† Hissar. Hânsi. Delhi. Faridabad. Simla. Kasumpti. Lahore. Dalhousie. Murree. Haripur. Peshâwar.

394. The total revenue from taxation amounted to Rs. 31,41,078, or Rs. 2,30,000 in excess of the collections in the previous year. The receipts were Rs. 2,13,000 and Rs. 14,000 better under the heads "Octroi" and "Water-rates" respectively; the income from other taxes being on the whole practically the same in both years. The increase in the "Water-rates" is due to the taxes of this class in the Murree and Umballa Municipalities, which though imposed in 1896-97 were not collected till 1897-98. They yielded about Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

395. The expansion in the receipts from octroi is found wholly in the accounts of Municipal towns—the collections in the seven Notified Areas where this tax was in force having amounted to the same total in both years, *viz.* Rs. 18,000 round. It occurred for the most part in the taxation of articles in Classes I ("Food or drink for men and animals"), VII (Cloth) and VIII (Metals) of the octroi schedules, which show increases of Rs. 1,64,000, Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively, and are precisely the heads under which, on the recovery of the Province from the famine and distress which prevailed in 1896-97, a substantial improvement was to be expected. As a matter of fact, comparing the year under review with the last previous one, *viz.* 1895-96, in which ordinary conditions prevailed, the octroi collections of the former are found to be some Rs. 1,03,000 less, the principal decreases being in classes IV (Building materials—Rs. 16,000), V (Drugs and spices—Rs. 9,000), VII (Cloth—Rs. 50,000) and VIII (Metals—Rs. 13,000).

396. The average incidence of gross taxation in the Municipal towns was at the rate of Re. 1-7-6 per head as compared with Re. 1-5-9 in the previous year, and Re. 1-8-1 in the year 1895-96. In 118 Municipalities, however, the rate was below the average, and as a matter of fact in 96 the incidence fell short of even one rupee per head. At the hill stations of Simla, Kasumpti, Dalhousie and Murree where the populations are comparatively small, but local conditions necessitate a large Municipal expenditure, the prevailing rates were Rs. 11-15-5, Rs. 6-2-3, Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 19-0-2. On the plains the highest rate is shown against the Edwardes-abad Municipality, *viz.*, Rs. 6-6-4. This

result does not, however, appear to indicate the true incidence, as it is obtained by a calculation which, while it takes into account a considerable increase of imports subject to octroi duty which was occasioned by the presence of a large military force in connection with the Tochi Expedition, excludes these additional consumers from the population of the town. The incidence at Kohát, *viz.*, Rs. 2-12-6, is apparently for the same reason unduly high. The only other Municipalities in which the rate exceeded Rs. 2 are Lahore (Rs. 2-3-3) Amritsar (Rs. 2-4-1), Gujránwála (Rs. 2-1-2), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 2-6-8), Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 2-3-11) and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 2-4-10).

397. The average incidence of the octroi tax by itself, calculated on the net collections, was Re. 1-4-5, of which Re. 0-12-6 was paid on the consumption of articles in Class I (Food and drink, &c.) of the schedule, and the remainder, or Re. 0-7-11, on the other classes collectively. In most of the minor Municipalities, and the great majority of towns are in that category, the prevailing average rate was below one rupee, and the only places where the population paid more than Rs. 2 per head towards the octroi revenue were Simla (Rs. 4-5-1), Lahore (Rs. 2-0-7), Murree (Rs. 4-12-9), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 2-6-10), Kohát (Rs. 2-12-4), Edwardes-abad (Rs. 6-6-4) and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 2-3-11).

398. Refunds of octroi were allowed to the extent of Rs. 1,87,421, the number of towns in which the refund system was in force practically being 49. There is in fact little or no trade at the great majority of the towns which needs to be protected by a system of refunds; the exports from them go to supply the bazárs of the neighbouring villages; and in practice the relief at such places is best given by a reduction of duties. The elaborate arrangements necessary for a proper system of refunds that would not be open to abuses are not possible in these towns, which are for the most part but large villages. Rules for the grant of refunds are, however, being gradually introduced where there is a real through trade to be protected, and the accounts show considerable amounts disbursed by way of refund of octroi at the most important Municipalities of this class. The principal disbursements under this head are detailed on the margin.

	Rs.
Rewári	5,834
Delhi	8,422
Jullundur	4,484
Ludhiána	2,303
Mooltan	4,721
Lahore	17,358
Kasúr	9,659
Amritsar	73,608
Siálkot	14,400
Gujránwála	20,855
Ráwalpindi	9,440
Pesháwar	7,897

399. Excluding the income derived from taxation the receipts of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas amounted to Rs. 13,23,526 as compared with Rs. 14,24,931, and are classified in the accounts as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations under Special Acts.		
Municipal share of the Local Rate	2,421	2,275
Chaukídári Tax under Act XX of 1856	6,568	7,344
Cattle-pound receipts	28,289	25,712
Hackney carriage licenses	6,090	5,558
Total ...	43,368	40,889

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.

	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of lands and buildings, including rest-houses...	1,33,426	1,39,057
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c. ...	25,184	18,789
Conservancy receipts other than taxes	1,42,614	1,47,988
Fees and revenue from educational institutions ...	2,04,634	2,05,301
Ditto medical institutions	18,506	18,228
Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	49,530	50,034
Bonded-warehouse fees	7,985	8,057
Licenses for cutting wood and grass	2,801	1,671
Ditto on Job porters, hired grooms and other coolies	3,386	3,184
Ditto on dangerous and offensive trades	4,785	4,798
Fines under the Municipal and other Acts	14,080	14,203
Interest on investments—General	1,683	1,888
Ditto Educational	1,874	1,773
Ditto Medical	2,827	2,851
Premium on loans	...	489
Total ...	6,13,315	6,18,311

Grants and Contributions.

From Government for general purposes	24,499	20,141
Ditto educational purposes	1,12,746	1,00,241
Ditto medical purposes	2,595	6,095
From Local Funds for general purposes	27,602	4,166
Ditto educational purposes	41,032	41,433
Ditto medical purposes	67,656	64,760
From other sources for general purposes	1,265	1,982
Ditto educational purposes	3,582	1,040
Ditto medical purposes	2,265	2,849
Total ...	2,83,242	2,42,707

Miscellaneous.

Recoveries for services rendered to private persons ...	36,962	32,304
Income from nazúl properties	49,926	43,560
Leper Asylum receipts, including subscriptions ...	6,065	7,957
Sales of water	52,462	53,469
Receipts from gardens and arboriculture and grazing...	73,776	82,798
Ditto cattle fairs	32,816	29,324
Refunds	13,822	13,721
Other miscellaneous receipts	15,330	12,288
Total ...	2,81,159	2,75,421

Extraordinary and Debt—

Sale proceeds of securities	...	6,184
Loans from Government	1,99,138	1,29,817
Realizations of sinking funds	1,201	1,938
Advances	95	2,419
Deposits	3,413	5,840
Total	2,03,847	1,46,198
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,24,931	13,23,526

400. These receipts call for no special notice. In the great majority of Municipalities they are to be found in insignificant amounts, the sources of revenue other than octroi taxation being extremely limited and undeveloped except in a few large Municipalities. The loans from Government were advanced to (1) the Delhi Municipality (Rs. 43,216) for the construction of the sewerage works still in progress, for which and the completed water-works project a Government loan of Rs. 9,00,000 was sanctioned some years ago; (2) to the Haripur Municipality (Rs. 1,739) against a sanctioned loan of Rs. 31,000 for the construction of water-works which are now completed; and (3) to the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality (Rs. 84,862) against a sanctioned loan of Rs. 2,02,000 given to enable the Committee to meet the Municipal share of the second series of works designed for the protection of the town and cantonment against encroachments by the river Indus. The loans due by Municipalities at the close of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Loans granted by Government—	
To the Delhi Municipality for water and sewerage works ...	7,53,288
To the Umballa Municipality for water-works	17,358
To the Simla Municipality for water and sewerage works and the Town Hall	8,15,890
To the Ludhiána Municipality for sewerage works	38,692
To the Lahore Municipality for water and sewerage works ...	14,29,715
To the Dalhousie Municipality for water-works	38,328
To the Murree Municipality for water-works...	98,207
To the Haripur Municipality for water-works	28,774
To the Kohát Munipality for water-works	11,500
To the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality for river protective works ...	3,23,986
Total ...	35,55,738
Loans raised in the open market—	
By the Simla Municipality for the Town Hall	1,00,000
By the Ráwalpindi Municipality for water-works	59,000
Total ...	1,59,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,14,738

401. The expenditure from the Municipal Funds amounted to a total of Rs. 43,96,972 against Rs. 45,74,729 in the previous year. Of these amounts Rs. 22,925, Rs. 1,02,030 and Rs. 5,742 in 1897-98 and Rs. 17,227, Rs. 1,04,205 and Rs. 4,521 in 1896-97 represent investments, payments in reduction of loans (principal only) and advances and deposits, respectively, leaving Rs. 42,66,275 and Rs. 44,48,776 spent under the various service heads. The principal variations resulting in the reduction of Rs. 1,82,000 in the expenditure of 1897-98 are decreases of Rs. 1,73,000 and Rs. 48,000 under the heads "Public Health and Convenience" and "Famine Relief," the former chiefly due to reduced outlay on water-works, owing to completion of works, and on roads, and increases of Rs. 28,000, Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 28,000 in the charges for

"General Administration"—chiefly refunds of octroi—"Contributions" and "Miscellaneous." The details of the expenditure in 1897-98 are as follows:—

General Administration.

	Rs.
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,22,079
Collection of taxes	2,47,998
Survey of land	880
Refunds	1,90,306
Pensions and Gratuities	4,744
Total ...	6,66,007

Public Safety.

	Rs.
Fire (establishment, fire engines, &c.)	4,297
Lighting (establishment, lamps, &c.)	92,717
Police (establishment, clothing, &c.)	5,72,909
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	1,497
Total ...	6,71,420

Public Health and Convenience.

	Rs.
Water-supply	1,67,427
Drainage	1,36,962
Conservancy and latrines (including road-cleaning and watering).	6,09,727
Hospitals and dispensaries	3,96,176
Vaccination	28,357
Markets and slaughter-houses	29,570
Cattle-pounds	8,635
Dâk bungalows and serais	4,545
Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	1,30,344
Registration of births and deaths	9,418
Public Works Establishment	31,555
Ditto Buildings	1,33,923
Ditto Roads	1,89,351
Ditto Stores	472
Total ...	18,76,462

Public Instruction.

	Rs.
Schools and Colleges	5,62,055
Contributions	28,771
Libraries and Museums	7,673
Total ...	5,98,499
Contributions	1,30,482
Famine Relief	32,356

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.
Interest on loans	1,61,992
Discount	19
Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	7,323
Nuzúl charges	9,744
Law expenses	14,089
Interment of paupers	4,914
Cattle, horse and other fairs	15,325
Poor-house charges	12,532
Fire Insurance	1,390
Leper Asylums	13,024
Other miscellaneous charges	50,697
Total ...	2,91,049
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,66,275

402. Lighting charges were incurred in 100 out of 148 Municipalities and 7 out of 30 Notified Areas, but, as in previous years, except in the largest Municipalities, the expenditure was insignificant, there being as yet but little public lighting in the great majority of Municipal towns.

403. The expenditure on water-supply and drainage includes Rs. 55,685 and Rs. 98,429 respectively of capital outlay. Under the former head the Simla Municipality spent Rs. 25,887 on extensions of the water-works system, and the Edwardes-abad, Pesháwar, Lahore, Mooltan, Delhi and Hissar Committees laid out Rs. 5,184, Rs. 6,350, Rs. 3,123, Rs. 4,844, Rs. 3,133 and Rs. 2,227 on water-supply works in those towns. The Haripur water-works were completed during the year. Under the head "Drainage" an outlay of Rs. 33,505 was incurred on the sewerage projects under construction at Delhi, Rs. 11,137 on extensions and improvements of the sewerage system at Simla, and Rs. 7,239, Rs. 2,970, Rs. 4,381, Rs. 9,053, Rs. 3,752, Rs. 5,296 and Rs. 11,693 on similar works at Ládwa, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Lahore, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar.

404. Of the expenditure on "Public Works—Buildings," Rs. 84,862 represent the Municipal share (roughly one-third) of the expenditure incurred during the year on the works which are under construction at Dera Gházi Khan for the protection of the town from the encroachments of the river Indus.

405. The outlay on "Famine Relief" aggregating Rs. 32,356 was incurred chiefly in the Municipalities of the Hissar and Rohtak Districts where the famine was severest, and at Delhi and Pesháwar.

406. The usual abstract statement of the receipts, charges and balances of the several Municipalities will be found in Appendix No. 39 of this Report. The balances at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 10,15,412, exclusive of investments amounting to Rs. 1,54,048 held by the following Municipalities:—

	Rs.
Hissar	14,800
Hánsi	10,000
Jhajjar	7,000
Delhi	16,948
Simla	62,100
Hoshiárpur	2,000
Luduhiána	31,200
Hazro	10,000
Total ...	1,54,048

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

407. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The transfer of the Pipli Local Board to the Karnál District reduced the members of Local and District Boards in Umballa from 129 and 45 to 108 and 39 respectively. Proposals for the abolition of Local Boards in Gurgaon and Umballa were approved, but the rules for the constitution of the new District Boards were not framed till the current year. A proposal to reduce the number of members composing the Siálkot Local and District Boards in order to correspond with the number of zails was found to be inadmissible under Section 10 of the Act. The total number of members on the District Boards was 1,248 as against 1,243 last year.

408. Little or no interest has been taken in the elections held during the year. The elections held in the Haripur and Abbott-abad Tahsíls of the Hazára District are an exception. They show 10 contested elections out of 16 in all. The Commissioner notes that in this particular case the Lambardárs are the electorate, and the scheme has worked well since its introduction in 1894.

409. In the Ráwalpindi Division elections were held in the Gujrát, Gujránwála and Siálkot Districts. In Gujrát there were 17 vacancies on Local Boards during the year. There were no contested elections. The people are apathetic. In one electoral circle no candidate appeared, and the seat was filled by appointment. In Gujránwála there were 24 vacancies. These produced 4 contested elections. For 12 seats no candidate appeared, and they were filled up by appointment. In Siálkot there were 31 vacancies and no contested elections. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the position of a member elected after a contest is not considered an object of desire, and the people take no interest in the elections.

410. In the Lahore Division elections took place in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts. Of Lahore, the Commissioner remarks that the elective system is a farce where electors and candidates are equally indifferent. In Amritsar the interest was greater. Twenty-six vacancies in Local Boards produced 14 contested elections.

411. In the Jullundur Division the Commissioner states that the interest taken in elections is going from bad to worse. In Kángra there were 20 vacancies and no contested elections. Fifteen vacancies in Ferozepore produced only 5 contested elections. In Jullundur there was 1 contested election for 35 vacancies.

412. In the Delhi Division elections took place in the Hissar and Delhi Districts. In Hissar there were 31 vacancies. Of these 3 only were contested. The percentage of the electorate polling shows the apathy of the public. 4·19 per cent. of voters polled. In the Delhi District 15 vacancies produced 2 contested elections.

413. The following District Boards failed to hold the required number of ordinary meetings :—Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu, Hazára, Shahpur, Jhelum, Lahore, Montgomery, Karnál and Kángra. The

average attendance at District Board meetings was more than half the number of members in 15 districts. In only 24 out of 66 Local Boards was the average attendance more than half the full number of members. The average attendance was good in the case of the District Boards of Amritsar and Gujrát and the Local Board of Bannu. The required number of meetings was only held by 15 out of 66 Local Boards. Of these 5 belong to the Kángra and 4 to the Siálkot District. Out of 66 Local Boards 5 failed to meet during the year. The Dipálpur Local Board held no sittings and failed to justify its existence. In the Rohtak District 4 Local Boards held only 11 meetings. The reason given in this, as in other cases, is the insufficiency of the agenda to justify an increase in meetings. The Local Board of Nakodar only held one meeting, apparently for a similar reason.

414. The number of Sanitary Sub-Committees has increased during the year. Sanitary Sub-Committees now exist in the Dera Ismail Khan, Kohát, Hazára, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jhang, Hoshiárpur and Delhi Districts. In Kohát village sanitation received a certain amount of attention during the year. By the system which obtains in Hoshiárpur the Sanitary Sub-Committees for each tahsíl send their reports up to the Deputy Commissioner for orders at the end of the month. In the districts of Gurgaon and Mooltan the formation of Sanitary Sub-Committees is contemplated during the current year. Sub-Committees have done useful work in Muzaffargarh and Bannu. The Sub-Committees in Ráwalpindi and Siálkot also continue to do well. Not only is the Sanitary Sub-Committee in Hoshiárpur doing good work, but the Finance Sub-Committee, which meets monthly and audits the monthly accounts, takes a lively interest in its duties. The Finance Sub-Committee in conjunction with the Education Committee decides all questions which arise about expenditure on schools.

415. In only one or two districts can it be said that the Sub-Committees have failed to justify their existence. In Shahpur Sub-Committees exist, but passed no resolutions during the year. In Gujránwála there are 9 Sub-Committees. Of these the Committees for Sanitation and Retrenchment were framed during the year. Of the remaining 7, only 1, that for Finance, met during the year under report. The Delhi District Board abolished all Sub-Committees except that for Finance during the year. On the whole very useful work has been done by Sub-Committees during the year under report.

416. The working of District Boards during the year under report has been generally satisfactory. There is still a want of intelligent interest among non-official members. In Dera Ismail Khan the non-official members are said to take an interest in wells and tanks in their own immediate neighbourhood, but not in ordinary proceedings. The same want of intelligent interest in ordinary matters is commented on by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát. The suggestion which was made by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick that efforts should be made to increase the discussion of kindred subjects at District Board meetings has been acted on by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, who has suggested that all members wishing to discuss any proposition should give notice of the same to the Secretary through the Tahsíldár. This scheme, it is hoped, will increase the interest in the proceedings. In Siálkot the District Board continues to work satisfactorily. The same remark applies to Gujránwála and Gujrát. The Commissioner of Lahore finds the District Board of Gurdáspur wanting in

initiative. The Rohtak District Board gave assistance in the administration of famine relief. In Peshâwar most of the important works are supervised by the Secretary, Engineer, District Overseer and Tahsíldárs, but ordinary members have given some assistance. The District Board of Umballa has incurred the censure of the Deputy Commissioner, who states that the Board is administered as heretofore by the Deputy Commissioner, Secretary and Tahsíldárs.

417. Judging by the paucity of meetings, it cannot be said that the Local Boards have generally done well. The Local Boards of Delhi, Sonepat and Ballabgarh, however, all did well. In Kángra the Local Boards were empowered to spend Rs. 50 or less on any work, to make them interested in local matters. A grant of Rs. 600 was placed at their disposal by the District Board for such expenditure. In Jullundur the Local Boards are reported to have been of little use. The Siálkot Local Boards continue to show an interest in their work. The general defect in the system of Local Boards subordinate to District Boards arises from the circumstances that there is rarely sufficient work to keep both Bodies employed.

418. The accounts for 1897-98 of the several Local Funds administered by the District Boards exhibit a considerable increase of revenue and reduction of expenditure as compared with those of the previous year. This is due generally to the fact that the year 1896-97 was one of unfavourable agricultural conditions, and even of actual famine in some districts which, besides affecting the minor sources of income, necessitated suspensions and remissions of the Local Rate—the main source of the Boards' revenues—and a large outlay on famine relief operations.

419. The following statement compares the accounts of the two years :—

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	CHARGES.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
VI—Provincial Rates ...	22,19,228	24.09,900	1—Refunds ...	3,065	3,317
XII—Interest ...	985	1,015	14—Interest ...	3,799	6,998
XIII—Post Office ..	53,662	55,554	15—Post Office ...	57,228	60,032
XVII—Police ...	57,667	59.586	18—General Administration ...	1,30,470	1,29,521
XIX—Education ...	94,808	98,200	20—Police ...	21,262	24,197
XX—Medical ...	25.914	25,109	21—Education ...	6,51,940	6,64,651
XXI—Minor Departments ...	67,328	91,823	24—Medical ...	3,49,314	4,03,418
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	251	1,170	26—Minor Departments ...	1,59,601	1,64,424
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	47,975	51,131	29—Superannuations ...	3,279	11,590
XXX—Irrigation and Minor Works.	11,237	45,373	30—Stationery and Printing ...	27,192	33,530
			32—Miscellaneous ...	40,519	44,442
XXXII—Civil Works ...	2,67,971	2,76,948	33—Famine Relief ...	3,07,779	71,537
Contributions ...	37,118	10,506	43—Irrigation—Minor Works	50,542	5,729
			45—Civil Works ...	9,13,474	8,57,438
			Contributions ...	5,45,468	6,31,704
Total ...	28,84,145	31,23,315	Total ...	32,64,932	31,12,528
DEBT.			DEBT.		
Loans, Deposits and Advances...	57,118	17,863	Loans, Deposits and Advances ...	24,395	41,393
Outstanding cheques ...	11,351	10,159	Outstanding cheques of previous years paid this year.	11,944	9,002
Opening Balance ...	9,94,677	6,46,020	Closing Balance ...	6,46,020	6,344 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,47,291	37,97,357	GRAND TOTAL ...	39,47,291	37,97,357

420. *Loans, Deposits and Advances.*—The District Board of Karnál received from Government the final instalment, *viz.* Rs. 1,327, of a loan of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned in 1896-97 for the construction of the Sarsuti Canal, which was completed, and the District Boards of Jhang, Gujránwála and Pesháwar paid respectively Rs. 9,185, Rs. 7,194 and Rs. 7,336 (excluding interest separately accounted for) in liquidation of loans taken in previous years for the construction of roads and other works in connection with the Chenab Colonization scheme in the first two districts and the Michni-Dalazak Branch Canal in Pesháwar. The outstanding balances of loans due by District Boards on 31st March 1898 were as follows :—

		Rs.
Due by District Board, Karnál	... ...	60,0co
Ditto, Jhang	... ...	19,502
Ditto, Gujránwála	... ...	15,246
Ditto, Pesháwar	... ...	15,785
Total	...	1,10,533

421. Excluding *Loans, Deposits and Advances* the revenue and expenditure of 1897-98 amounted respectively to Rs. 31,23,000 and Rs. 31,13,000 or Rs. 2,39,000 and Rs. 1,52,000 higher and lower than the receipts and charges of the previous year. Of the increase of revenue Rs. 1,88,000 were obtained from the Local Rate under the circumstances already stated and Rs. 34,000 from the new canals in Karnál and Pesháwar above mentioned and Irrigation *bunds* in Gurgaon. The reduction in expenditure is on the whole due to decreases of Rs. 2,36,000 and Rs. 56,000 in the outlay on famine relief and ordinary public works counter-balanced partially by increase of Rs 13,000, Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 86,000 under "Education," "Medical" and "Contributions," the large addition to the Medical expenditure being due to the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts.

422. The main heads of the accounts are noticed in the following paragraphs :—

VI—Provincial Rates.—This is the share of the Local Rate levied on the authority of Act XX of 1883 assigned to the District Boards under Section 9 of the Act; the increase from Rs. 22,19,000 to Rs. 24,07,000 is due mainly to the recovery of the Province from the famine as already explained, and partly to extensions of cultivation and revised assessment in certain districts. As a consequence of the larger revenue under this head, the net charge upon the District Funds on account of "Contributions" rose from Rs. 5,08,000 to Rs. 6,21,000, the greater part of the contribution being a percentage of the share of the Local Rate collections assigned to the Boards taken under Section 37 of the Act.

XIII and 15 *Post Office.*—The details are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy paid by the District Board, Rohtak, to a private Ekka Dâk service on the Rohtak-Delhi Road ...	...	630
Ekka Dâk between Gurgaon and Sohna, maintained by the District Board, Gurgaon ...	255	207
Mail Cart service between Lodhrán to Kahror and Mailsi, maintained by the District Board, Mooltan ...	2,661	2,750
Tonga service between Chichâwatni and Jhang, maintained by the District Board, Jhang ...	9,161	12,038
Tonga service between Khushálgarh and Kohát and Kohát and Hangu, maintained by the District Board, Kohát ...	12,626	11,969
Tonga service from Edwardes-abad to Pezu, maintained by the District Board, Bannu ...	13,676	13,570
Tonga service between Bhakkar and Pezu, maintained by the District Board, Dera Ismail Khan ...	17,145	18,838
Receipts and Charges in Peshâwar District ...	30	30
Total ...	55,554	60,032

423. The receipts and charges on the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan lines show a considerable increase which is due to expansion of traffic brought about by the Military operations in the Tochi. The receipts shown against these lines and the Kohát and Jhang tonga services are exclusive of certain Provincial grants (separately adjusted), and these added all four lines are found to be practically self-supporting.

424. 18 *General Administration.*—The expenditure consists of the cost of the establishment and contigent charges of the offices of District Boards, including clerks and servants employed in the offices of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners at the expense of the District Funds. In some districts the District Boards' office establishment works also for the District Municipalities who contribute towards their cost. Deducting these contributions, the average cost of the District Fund establishments was Rs. 3,087 per district.

425. The receipts and charges classed under *XVII and* 20 *Police* represent the income and expenditure of the cattle-pounds managed by District Boards.

426. *XIX and 22 Education.*—The income and expenditure are as follows :—

Receipts.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
School Fees	85,204	88,772
Contributions	7,009	7,807
Sale of Books	1,522	1,136
Miscellaneous	1,073	485
Total ...	94,808	98,200

Charges.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Grants to the Punjab University ...	1,168	917
Inspection	16,610	16,788
Maintenance and Management of Schools	4,76,019	4,86,053
Grants-in-aid	95,913	98,738
Scholarships	48,954	49,284
Miscellaneous	13,276	12,871
Total ...	6,51,940	6,64,651

About half the increase in fees was obtained in Middle Schools and half in Primary Schools. The expenditure on Education was higher than that of the previous year in 22 districts and lower in 9. The net expenditure, after deduction, that is to say, of the receipts from Education, which amounted to nearly 14·8 per cent. of the charges, was a little over 18 7 per cent. of the total District Fund income from all sources other than Education. The scale of net expenditure is in every Division of the Province still below the minimum scale which under the standing orders of Government District Boards may be required to spend on Education, *viz.*, 25 per cent. of income.

427. *XX and 24 Medical.*—The details of the receipts and charges under this head are—

Receipts.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hospital and Dispensary receipts ...	3,907	4,018
Sale of medicines	1,348	899
Contributions	19,930	19,558
Miscellaneous	729	634
Total ...	25,914	25,109

Charges.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,64,004	2,57,482
Vaccination and Sanitation ...	68,642	67,775
Medical Schools	2,444	1,811
Leper Asylums	14,224	16,467
Grants for Medical purposes ...	...	59,883
Total ...	3,49,314	4,03,418

428. Receipts on account of paying patients and private subscriptions and donations continue to be insignificant, and sale proceeds of medicines are to be found in the accounts of only 19 districts, and in these to a very limited

amount. The principal private subscriptions or donations during the year were an annual contribution of Rs. 400 in the Hissar District, Rs. 893 subscribed in the Karnál District, Rs. 634 in the Gujránwála District, and smaller amounts in the Gurgaon, Simla, Montgomery and Hazára Districts. The "contributions" represent the payments made by Municipalities in support of the District Dispensaries and Vaccination Establishments.

429. The expenditure in 1897-98 on Medical relief includes (under the head "Grants for Medical purposes") Rs. 59,883 on account of the plague, of which Rs. 18,579 and Rs. 35,805 were laid out on the measures for suppressing the disease in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur and the remainder on preventive measures in 20 other districts. The expenditure of this class shown in the accounts of the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur District Boards is but a fraction of the outlay incurred on this behalf in these districts, the rest having been disbursed from the Provincial Revenues. No more was charged against the District Funds than could be so charged without reducing the District Fund balances below half the prescribed minimum. The plague charges deducted, the net expenditure on Medical relief was some Rs. 6,000 less than that in the previous year and amounted to about 11·09 per cent. of the total revenue excluding Medical receipts; the minimum which by standing orders District Boards may be required to spend being 12½ per cent.

430. Several dispensaries had to be closed to make a sufficient staff of Hospital Assistants and Compounders available for the plague preventive operations in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur.

431. *XXI and 26 Minor Departments.*—The receipts and charges are as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including sales of trees, grass, &c.) ...	37,869	36,977
Veterinary Receipts	865	503
Experimental Cultivation	11	2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	24,597	50,104
Miscellaneous	3,986	4,237
Total ...	67,328	91,823
Charges.		
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including Arboriculture) ...	66,550	65,051
Veterinary Charges	39,411	37,486
Bulls and Stallions	35,413	38,393
Experimental Cultivation	1,120	492
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	15,921	22,082
Miscellaneous	1,186	920
Total ...	1,59,601	1,64,424

432. Continued attention has been paid to the subject of the maintenance of gardens by District Boards with a view to making these properties productive of an income proportionate to the expenditure incurred on them. The experience of the past few years in regard to this question and also in regard to the question of the receipts as compared with the charges connected with arboriculture is that enquiry into the management of gardens and the arrangements for the disposal of dead and fallen trees has resulted in considerable improvement in the financial results.

433. The increase in the income and expenditure on account of "Public Exhibitions and Fairs" in 1897-98 is due mainly to the fact that owing to the famine the usual spring fairs—more especially the great spring cattle fairs in Hissar and Rohtak—were not held in 1896-97.

434. *Superannuation.*—The comparatively large increase in 1897-98 is due mainly to the conversion of certain pensions which used to be paid direct from District Funds into annuities of the Life Assurance Branch of the Post Office for which the Boards paid the capitalized values once for all.

435. *XXV and 32 Miscellaneous.*—The receipts and charges consist of the following :—

Receipts.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of old Stores and Materials	618	852
Rents (Staging Bungalow and Serái Fees)	23,356	23,036
Miscellaneous	23,991	27,243
Total ...	47,975	51,131

Charges.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Donations for Charitable Purposes	962	1,131
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals and Snakes	2,416	2,229
Staging Bungalow, Serái and other Petty Establishments ...	31,107	32,869
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	1,863	7,516
Refunds	4,171	697
Total ...	40,519	44,442

436. Except under the head "Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges," where there is a substantial increase of expenditure consisting for the most part of the charges incurred by District Boards in celebrating the "Diamond Jubilee" of the reign of the Queen-Empress, this income and expenditure requires no notice.

437. 33 *Famine Relief.*—The decrease of expenditure charged against the District Funds under this head from Rs. 3,07,779 in 1896-97 to Rs. 71,537 in 1897-98 has already been explained. Of the outlay so charged in 1897-98 Rs. 43,931 are Civil charges—chiefly on account of gratuitous relief in Hissar (Rs. 9,668), Rohtak (Rs. 6,597), Delhi (Rs. 1,052), Karnál (Rs. 14,440) and Umballa (Rs. 7,545)—adjusted by the Accountant-General, and Rs. 27,606 are expenditure on works dealt with by the Examiner in the Public Works Accounts. The latter was incurred chiefly in the Rohtak, Umballa and Ferozepore Districts chiefly on repairs to tanks and other miscellaneous works of public improvement.

438. *XXX and 43 Irrigation Works.*—The revenue in 1897-98 (Rs. 45,373) was Rs. 34,000 higher than that of the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the fresh revenue accruing from the Sarsuti Canal in Karnál, the Michni-Dalázak Canal in Pesháwar and irrigation *bands* in Gurgaon. The District Board of Montgomery realized Rs. 2,461 from the local canals in that district, and irrigation *bands* in Delhi and Gurdáspur yielded Rs. 1,005 and Rs. 987. The accounts of expenditure under the same head show a large decrease which is accounted for by a grant of Rs. 46,000 in aid of local canals from the Ferozepore District Fund in 1896-97. This grant is to be recouped to the Board by an assignment to them from the revenue of the canals.

439. *XXXII and Civil Works.*—Under this head are included :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry receipts	1,47,206	1,66,611
Rents	9,447	17,706
Sales of lands, houses, &c.	3,497	1,907
Miscellaneous	1,05,663	87,707
Total ...	2,65,813	2,73,931
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Public Works receipts	2,158	3,017
GRAND TOTAL OF RECEIPTS ...	2,67,971	2,76,948
Charges.		
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry Charges	9,430	11,437
Nazúl Charges	534	2,559
Miscellaneous	1,19,617	1,11,267
Total ...	1,29,581	1,25,263
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Outlay on Public Works	7,83,893	7,32,175
GRAND TOTAL OF CHARGES ...	9,13,474	8,57,438

440. The ferries in the Jhelum and Gujránwála Districts were transferred to the District Boards for management in the year under review, the number of districts in which this class of properties is managed by Boards being thus raised from 16 to 18. This increase accounts for Rs. 15,000 of the additional revenue from ferries in the District Fund accounts for 1897-98.

441. The miscellaneous income and expenditure adjusted by the Accountant-General consist almost entirely of the receipts and charges connected with roadside arboriculture.

442. The distribution under service heads of the outlay incurred on public works in 1897-98 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Original Works—	
Buildings	45,289
Communications	1,25,300
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	28,415
Total	1,99,004
Repairs—	
Buildings	82,778
Communications	3,02,495
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,082
Total	4,34,355
Establishment	95,580
Tools and Plant	3,236
Total	7,32,175

443. Schools and Dispensaries absorbed about 36 and 33 per cent. of the sum laid out on original buildings, and a little more than one-fourth and seventeen-twenty-fifths of the original expenditure on roads was devoted to metalled and unmetalled roads respectively. Under the head "Original Miscellaneous Public Improvements" the outlay was incurred chiefly on tanks, wells and other works of water-supply (Rs. 18,372) and "Town buildings" (Rs. 7,693).

444. The classification of the outlay on Repairs is as follows:—

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.
Provincial, Revenue, Judicial and other Buildings made over to Boards for maintenance	21,807
Educational Buildings	30,325
Medical Buildings	13,734
Miscellaneous	16,912
Total ...	82,778

Communications.

Metalled roads bridged and drained throughout or partially ...	1,21,260
Unmetalled ditto ditto ...	1,22,197
Other roads	32,456
Boat-bridges and ferries	4,610
Accommodation for travellers	21,972
Total ...	3,02,495

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Paving streets	10,528
Water-supply, chiefly tanks and wells	32,949
Sewage and drainage	809
Others	4,796
Total ...	49,082

445. The balance standing at the credit of the District Boards collectively fell from Rs. 6,46,000 at the beginning to Rs. 6,34,000 at the end of the year. The largest balances were those of the districts noted in the margin. In the remaining districts the average balance was Rs. 8,300. Owing to heavy expenditure on famine relief in the year under report and the previous year the balances of the Hissar and Rohtak Boards have diminished from Rs. 90,600 and Rs. 1,41,400 on 1st April 1896 to Rs. 5,400 and Rs. 6,400 on 31st March 1898. Similarly, in consequence of the outbreak of plague in Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, the balances of those districts have decreased from Rs. 27,500 and Rs. 15,800 to Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 7,800. In all four districts the balances remaining are only half the minimum prescribed by Government, and it has been necessary to accept against Provincial much of the district expenditure on famine and plague to secure even these small balances to the District Funds as a working margin. The balances of the Kángra, Karnál, Mooltan and Gurdáspur Districts, where there has been a certain amount of famine and plague expenditure, are also below the prescribed minimum.

	Rs.
Gurgaon	66,900
Delhi	28,600
Umballa	26,500
Ludhiána	61,500
Ferozepore	42,400
Jhang	56,600
Montgomery	16,000
Amritsar	47,400
Siálkot	20,800
Gujránwála	43,500
Ráwalpindi	25,400
Pesháwar	22,200
Muzaffargarh	27,000
Total ...	4,84,800

MILITARY.

446. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1898 is reported to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	11	1	...	1	1	7
	A	Lahore	3	13	83	96	90	...
	B		3	16	85	101	97	...
	C		1	4	40	44	44	...
	D	Ráwalpindi	2	7	45	52	50	...
	E	Amritsar	2	4	27	31	31	...
	F	Delhi	3	5	40	45	44	...
	G	Murree	1	6	64	70	69	...
	H	Ditto	3	6	41	47	47	...
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	...	1	24	25	25	...
	K	Ferozepore	3	6	46	52	52	...
	Section of B Company	Siálkot	...	2	23	25	25	...
	Half Company Cadets	Dharmsála	2	4	28	32	32	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	101	101	56	...
	...	Punjab Light Horse	13	25	148	173	152	...
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	47	47	...
		Total ...	47	100	795	942	862	7
2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	3	1	...	1	1	3
	A	Simla	3	9	50	59	49	...
	B		3	10	87	97	97	...
	C		2	7	25	32	28	...
	D		2	11	59	70	70	...
	E		1	8	63	71	66	...
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	9	10	7	...
	...	Reservists	...	2	40	42	21	...
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	6	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	20	20	...
		Total ...	20	49	333	402	359	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff			Not	given.		
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	3	10	77	87	86	2
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	5	14	86	100	100	1
	C	Lahore	13	14	116	130	130	...
	D	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	4	13	77	90	90	2
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	3	7	51	58	58	1
	F	Sahåranpur to Gháziabad	5	7	104	111	111	1
	G	Kotri to Rádhan	1	8	69	77	77	1
	H	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	3	14	112	126	126	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	3	7	64	71	71	1
	K	Jhelum to Peshåwar	3	14	128	142	142	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	3	15	79	94	94	1
	M	Karáchi City	1	7	54	61	61	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	47	47	...
		Total ...	47	130	1,017	1,194	1,193	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	114	279	2,145	2,538	2,414	22

447. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected together in March 1898. The inspection of the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps took place in October 1897. The result of these inspections was considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, and also by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

448. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1896-97 and the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,401	1,100
For the Bengal Army	1,455	1,160
For other Presidencies	869	808
TOTAL ...	3,725	3,068

449. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1896 97.	1897-98.
Sikhs	1,224	1,022
Játs (other than Sikh Játs)	405	251
Awáns	145	125
Tiwánás	9	2
Ghakkars	58	54
Rájpúts	420	298
Bilúchís	43	27
Patháns	165	353
Others	1,256	936
TOTAL ...	3,725	3,068

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

450. WEATHER.—The monsoon rains of 1897 were good and were well distributed all over the Province. Sufficient rain fell at intervals in every district during August, and all but 4 districts received enough rain during September to enable the ground to be properly tilled and the rabi sowings to be satisfactorily carried out. The average provincial rainfall during this month was distinctly heavier than that received in ordinary years. Simla, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan received no rain at all, and only nominal showers fell in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Amritsar, Kohát and Hazára. But of these 10 districts, only 2 Simla and Hazára, suffered to any appreciable extent from the deficiency. The others had received ample moisture in July and August, and in four of them the heavy river-floods kept the inundation canals at work. A few unimportant showers were reported during October, and November was absolutely rainless. The fall in December, while heavier and more widely spread than that of the corresponding month in 1896, was much below the average. At the same time a large majority of the districts in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions received enough for their wants. The standing crops benefited enormously and further sowings were made in the districts of Amritsar, Gujrát, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi. Eight districts received no rain at all in January, and the showers which visited the others were inconsiderable. The results of the prolonged drought were apparent over a large part of the Province by the beginning of February, but abundant rain fell everywhere early in that month and saved the situation. The fall in March was of no importance, except in the districts of Pesháwar, Kohát, Hazára and Bannu. April was quite rainless, and the damage done by hail or high winds was certainly below the average. May opened well with a rapidly increasing temperature. Climatic conditions, owing to the phenomenally small percentage of humidity in the atmosphere and the light winds, were unusually favourable for harvest operations, and threshing and winnowing were begun under the happiest auspices. But the storms of the third week in May damaged the crops which were lying on the threshing floors. On the whole, however, it may be said that the season has been favourable. It was exceptionally favourable in the beginning, and though the later sowings were below the average, the winter rain just came in time.

451. METEOROLOGY.—The year 1897-98, like the previous year, was marked by finer, drier and hotter weather than usual almost throughout. April, May and June all reported less rainfall than the normal. In April the weather was relatively cool, in May the heat was very great, while in June it was about normal. In July the monsoon rainfall was deficient and the heat excessive, but in August the rainfall was heavier than usual and the weather cool. In September abnormally dry conditions were re-established, and the mean temperature went above the normal, and these conditions lasted until the end of the first week

in December, when unsettled weather set in, which was followed by a period of considerable cold. The last half of December was fine and hot, and settled conditions lasted until the 10th of February, when heavy rain and snow fell, and a cool period commenced which lasted from the 19th to the 26th. The general rainfall of February was considerably to largely above the average. The weather was cool in March, but the rainfall was light and considerably below the normal.

452. The monsoon rains of 1897 commenced on the Malabar Coast on the 12th of June, which is very much later than the normal date. The wave of rainfall extended over the country at about the usual rate, the rains reaching Bombay on the 13th, Rájpútána on the 15th and the Punjab on the 22nd. Previous to that date there had been two rainfall periods over the Punjab, the first between the 1st and 3rd, when thunderstorms or duststorms gave light rain to the submontane and hill districts, the second between the 4th and 6th, when thunderstorms occasioned light to moderate rain in the southern, central, submontane and hill districts. When the monsoon rains reached the Province, which they did between the 22nd and 24th, they were light, and the advance proved to be only temporary, and they quickly retreated again. Hence the total rainfall of June was lighter than usual over nearly the whole Province. The break in the rains, which had commenced over the Province on the 25th of June, continued in most places until the 10th of July, though at some stations in the Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Patiála, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur Districts local moderate to heavy showers were reported between these dates. Another advance of monsoon rainfall occurred on the 11th July and lasted till the 17th. The rainfall was scanty and irregularly distributed, for, while the districts of Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore and Gujránwála received practically no rain, certain places in the Umballa, Hissar, Karnál and Gurgaon Districts received falls of between 4 and 5 inches in 24 hours on the 11th, 13th and 14th. Between the 17th and 20th the rainfall was very light, except on the hills, but on the 21st another rainfall period commenced, which lasted till the 24th to 26th. All parts of the Province received rain, but the amounts were small in the western districts. The monsoon currents then again retreated, and dry weather prevailed till the 29th. During the last three days of the month rain fell in the eastern and central districts, and was heavy in Umballa and Kángra. The total falls for the month showed that the deficiency of rain was as widespread as in June, and was more intense. During August the monsoon currents blew with unusual steadiness, both over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and the currents extended to their farthest limits in the Punjab. The rainfall was hence abundant and unusually favourably distributed, in which respect it stands in striking contrast to the rainfall of August 1896. The periods of most general rain in the Punjab were the 1st and 2nd, the 11th to the 17th, the 19th to the 23rd and the 29th to the 31st. During the first period the rain occurred chiefly in the south and centre, during the second the whole of the Punjab received rain, during the third the fall was equally general, but was more irregularly distributed, while the rainfall of the fourth period occurred generally in the submontane, northern and hill districts. The total rainfall of the month was in general excess, the excess being greatest both relatively to the normal and in actual amount in the northern and western districts. The south-west monsoon winds did not wholly retire from the Province until the 26th of September—an unusually late date—and between the

1st of the month and that date three periods of rainfall were experienced. After the 26th the weather was dry. The total rainfall of September was almost everywhere lighter than usual, the only exceptions being the stations of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan, where some excess was reported.

453. The total rainfall for the whole monsoon period was in the majority of cases more or less deficient, but the deficiency was neither so large nor so extensive as during the south-west monsoon period of 1896. This was largely due to the satisfactory rainfall of August, as the other monsoon months were generally drier than usual.

454. The weather was more than usually dry over the Punjab during October, November and the first week of December, but on the 11th of December a storm approached the Province which gave light to moderate showers to the central districts and moderate to heavy rain to the northern and north-western districts. Many stations during this period received falls exceeding one inch in the 24 hours, and Sakesar, in the Shahpur District, had a fall of 3·14 inches. The weather cleared on the 13th. Another rainfall period commenced on the 28th and lasted till the 30th, during which rain was received in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Hazára and Kohát Districts. The total rainfall of the month was in considerable excess in the central, northern and western divisions. During January the rainfall was very scanty and was in defect over the whole Province. Two storms gave rain during the month. The first disturbance lasted from the 1st to the 4th, during which showers of snow fell on the hills and showers of rain in the Hazára, Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Gurdáspur and Kángra Districts. The second storm lasted from the 23rd to the 28th January and gave much more general rain, though the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnál, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Kohát and Shahpur obtained no rain. Snow fell in Kashmír. The early part of February was as fine as the preceding month, but on the 9th a storm which formed over South-West Rájpútána and North Bombay on the 8th began to affect the weather,—general rain fell on the 10th, 11th and 12th, heaviest in the south-east and submontane districts. In the Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Karnál Districts falls of between 3 and 5 inches of rain in 24 hours were reported. The second rainfall period lasted from the 15th to 18th. The rainfall during this period was as general as, but less heavy than, that in the first period. During both periods heavy snow fell on the north-west Himalayas. The total rainfall of the month was in large excess over the whole Province. After the 18th the weather cleared, and from that date until the end of March there was no general fall of rain throughout the Province, though showers were reported at times.

The returns for the whole four months show an excess of rain at the majority of stations, due to the generally heavy rain in February and the partially heavy rain in December. In the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions the variations were irregular; 5 out of 9 stations in the former and 2 out of 5 stations in the latter Division reported a deficiency of rain. In Lahore and Pesháwar every station, in Ráwalpindi every station except Ráwalpindi, and in the Deraját every station except Dera Gházi Khan reported an excess. The greatest actual deficiency was 11·93 inches at Kilba and the greatest actual excess 6·01 inches at Umballa.

455. Crops.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1897 and the similar total for the spring harvest of 1898, details of which are given in Statement No. 40, are compared below with the figures for the previous year and with the average of the ten years from 1886-87 to 1895-96:—

Season.	Average of ten years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference from average + or—		Difference from last year + or—	
				Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif (Autumn) ...	10,001,381	8,144,776	11,399,624	+1,398,243	+14	+3,254,848	+40
(Rabi Spring) ...	12,865,394	10,371,181	14,410,518	+1,545,124	+12	+4,039,337	+39
Total ...	22,866,775	18,515,957	25,810,142	+2,943,367	+13	+7,294,185	+39

The aggregate area of the two harvests has increased by no less than 39 per cent. This is the largest total recorded since 1892-93. It falls short of the figures for that year by just under 7 per cent. but it exceeds the decennial average by nearly 13 per cent.

The recovery of the Province from the long period of scarcity which began towards the end of 1895 is clearly brought out by a comparison of this figure with the similar percentage of last year, when the area of mature crops fell short of the average of the previous ten years by nearly 20 per cent.

456. The area which was sown with crops which failed to come to maturity is only 3,749,111 acres this year as compared with 6,402,903 last year, a decline of 41 per cent.

The increase is divided almost equally between the two harvests. In the autumn harvest of 1897 the cropped area was 14 per cent. above the average of the previous decade, the increase in the spring harvest being 12 per cent. The increase has been chiefly on lands dependent on rain. The irrigated area which is again the largest on record increased by 8 per cent., while the unirrigated area which grew successful crops rose by two-fifths.

457. The irrigated area which failed to yield a crop declined by nearly one-half and the unirrigated area which similarly gave no return shrunk by 42 per cent.

458. The character of the monsoon of 1897 is described in the section on weather. Slight rain fell almost everywhere in May and again towards the end of June. During the latter half of July and the whole of August however the rains were copious and well distributed and ample showers were received during September. The result was that extensive areas were put under the plough and from sowing to harvest the crops thrived under exceptionally favourable conditions. The staples which showed the largest increase were maize, jowár, rice, múng and bájra. The only crops which showed an appreciable decline were sesamum and sugarcane. These two crops were the only two which returned an increase in the previous year of scarcity. The submontane districts reported harvests somewhat below the average and Muzaffargarh suffered from floods, but everywhere else the yield was good and over the Punjab as a whole the harvest was distinctly above the average.

459. The rainfall during September was distinctly heavier than that received in ordinary years and was prolonged in all but four districts late enough in the season to enable the ground to be properly tilled and the rabi sowings to be satisfactorily carried out. The fall in December, while heavier and more widely spread than that of the corresponding month in 1896, was much below the average. The rain in January was inconsiderable and the results of drought were beginning to appear over a large part of the Province by the beginning of February when abundant showers were received everywhere and saved the situation. Climatic conditions were thereafter favourable and harvesting operations began well, but heavy storms towards the end of May damaged the crops lying on the threshing floors in not a few districts. On the whole however the harvest was normal, 7 districts being below and an equal number above the average.

460. The area under irrigated crops showed an increase but at the same time it formed only 41 per cent. of the total under crops against 53 per cent. in 1897. The area under cereals and pulses rose by over 40 per cent. and exceeded the average by more than one million acres. Wheat, the staple food-grain, was grown on over seven millions of acres, or 36·2 per cent. of the total area under food-grains of all kinds. The area of failed crops was 14 per cent. of that which grew a successful harvest as compared with 35 per cent. in 1897.

461. Rates of Rent.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants was 26,593,458 acres. The proportions held by owners and tenants were as follows:—

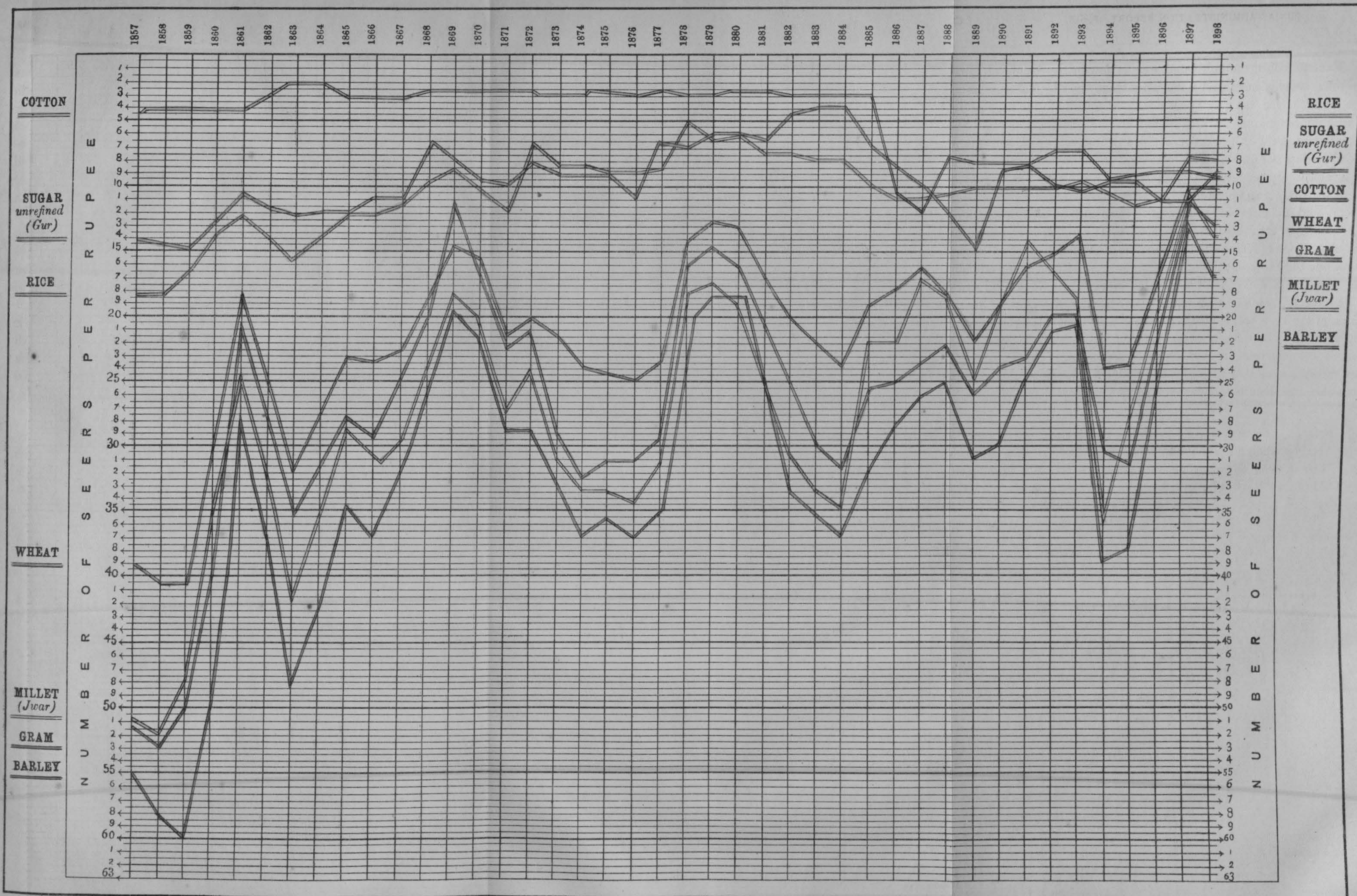
Owners.	Tenants.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0

462. Exactly half of the cultivated area is now in the hands of tenants whose share has steadily increased; the percentage in 1893-94 was 48·7, in 1894-95, 49·0, and last year 49·3. Tenants with occupancy rights hold 19·7 per cent. of the area under tenants, the rest being under tenants-at-will. Six years ago occupancy tenants held 23 per cent. of the area under tenants, and this proportion is steadily decreasing, as such rights lapse in many cases every year and are very rarely newly created. Of the area held by occupancy tenants 24·9 per cent. pays rent in kind, 20·4 per cent. a lump cash rent, and 54·7 per cent. a cash rent expressed in terms of the revenue rates with or without an addition as *málikána*. Of the area held by tenants-at-will 33·5 per cent. pay in cash and 66·5 per cent. in kind. The rents in kind most commonly paid on irrigated lands are from one-third to one-half of the grain with or without a corresponding share of the straw. On unirrigated lands the average rate is two-fifths of the produce. The average cash rent on 2,668,049 acres, or one-tenth of the total cultivated area of the Province, is Rs. 2-10-6 per acre, but this figure is of little statistical value as the variations between different districts are so great. Cash rents are most common and most stable in the south-east of the Punjab. As a rule they are rather low, as they include the nominal non-competition rents paid for an appreciable area, held by privileged tenants.

463. PRICES.—Statement No. 44 shows the average prices prevailing at the leading marts of each district at the time when trade in each staple was most active. This system of recording the prices current was introduced in 1893. The following abstract compares the prices prevailing on the same dates in 1897 and 1898 :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in 1897. Rs. A. P.	Prices per maund ruling in 1898. Rs. A. P.	Difference + or − Rs. A. P.
1	Rice (husked) ...	5 12 6	4 15 7	− 0 12 11
2	Wheat ...	3 10 1	2 8 1	− 1 2 0
3	Barley ...	2 14 3	1 10 3	− 1 4 0
4	Jowár ...	3 15 5	2 2 8	− 1 12 9
5	Bájra ...	4 6 8	2 6 1	− 2 0 7
6	Maize ...	3 13 6	2 1 6	− 1 12 0
7	Gram ...	3 12 5	2 2 9	− 1 9 8
8	Moth ...	...	2 9 1	...
9	Mung ...	...	3 9 7	...
10	Másh ...	...	3 11 0	...
11	Linseed ...	5 1 3	4 8 10	− 0 8 5
12	Til (sesamum) ...	5 9 7	4 15 8	− 0 9 11
13	Sugar (gur) ...	4 2 5	4 7 7	+ 0 5 2
14	Cotton (cleaned) ...	13 9 4	13 0 8	− 0 8 8
15	Ghi ...	30 8 6	33 2 1	+ 2 9 7
16	Grass ...	0 12 2	0 9 11	− 0 2 3
17	Straw ...	0 11 11	0 8 7	− 0 3 4
18	Jowár and bájra (fodder) ...	1 0 1	0 8 3	− 0 7 10
19	Firewood ...	0 5 6	0 6 0	+ 0 0 6
20	Salt ...	3 1 4	3 2 3	+ 0 0 11
21	Iron ...	5 12 7	6 1 5	+ 0 4 10
22	Plough bullock (each) ...	38 5 3	39 3 6	+ 0 14 3
23	Sheep (each) ...	3 9 3	3 10 5	+ 0 1 2
24	Fish per seer ...	0 2 1	0 2 4	+ 0 0 3

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1898.



Litho. Punjab Government Press, Lahore.

Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards, as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province.

Last year an abnormal rise even on the extraordinarily high prices of the previous year was noted in the case of all food staples except fish, which remained unchanged. During the year under review there has been an appreciable fall in the prices of all articles except sugar, salt, bullocks, sheep, fish, ghi, iron and firewood. The three latter declined in price last year, but have now risen above even the figures of 1896. The increase in the cost of ghi is due chiefly to the abnormal number of weddings celebrated among the Hindu community this year, and in a less degree to the unfavourable cane harvest in the majority of the submontane districts.

The increase in duty is doubtless the cause of the change in salt. The increased dearness of plough bullocks has been caused by the demand for agricultural stocks to meet the heavy losses of the famine in parts of the Province. The fall in the price of all food-grains was inevitable after the generally good autumn harvest of 1897. In every case, except that of rice, the price has fallen below that recorded in 1896, but very few grains have come back to the standard of 1895 as yet. The decline in jowár, bájra and maize has been more than 45 per cent., gram and barley have fallen by 43 per cent., and wheat is nearly one-third cheaper than it was a year ago. Jowár and bájra fodder has fallen by as much as 48 per cent., straw by 28 per cent., and grass by 18 per cent. Rice still remained the dearest grain and barley the cheapest, but the relative cost of the others again changed.

This is shown in the following list, which is drawn up in the order of cheapness :—

No.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	Jowár.	Wheat.	Maize.
2	Maize.	Gram.	Gram.
3	Gram.	Maize.	Jowár.
4	Bájra.	Jowár.	Bájra.
5	Wheat.	Bájra.	Wheat.

464. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—The Behea Sugar Mill continues to be extensively used in the Rohtak, Hoshiárpur and Lahore Districts. On the other hand a threshing machine supplied by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, Behea was given a fair and exhaustive trial in competition with the native *phála*, and is reported to have proved unequal to the test. The trial was made at a fair near Lahore. The bhúsa chopped by this machine was coarse and very rough, and whereas the *phála* is made by the ordinary village carpenter for a few annas, the Behea machine costs between Rs. 125 and Rs. 230. A new reaper was tried this year in the Ferozepore District, but owing to expense it did not gain much popularity among the agricultural class. Four varieties of Egyptian cotton were sown during March. The average outturn per acre was only

417½lbs. of seed as against 731lbs. last year. The dry season and early cold weather were unfavorable to second pickings of cotton. The outturn of all varieties of American corn was very low for the year under report. A supply of acclimatized seeds was distributed to several District Officers. The results are generally unsatisfactory, largely owing to the bad season. Excellent results have been obtained from the planting of *Bindpula* grass in the Umballa District. Not only have large tracts of land been thus preserved from erosion, but good crops of grass have been obtained. The fruit trees supplied from the Mahásu Orchards, Simla, have done very well in selected districts. A similar success has not attended the planting of the Spanish chestnut.

465. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year under report has risen by Rs. 1,005, or 6·7 per cent., from Rs. 14,936-15-1 last year to Rs. 15,942-2-4. The income by subscriptions from districts and non-official subscribers fell off by 12 per cent., and amounted to only Rs. 3,183-10-0 as against Rs. 3,625-3-0 in the previous year. The proceeds of garden produce, &c., however, amounted to Rs. 11,167-4-11 as against Rs. 10,305-8-0 in the previous year, a rise of 8·3 per cent. This result is satisfactory, considering that during the year under report the seasons were unfavorable. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 23,284-11-8 as against Rs. 23,517-5-6 in the previous year, including compensation allowance paid to the Superintendent. The net cost of the garden to Government, after deducting a sum of Rs. 400 for special works which is defrayed from the garden reserve fund, amounted to Rs. 6,942-9-3, or Rs. 2,057-6-9 less than the annual grant of Rs. 9,000. The cost of maintaining the Botanical section of the garden, which yields no income, amounted to Rs. 578-15-6, or Rs. 20 less than last year.

466. The seasons of the year under report were again unfavourable to garden operations. The cold weather, though not severe, was protracted, and materially affected all crops. The canal water-supply was also scant, no water being received for 113 days during the year under report. The spring crops suffered most from irregular waterings, especially the peas, as during the three most critical months—January, February and March—water was only received for 31 days. The nights in March were exceptionally cold and the days hot and dry, and all classes of fruit suffered from the abnormal changes in temperature.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

467. LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The services of the European Professor mentioned in last year's Report were transferred to Ajmere. In spite of this the examination held in April last gave excellent results and the educational work of the College shows steady improvement. Forty-three students presented themselves for the final examination. Out of these 38, or 88 per cent., were successful. The percentages of the two previous years were 69 and 72 respectively.

The number of students who entered the College in April 1897 was 50 as against 46 in the previous year. Of these 16 were military, 8 scholarship-holders, 6 paying and 20 free. Last year's figures were 13 military, 5 scholarship-holders, 5 paying and 23 free. The growing popularity of the College is shown by the fact that 150 men competed in the Entrance Examination for 15 places.

468. The income during the year was Rs. 4,418-13-2, an increase of Rs. 88-2-11 on last year. The expenditure showed a considerable decrease, being Rs. 35,717 as against Rs. 38,465 last year.

469. The work done shows a steady increase; 603 in-door patients were treated during the year, an increase of 3; out-door patients increased by 159, and surgical operations from 703 to 727. The institution of a practical surgery class during the year has greatly enhanced the value of the course.

470. HORSE-BREEDNG.—The number of horse and donkey stallions present at the end of the year under report and at the end of last year are brought together in the following table:—

Horse Stallions.	On 1st April 1897.	On 1st April 1898.	Donkey Stallions.	On 1st April 1897.	On 1st April 1898.
Arab	45	48	Catalonian	3	9
English thorough-bred	40	43	Italian	114	116
Do. half-bred	10	11	French	4	4
Do. T. B. Australian ...	6	7	Persian	20	17
Do. Trotters	37	31	Arab	13	10
Stud-bred	2	2	Cyprus	21	24
Australian	4	6	Punjabi and Heráti	27	34
Hackney	29	28	Home-bred	2	2
Roadster	1	1	Zanzibar	2	2
			Country-bred	1	1
TOTAL ...	174	177	TOTAL ...	207	219

The number of horse stallions has risen by 3. There is 1 less Hackney than last year, and the total of Norfolk Trotters has again declined by 6. This loss has been counterbalanced by a corresponding rise in the Arab and English thorough-bred classes, and there has been a slight increase in the other classes. The Norfolk Trotters form now only 17 per cent. of the totals, the Arabs and English thorough-breds between them representing 51 per cent. The number of donkey stallions has risen from 207 to 219. There has been an increase in all the chief classes except the Persian.

471. The results of horse and mule breeding are shown in the statement below, which deals with Imperial stallions only :—

For Horse-breeding.

Number present on register on 31st March 1898.	Imperial stallions	177
	Branded mares ...	13,072
Stallions employed at stud purposes.	In 1896-97 ...	146
	In 1897-98 ...	146
Number of mares covered.	In 1896-97 ...	7,606
	In 1897-98 ...	7,211
Average mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	In 1896-97 ...	52·09
	In 1897-98 ...	49·39
Results in 1897-98 of coverings of 1896-97.	Number of produce	2,012
	Number not held ...	4,648
	Number not known	946
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Average of produce	13·78
	Average not held...	31·84
	Average not known.	6·48

For Mule-breeding.

Number of donkey stallions present on 31st March 1898			219
Stallions employed at stud purposes.	For mule-breeding	In 1896-97 ...	174
		In 1897-98 ...	176
	For donkey-breeding	In 1896-97 ...	18
		In 1897-98 ...	17
Number of mares covered	Pony mares.	In 1896-97 ...	13,557
		In 1897-98 ...	12,740
	Donkey mares	In 1896-97 ...	1,110
		In 1897-98 ...	989
Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	In 1896-97 ...	77·91
		In 1897-98 ...	72·39
	Donkey mares.	In 1896-97 ...	61·67
		In 1897-98 ...	58·18
Results in 1897 98 of coverings of 1896-97.	Pony mares.	Number of produce.	2,404
		Number not held...	8,492
		Number not known.	2,661
	Donkey mares.	Number of produce.	149
		Number not held...	745
		Number not known.	216
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	Average of produce.	13·80
		Average not held	48·80
		Average not known.	15·29
	Donkey mares.	Average of produce.	8·28
		Average not held	41·39
		Average not known.	12·00

There has been no change in the number of horse stallions employed on stud work, but the number of branded mares has risen by 124 to 13,072. The coverings, however, have fallen off by 5 per cent. The average number of mares covered by each stallion has thus fallen by nearly 3 per cent., and the decline in the average produce which began when the effects of the late scarcity began to make themselves felt has shown no signs of stopping. This year the percentage has gone down from 14·16 to 13·78. The coverings both of pony and donkey mares covered have also decreased the former by 817 and the latter by 121. The percentages of pony and donkey mares which have held are 17·7 and 13·4 against 19·4 and 19·4 last year.

472. During the year the various local bodies, Courts of Wards and private persons employed 34 horses and 56 ponies on stud work as compared with 47 and 52 last year. At the same time the number of mares covered has hardly changed. The amount of produce per sire is decidedly higher than that returned for the Imperial animals, and in the North Punjab has risen this year, but the decline in this respect in the South Punjab still continues. Altogether the breeding was slightly less successful than last year, the one satisfactory feature being the improvement in the registration of young stock. The few donkey stallions kept by local bodies gave no encouraging results, and mule-breeding generally received a decided check owing to the large number of animals swept up by the Commissariat Department.

473. The number of castrations performed by the Imperial Veterinary Assistants was 913 compared with 818 last year and by those employed by District Boards 967 against 1,219.

474. HORSE FAIRS.—The following table shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the various horse shows and fairs held during the year :—

No.	Districts in which fairs are held.	1896-97.					1897-98.				
		Number of animals attended.	Competed for prizes.			Pony mares.	Number of animals attended.	Competed for prizes.			Pony mares.
			Horses.	Donkeys	Mules.			Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
1	Hissar (Hánsi)	900	68	1	11	...	1,087	70	...	4	2
2	Delhi	Fair not held.					258	227	...	3	21
3	Karnal						595	171	21	18	23
4	Umballa						755	245	11	24	21
5	Ferozepore (Jalálábád)	5,965	257	28	3	6	5,952	246	9	16	10
6	Mooltan	963	780	16	67	100	853	247	14	40	14
7	Jhang	1,083	222	22	24	11	984	241	26	9	8
8	Lahore	713	198	23	19	7	707	165	14	12	8
9	Amritsar { Autumn ...	6,397	...	...	...	...	5,188	42	...	1	...
	Amritsar { Spring ...	5,049	80	...	3	51	3,773	111	...	4	1
10	Gujrát	760	234	24	24	8	878	166	16	34	2
11	Shahpur	1,139	388	20	83	38	1,508	410	11	120	41
12	Ráwalpindi	2,625	494	28	101	...	2,356	533	42	147	...
13	Bannu	1,120	665	...	16	60	1,156	611	18	35	40
14	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Fair not held.					1,038	116	4	6	...
15	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,231	502	11	41	5	3,000	489	21	44	6
16	Jhelum	376	304	22	30	20	324	219	10	24	27
	Total	28,269	4,192	195	422	306	30,412	4,309	217	541	224
	Last year's total ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,269	4,192	195	422	306
	Differences + or — ...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,143	+ 117	+ 22	+ 119	— 82

The total attendance has risen by over 7 per cent. to 30,412 and the number which competed for prizes by 5 per cent. to 5,067. This year the fairs at Delhi, Umballa, Karnál and Dera Ismail Khan were resumed, and the total figures for the Province would have been much higher if it had not been for the frontier troubles. The three large fairs of Amritsar and Jalálábád all returned a falling-off in attendance, but there was a large increase at both Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The number of remounts purchased fell from 537 to 525. Two-thirds of these were secured at Amritsar. The most of the remainder were purchased at Ráwalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ghází Khan and Jalálábád. Mule purchases fell from 2,271 in 1896-97 to 708 this year. Of these no fewer than 666, or 94 per cent., were bought at Amritsar.

475. The following is the list of prizes awarded at the different horse fairs :—

Details.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Jalálábád (Ferozepore).	Mooltan.	Jhang.	Lahore.	Amritsar. Autumn.	Amritsar. Spring.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Jhelum.	Karnál.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Branded mares ...	65	230	275	195	330	310	190	45	70	190	260	395	445	180	405	130	148
II—Branded fillies ...	35	90	120	140	205	135	190	10	40	150	220	160	95	30	380	75	84
III—Fillies	20	50	215	95	85	120	125	30	53	95	180	460	206	175	160	48	95
IV—Remounts ..	20	...	...	55	135	...	35	...	65	135	150	280	...	...	180	25	...
V—Yearlings ...	30	67	135	90	110	80	70	30	47	85	145	150	73	150	140	85	65
VI—Colts and fillies over 6 and under 12 months.	45	54	95	65	165	68	70	10	30	80	90	120	75	70	100	...	61
VII—Geldings	35	20	120	154	105	143	90	10	55	163	160	280	93	40	350	45	85
VIII—Mules	20	...	50	56	85	62	70	5	30	67	105	170	24	45	50	80	43
IX—Pony mares for mule-breeding.	...	33	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	150	...	...	43
X—Donkeys	...	...	12	15	50	37	60	...	...	125	40	140	10	12	35	47	31
XI—Mares branded for District Board stallions.	...	180	...	...	95	110	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	255	85	40	100	...	125	...	...	83	...	...	...	185	100	...	53	335
Total ...	(1) 525	(2) 809	(3) 1,102	(4) 965	(5) 1,365	(6) 1,190	900 Imperial.	140 Imperial.	(7) 473	1,090 Imperial.	1,350 Imperial.	(8) 2,350	(9) 1,235	(10) 952	1,800 Imperial.	(11) 588	(12) 991

	Rs.
(1) Imperial ...	270
District Board ...	255
	525
(2) Imperial ...	212
District Board ...	597
	809
(3) Imperial ...	400
District Board ...	702
	1,102
(4) Imperial ...	900
Mamdot Estate ...	65
	965
(5) Imperial ...	1,200
District Board ...	165
	1,365
(6) Imperial ...	500
District Board ...	690
	1,190
(7) Imperial ...	160
District Board and Municipality ...	313
	473
(8) Imperial ...	1,950
District Board ...	400
	2,350
(9) Imperial ...	500
District Board ...	735
	1,235
(10) Imperial ...	462
District Board ...	490
	952
(11) Imperial ...	465
District Fund ...	123
	588
(12) Imperial ...	356
District Board ...	635
	991

476. CATTLE FAIRS.—The attendance and transaction at the various cattle fairs are shown below:—

Names of Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	Autumn ...	Fair not held on account of prevalence of cholera.				
	Spring ...	35,350	17,681	7,627 13 9	307	27 6 1
Sirsa	Autumn ...		(See Hissar.)			
	Spring ...	6,439	5,015	1,377 0 0	265	18 0 0
Bhiwáni	Autumn ...	4,198	2,936	1,592 7 0	...	34 9 5
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Autumn ...	33,902	20,661	10,544 0 0	82	32 3 6
	Spring ...	47,007	22,923	10,104 0 0	108	27 13 6
Rewári (Gurgaon District) ...	Autumn ...	6,627	1,495	802 8 0	92	38 5 4
	Spring ...	3,335	2,017	414 6 6	155	13 1 9
Jullundur	Autumn ...	9,471	5,123	1,735 6 7	165	21 10 9
Ludhiána	Spring ...	Fair not held on account of plague in neighbouring districts.				
Amritsar	Autumn ...	51,260	54,437	7,300 8 0	1,785	21 7 11
	Spring ...	59,749	60,863	8,752 2 0	1,911	17 10 9
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Spring ...		Fair not held owing to plague.			
Eminabad (Gujránwála District)	Spring ...	9,230	5,759	1,104 7 9	298	10 2 0
Fatahabad (Hissar District) ...	Autumn ...	3,151	1,377	597 1 3	218	28 11 4
Total		269,719	200,287	51,951 12 10	5,386	...
Total of last year ...		252,488	202,008	36,536 1 0	5,867	...
Difference + or − ...		+ 17,231	− 1,721	+ 15,415 11 10	− 481	...

The excess in the number sold over the number present at the Amritsar Fair is due to the fact that some animals were bought and sold more than once. The attendance has increased by 6 per cent., but the sales have decreased slightly. The autumn fairs at Hissar and Sirsa were abandoned owing to cholera, and those at Ludhiána and Dínanagar owing to the prevalence of plague. The amount of fees collected has risen by as much as 42 per cent., but it still fell short of that returned in 1895-96. There was a decline of 8 per cent. in the total amount given in prizes.

477. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—There were no unusually virulent outbreaks of cattle disease during the year, which seems to have been even more favourable for cattle than the preceding. The total number of reported cases of disease of all kinds was 59,231, a decline of 25 per cent. on the previous year's total. The main reason for this large decrease was the great mortality among cattle during the two years of scarcity, and as the weakly and diseased were the first to succumb, the percentage of deaths to cases this year is only 17·9 as compared with 30·7 in 1896-97. Rinderpest was the most common form

of disease, but anthrax was by far the most fatal. Kángra was again the most heavily afflicted district. The foot-and-mouth disease was generally of a mild type.

478. There are now 9 permanent Veterinary Dispensaries in the Punjab and 8 itinerant. All the latter and the majority of the former are in the south of the Province. These institutions are doing good work and are generally well looked after. They are becoming more popular as the gradual increase in the number of patients in every district shows. Sixty-four Veterinary Assistants were at work throughout the year.

ARBORICULTURE.

479. ARBORICULTURE.—District avenues were extended by 83 miles as compared with 136 miles last year, and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1897-98 was 7,480 miles against 7,397 miles in the preceding year.

480. Under the canal avenues there was an addition of 230 miles, the total length stocked at the end of 1897-98 being 3,284 miles against 3,054 miles in 1896-97. There was a net increase of 23 miles in the Provincial avenues, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 1,070 milės against 1,047 miles last year.

481. The following statements show area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres :—

GROVES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failnres, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	5 466	35	6	5,495
Provincial roads	1,150	5	5	1,150

PLANTATIONS.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	3,407	56	61	3,402
Canals	17,670	693	266	18,097
Provincial roads	157	3	3	157

NURSERIES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	602	24	46	580
Canals	64	33	35	62
Provincial roads	15	3	6	12

482. The following statement shows the financial results of the year :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,86,483	2,65,825	...	79,342
Canals	84,480	1,00,155	...	15,675
Provincial roads	23,515	32,653	...	9,138
TOTAL ...	2,94,478	3,98,633	...	1,04,155

Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been a decrease of Rs. 27,353 in revenue and of Rs. 2,586 in expenditure.

FORESTS.

483. ALTERATIONS OF AREA.—The area of Reserved Forests underwent a net increase of 386,495 acres; 388,446 acres were declared Reserved, and there was a net decrease of 1,951 acres owing to correction of previous returns and river action.

484. The Protected Forests show a net increase of 85,966 acres, which was due to the addition of 401,231 acres owing to correction of previous figures and to the transfer of 272,855 acres to Reserved and 42,355 acres to Unclassed Forests. Fifty-five acres of Undemarcated Protected Forests were leased for cultivation.

485. The Unclassed Forests underwent a net decrease of 76,338 acres. One thousand five hundred and fifty-two acres were received by transfer from the Civil Department and 60,850 acres were added owing to correction of previous returns and river action. One hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two acres were transferred to Reserves, 36,084 acres were given up for cultivation, 13,039 and 17,100 acres respectively made over to Colonization Officer and to the zamíndárs of the Shahpur District in accordance with Mr. Wilson's Settlement Report. Ten acres were also leased for cultivation.

486. The total area of the three classes of forests at the close of the year excluding Civil and Military Forests was—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,461,131
Protected ditto	1,927,532
Unclassed ditto	1,369,017
Total	4,757,680

487. *Forest Settlements.*—There are no important Settlements pending with the exception of the Shahpur Kandi Forests.

488. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Survey Department completed the survey of 15 forests in Kángra with an area of 7 square miles, and of 3 square miles in Kulu, at an approximate cost of Rs. 100 per square mile. In Chamba 63 square miles on the 4 inch=1 mile scale and 580 square miles on the 1 inch=1 mile scale were also surveyed by the Forest Survey Branch.

489. *Working Plans.*—The Working Plans for the Simla Municipal Forests and the Revised Working Plans for the Upper Rávi Forests were sanctioned during the year. The Working Plan for the Kulu Forests has been acted up to, though the approval of the Inspector-General of Forests and sanction of Government have not yet been communicated. Working Plans are in course of preparation for the Kághan and Dungagalli Ranges in the Hazára Division, for the Pabar Range in the Bashahr Division and for Montgomery and Mooltan Forests.

The revision of the Murree Kahúta and Kalesar Forests Working Plans is in hand.

A Preliminary Report for a Working Plan for the Kángra Forests has been prepared and will shortly be submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests for approval.

490. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*—The total number of forest offences was 3,306 against 3,556 in 1896-97. This decrease is probably due to the more prosperous condition of the people owing to the timely rains and good crops, whereas last year owing to the drought and famine the temptations to commit forest offences were greater. One thousand and thirty-three were taken into court, of which 744 resulted in convictions. Two thousand and seventeen cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act and Section 37 of the Hazára Forest Regulations against 2,393 last year. The decreases were chiefly in Jhelum and Rawálpindi. Kángra shows a considerable increase, the result of trying to enforce the new rules. The average amount of compensation taken in each case and for each person was Rs. 3-6-6 and Rs. 1-14-11 respectively, which are somewhat more than last year.

491. *Fire Protection.*—The year under report does not show such favourable results as last year, but it compares very favourably with previous years. On the whole the year has been comparatively free from fires; the only

Divisions in which they have raged to any great extent are Hazára, Kángra and Kulu. Three hundred and sixty-six fires occurred, burning 47,950 acres, or 1·0 per cent. of the total area of the forests, against 146 fires and 13,559 acres in the previous year.

492. *Regulation of Grazing.*—The areas under the Forest Department which were opened and closed to grazing during the year are as follows:—

Year.	Entirely closed.	Partially closed.	Open.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1896-97	421	1,261	5,134
1897-98	707	1,098	5,629

The area entirely closed shows an increase of 286 square miles. Owing to good rainfall in both the summer and winter the distress felt last year owing to dearth of fodder for cattle disappeared. The rainfall was well distributed over the Province, with the result that there was plenty of grass in the village lands as well as in the Government Forests. There was thus no longer any necessity to keep open large areas for free grazing, and the closings and openings assumed more or less their normal proportions long before the close of the year.

493. *Reproduction—Natural and Artificial.*—There were excellent crops of deodár seedlings in Kághan and Bashahr, while seed was scanty in Chamba, Kulu and Simla. The autumn and spring were, however, favourable in the two former Divisions to seedlings of previous years. Blue pine is spreading rapidly in the forests near Murree (Ráwalpindi Division), in Kulu and in Bashahr. The only obstacle in the way of the reproduction of the chil pine is the constantly recurring fires in Hazára, Ráwalpindi and Kángra. The failure of the oak to reproduce itself by coppice and seed is again noticeable in the Murree forests, while a remarkable growth of coppice of Acacia modesta (phulai) from stools of fellings of 1895-96 is worthy of record. The shisham in Chánga Mánga has coppiced well and also thrown up abundant root suckers. Sowings of deodár have succeeded in Hazára, Chamba, Kulu and Bashahr, of shisham in Chánga Mánga, and of various species in the Jutogh and Subáthu Plantations. Cuttings of willow (salix babylonica) have been planted on a considerable scale to meet the demand for wood for cricket bats.

494. *Experiments.*—Robinia continues to thrive at Simla, but success elsewhere is only moderate. Spanish chestunts are thriving in Bashahr, as also English oaks, cork oaks and sugar maples in Kulu. Chinár cuttings in Kángra were destroyed in a forest fire.

495 *Outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report :—

Agency.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet solid.	Nos.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Agency	1,125,134	2,685,693	695,475	195	924
Purchasers	609,908	985,784	149,791	2,83,434	12,785
Free grants	6,798	52,133	...	2,006	36
Right-holders	1,186,017	25,992,170	...	2,82,036	51,397
Total ...	2,927,857	29,715,780	845,266	5,67,671	65,142
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,319,721	29,209,277	567,584	4,33,183	54,620

The outturn of timber and fuel has increased by about 6 lakhs and 5 lakhs cubic feet respectively. There is an increase of 277,682 in the number of bamboos extracted during the year under report as compared with last year. The receipts under grass and grazing exceeded those of last year by Rs. 1,34,488.

496. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 3,76,489 compared with Rs. 3,20,834 last year. The revenue and expenditure of the last three years has been as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	10,18,087	6,81,385	3,36,702
1896-97	10,66,458	7,45,624	3,20,834
1897-98	11,57,983	7,81,494	3,76,489

This shows an increase in the surplus revenue of Rs. 55,655 over last year, which is a very satisfactory result; but this was to be expected, as with the disappearance of famine, the demand for forest produce increased and better prices were obtainable.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

497. MINES AND QUARRIES.--The total output of the Dandote Colliery for the year 1897 was 79,646 tons against 75,021 tons in the preceding year, giving an increase of 4,625 tons. This is the best yearly output that has yet been obtained since the commencement of operations. The increase is due to labour having been fairly plentiful during the first half of the year owing to dearness of food stuffs. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,81,600 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,86,334, leaving a net profit of Rs. 95,266.

498. The output of the Bháganwála Colliery was also comparatively large, being 13,144 tons against 3,992 tons in 1896. This increase is principally due to the mine having been worked throughout 1897, whereas in 1896 operations were suspended for about six months.

499. In both collieries the percentage of slack to the total output was very high, being over 50 per cent. in the case of Bháganwála, and 30 per cent. in the case of Dandote. The cost per ton of steam-coal loaded for despatch averaged Rs. 9-9-0 in the latter colliery and Rs. 13 in the former. The development of both collieries is to a great extent hindered by the difficulty of procuring labour in the neighbourhood of the mines. The receipts amounted to Rs. 93,834 and the expenditure to Rs. 85,263, leaving a net profit of Rs. 8,571.

500. The prospecting license to search for minerals in the Wazíri-Rúpi tract of Kulu, which was noticed in last year's Report, was granted, but it has been surrendered at the licensee's own request, as he considered further search would not be remunerative.

TRADE.

501. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total foreign trade of the Punjab for the past three years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,906,255	1,13,19,086	966,162	1,34,97,106	2,48,16,192
1896-97	3,031,693	1,44,68,949	1,079,338	1,63,33,071	3,08,02,020
1897-98	2,932,031	1,24,94,249	780,684	1,29,90,820	2,54,85,069

From the above figures it will be seen that the value of trade has shown no marked tendency to vary during the last three years. The somewhat abnormal figures of 1896-97 are to be explained chiefly by reference to the high prices paid for grain imported into the Punjab during the then prevailing scarcity, as also to the great rebound in the trade with Bajaur following on the settlement of that country at the close of the Chitrál War.

502. The following table gives the value of the trade with each of the foreign countries during the last two years :—

Countries.	Imports.		Difference. + or −	Exports.		Difference.	Total trade for 1897-98.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirah	1,46,744	1,01,231	− 45,513	1,43,785	1,30,675	− 13,110	2,31,906
Kabul	14,47,558	11,73,018	− 2,74,540	29,86,720	28,24,924	−1,61,796	39,97,942
Bajaur	38,28,772	24,78,935	− 13,49,837	46,14,575	32,32,383	−13,82,192	57,11,318
Kashmir	75,97,399	81,03,638	+ 5,06,239	70,28,416	63,10,220	− 7,18,196	1,44,13,858
Ladákh	4,72,698	4,08,355	− 64,343	5,70,419	3,93,864	− 1,76,555	8,02,219
Chinese Tibet	2,42,195	2,28,952	− 13,243	1,08,238	98,756	− 9,482	3,27,708

From these figures it will be seen that the trade with Ladákh and Chinese Tibet has slightly decreased. An increase in exports to Kashmir has been more than balanced by a decrease in imports. The decrease in the trade with Kabul and Tirah was partly to be expected from the disturbed state of the border. The trade with Bajaur shows a considerable decrease, but this is only owing to the abnormal increase last year.

503. Some changes of an important nature have been introduced in the system of trade registration during the period under report. Sewastan, British Balúchistán and the Zhob country, which are now within the sphere of British influence, can no longer be considered foreign territory, and the trade with these countries is no longer registered as foreign trade. The posts at which the Bajaur trade was formerly registered have been abolished, and trade from that country is now registered principally at the Malakand.

504. Trade with Tirah has fallen-off considerably during the past year, in consequence of the war and the blockade of tribal territory necessitated thereby. Punjab trade with this country is, though politically important, relatively small, its total value averaging only about 2½ lakhs. The imports into the Punjab from Tirah consist chiefly of mat palm fibre, timber and firewood, hides and sheep, in payment for which grain and Indian piece-goods are exported.

505. The marked decline in the trade with Kabul has been maintained, and last year the total value of Kabul trade reached its lowest ebb during the past ten years. Apart from the closure of the Khaibar Pass for some months and the other special circumstances of the past year, the progressive decline is to be ascribed to the crushing customs and transit dues, levied by the Amír of Afghánistán, which have practically ruined the trade that used to pass through the latter country to Central Asia, and to the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, which is rapidly diverting Central Asian trade from its old channels. It also appears that special obstacles are placed in the way of those merchants who do not employ in their transactions the agents of the Amír at Pesháwar and Karachi. Furthermore, the trade in fruits, the most important article of export from Afghánistán, has been made a State monopoly, and the

export of horses has been discouraged, if not entirely prohibited. The shrinkage in the exports from India is most noticeable in the case of Indian and Foreign tea and European piece-goods, which form the chief staples of the Kabul-Central Asian export trade. The figures for Indian tea show a decline of nearly a lakh of rupees for this year as compared with 1895-96. The value of European piece-goods has fallen from 12 lakhs in the latter year to little over 6 lakhs for 1897-98. On the other hand, the value of Indian piece-goods exported to Kabul increased by over 9 lakhs during 1897-98, some special consignments amounting in value to 11 lakhs having been exported over the Gomal in April-May 1897. In imports the principal decline is in fruits, the total value of which has diminished by nearly 50 per cent. during the past year, from an average of nearly 5 lakhs to little over 2 lakhs. This decrease, if it is not due entirely to the special events of the year, may be a consequence of the trade monoply alluded to above, and partly no doubt also of the growing competition of Kashmir in this branch of trade.

506. Trade with the country known as Bajaur, which extends from Peshá-war and Hazára to Chitrál on the north-west and Gilgit on the north-east, continues satisfactory. The most potent factors which have contributed to this result are the improvement in communications following on the establishment of the Chitrál Agency and the decreasing pressure of the competition of Kabul occasioned by the Amír's restrictive policy. The Bajaur trade suffered from the recent disturbances on the frontier, but on the whole it has maintained itself wonderfully during the past year. The value of the trade was 84 lakhs in the year 1896-97, an increase of nearly 50 lakhs on the figures for the previous year. This great expansion was largely due to the export of grain to the Punjab at a time when high prices were prevailing owing to the then existing scarcity. The figures for 1897-98 give the volume of trade at 57 lakhs, a total considerably in excess of the Kabul trade. The demand of Bajaur for European cotton goods has increased from 4 to 9 lakhs during the last three years, Indian piece-goods at the same time showing a rise of 4 lakhs from 2 lakhs to 6. These circumstances point to a growing prosperity of the Bajaur tribesmen, and the inference is that the standard of comfort in Bajaur is rising.

507. The trade with Kashmir has continued to thrive during the past year. It reached its record figure in the year 1896-97 with a total volume of exports and imports valued at $146\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. During the past year the trade was valued at 144 lakhs, a slight decrease, traceable in all probability to the scarcity of transport occasioned by the frontier wars, which seriously hampered traffic, and to the fact that a lower tariff value was assigned to tea during 1897-98. The figures for the former year were swollen by the high prices obtained for grain imported into the Punjab from Kashmir. Further, the imports of fruit decreased by nearly two lakhs, owing to the season being unfavourable. The figures for the past year may therefore be considered to represent the normal value of the trade with Kashmir, which now forms more than 56 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the Punjab. The chief staples of import are timber, ghi, charas, bullion and fruits, in return for which the Punjab sends Indian and European cotton-goods, tea and iron, brassware and salt.

508. The average value of the Ladákh-Yarkand trade is about 8 lakhs, the chief articles of import being charas and wool; of export cotton piece-goods, tea and manufactured articles. The trade with Thibet averages about 3 lakhs, and consists chiefly of wool imported from that country and cotton goods exported from the Punjab. There is a remarkable difference between imports and exports. It is chiefly due to the fact that the transport animals carrying the trade from Tibet are sold in the Punjab, together with the articles they have conveyed.

509. Dealing now with the trans-frontier trade as a whole, the following table shows the principal increase in imports :—

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Drugs not intoxicating	1,77,159	3,04,799
Charas	4,98,310	5,97,110
Gram and Pulse	81,596	1,88,699
Timber other than logs	18,96,930	26,44,479
Wool, raw	3,68,623	4,01,559
,, manufactured, Indian	5,99,801	6,46,734

The increase in the value of timber imports is largely due to special activity in the exploitation of the Kashmir forests.

The trade in charas has increased during the year to a value of nearly 6 lakhs as compared with 5 lakhs in the previous year and 5½ lakhs in 1895-96. But for the demand for this drug for Indian consumption, there would probably be no Yarkand trade at all.

510. The following table shows the chief decreases in imports during the year :—

Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Horses, Ponies and Mules	1,28,669	42,813
Sheep and Goats	2,81,410	1,60,588
Dyeing Materials	2,85,873	1,07,893
Fibres, manufactured	2,47,306	1,47,119
Fruits, all other kinds	9,94,700	5,53,886
Wheat	5,92,097	2,95,324
Rice, husked	7,64,018	5,71,812
Other Rain Crops	5,24,521	2,23,574
Skins of Sheep	4,97,997	3,18,469
Ghi	34,12,674	29,22,169

511. The non-registration of trade with Sewestan accounts for the decrease in sheep and goats. The falling-off in horses is due to the Kabul trade. The decrease in the import of ghi is owing to a decline in the importation from Bajaur.

512. The following table shows the principal increases in exports :—

Articles.		1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods, Indian ...	... ...	21,69,549	27,51,777
Specie and Bullion—Silver	Government	8,10,318	7,37,873
	Public	90,750	1,32,402

The increase in the exports of cotton piece-goods, Indian, is due to an increased demand from Bajaur. The exports of silver registered have been almost entirely to Kabul.

513. The following table shows the principal decreases in exports :—

Articles.		1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	European	6,45,877	4,90,857
	Indian	3,74,531	2,88,939
Do. Piece-goods, European	... ...	60,12,686	42,55,601
Indigo	... ...	4,07,417	2,68,216
Brass and Copper	... ...	3,05,002	1,70,083
Salt, Lahori	... ...	7,67,839	5,16,842
Silk, Raw	... ...	77,740	7,480
Sugar...	Refined	7,70,648	4,91,960
	Unrefined	2,65,883	2,15,660
Tea	Indian	5,12,558	2,71,487
	Foreign	4,33,430	2,49,941
Tobacco	... ...	2,74,100	1,87,592

The export of European goods is falling with the decline of the Kabul trade. The fall in the demand for brass and copper is attributable to the accumulation of large stocks during the previous year. The decline in the export of sugar is only a return to the former average, the demand being greatly enhanced in 1896-97.

514. The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the whole trade of the Punjab is shown in the following table :—

Countries.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Tirah	0·7	0·9	0·9
Kabul	19·2	14·4	15·7
Bajaur	14·3	27·4	22·4
Kashmír	55·4	47·5	56·6
Ladákh	3·5	4·0	3·8
Chinese-Thibet	0·7	0·6	0·6
	100	100	100

515. INTERNAL TRADE.—The revival in trade has on the whole been general. At the beginning of 1897 the condition of the Province was critical, and prices rose higher than ever, when it was found that the spring harvest was once more a failure. The cropped area was 21·5 below the decennial average, and trade was further disturbed by the outbreak of the plague in Bombay and Sindh. The autumn harvest of 1897, however, was good, and the prospect of a good spring harvest in 1898 caused a considerable revival of both export and import trade in the latter part of 1897-98. The following table shows the figures of total trade between the Punjab and the rest of India during the last three years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1895-96	13,580,530	10,70,48,800	24,047 463	10,53,45,389
1896-97	15,185,714	11,27,06,081	12,014,557	7,93,85,903
1897-98	14,047,141	12,34,73,897	14,008,885	8,27,01,018

Imports maintained their high figure in 1897-98, and though the maundage fell off by about a million, the value increased by Rs. 107 lakhs. Exports improved somewhat, though they were still very much below the average of previous years. The improved condition of the Province towards the end of the financial year is shown by the fact that exports of wheat were double, and those of jowár and bájra treble, those of the previous year.

516. The following table shows the principal increases in imports during the year under report :—

Articles.	1896-97. Maunds.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Maunds.	1897-98. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and Coke	1,914,251	13,64,394	2,093,556	14,83,493
Cotton, Twist and Yarn, European	34,186	17,59,792	42,658	21,09,826
Cotton Piece-goods ... European	357,856	2,13,41,236	461,345	2,59,12,262
Cotton Piece-goods ... Indian	158,524	59,22,643	181,716	67,29,267
Dyes and Tans	97,516	24,53,174	112,095	26,55,485
Wheat	198,588	8,11,264	372,188	13,97,309
Rice	702,065	28,17,438	1,017,089	46,69,850
Gunny-bags and Cloth	215,361	21,56,614	299,001	29,91,628
Liquors	72,557	38,30,540	75,892	42,97,081
Iron	913,817	60,73,748	847,421	79,19,852
Dried Fruits and Nuts	100,140	12,67,131	118,232	15,46,324
Silk Piece-goods	1,516	8,38,087	2,857	20,43,930
Spices	60,829	15,16,167	84,542	19,11,642
Sugar	1,884,585	1,37,50,881	2,318,988	1,73,60,418
Tea	11,339	6,10,371	13,815	7,17,700
Wool, Manufactured	15,488	18,75,939	17,966	28,04,259
All other Articles of Merchandise	1,883,857	65,93,497	2,188,382	76,59,333
	Ozs.		Ozs.	
Silver coin	884,157	23,58,881	3,063,862	73,79,798
Silver bullion	7,446,508	1,72,48,336	11,316,008	2,20,35,863

The increase in the imports of cotton twist and yarn (European) has been considerable, but the figure is still below that for the year 1895-96. Cotton piece-goods (European) have for many years formed the chief import of the Province in point of value. The increase during the year has been considerable. *Silk* (*piece-goods*) was constant till 1897-98, when there was a sudden rise from an import valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to one valued at Rs. 20 lakhs. In previous years the chief import had been from Bombay, but in the year under report large supplies, destined for Delhi City and the Sutlej-Jhelum blocks, were imported from Karáchi. There was a rise in imports both of *Refined* and *Unrefined Sugar*. At the same time exports nearly doubled, though their disproportion to imports is so great that it is hard to draw any definite conclusion from the fact. In 1897-98 imports both of *Silver Coin* and *Silver Bullion* very largely increased: the former was valued at 73 lakhs, the latter at 220 lakhs. The export figures of *Silver Coin* do not show a corresponding variation, for the export was only valued at 21 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The export of *Silver Bullion*, however, rose from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The chief import of *Government Silver* is from the North-West Provinces and Rájpútána to the Delhi City and Sutlej-Jhelum blocks, while by far the largest export is from the Delhi City block to the North-West Provinces and Bombay. In the case of *Silver Bullion* the chief import is to the Sutlej-Jhelum block followed by that to Delhi City.

517. The principal decreases in the import trade are found under the following heads :—

Articles.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Other grains	2,793,318	95,99,329	767,139	27,70,278
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	2,384,803	1,20,15,670	488,332	27,24,755
Silk, Raw	7.262	24,01,468	6 941	20 32,560

The movement of *Other Grains* has been remarkable. In 1896-97 the import (owing to an abnormal demand in the Delhi City and Cis-Sutlej blocks) was exactly trebled, amounting to no less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds. Exports fell at the same time from 1 million to 270,000 maunds. In 1897-98 imports fell suddenly from 2 million to 700,000 maunds, a lower figure than had been recorded for the last five years. At the same time exports increased by about 100,000 maunds, though this increase still left them far below the previous average. The decrease in the import of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock is owing to the excessive demands made by the Southern Punjab Railway in the previous year.

518. The following table shows the principal increases in exports :—

Articles.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods { European	72,745	35,59,453	97.480	47,79,200
Cotton Piece-goods { Indian	38,600	15,17,211	59,125	20,95,994
Wheat	2,144,815	75,06,853	4,559,943	1,48,19,813
Jowár and Bájra	208,603	6,90,997	1,095,980	24,65,954
Rape and Mustard	609,568	22,85,879	725,989	27,22,457
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	371,172	14,19,835	746,622	25,37,002
Spices	10,4,989	10,50,146	129,537	14,52,180
Sugar	449,752	14,98,034	811,259	26,50,629
Wool, Manufactured	12,663	8,56,933	14 459	13,55,275
Silver Bullion	75,974	1,70,941	346,102	7,78,729

In 1897-98 the amount of jowár and bájra exported was four times that of 1896-97. Imports fell from $1\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds to 310,000 maunds, and the Province found itself in a position to export no less than 1 million maunds to the North-West Provinces and Madras—a very striking proof of the rapid recovery made from the effects of the late scarcity.

The outturn of wheat for 1897-98 showed an increase of 21·4 per cent. on that of the previous year, and, prices again falling, increased export was rendered possible. The Provincial stocks can never have been really exhausted or nearly so, for the import was wholly disproportionate to the export, and obviously intended to supplement the temporary needs of one locality only. During the same year (exports being doubled) the North-West export fell to 600,000 maunds and the Karáchi export rose to nearly three million maunds. Nothing could prove more conclusively that the market of the Punjab is essentially a foreign, and not an Indian, market, and that the extension of the Punjab wheat trade depends far more on conditions prevailing in Europe than on

those prevailing in other Provinces of India. There was a considerable increase in the export of cotton piece-goods, but the figure did not reach the standard of 1894-95.

519. The following table shows the principal decrease in exports for the year:—

Articles.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Gram and Pulse ...	3,500,846	1,40,03,384	1,257,578	50,30,312
Hides and Skins ...	210,812	66,90,356	224,046	59,00,875
Leather, Manufactured ...	17,513	28,06,456	14,466	23,29,026
Provisions ...	304,938	32,82,308	280,568	27,92,888
All other Articles of Merchandise ...	1,466,950	51,34,320	1,297,601	45,41,598
	Ozs.		Ozs.	
Silver Coin ...	5,122,352	1,34,46,174	5,523,480	1,13,92,177

The necessity for putting as much land as possible under food crops caused the area sown with raw cotton to fall about 1·5 per cent. below the average of the two preceding years, but, on the other hand, the outturn was unusually good, exceeding by about 9 per cent. that of 1896. As a result, exports again increased in bulk, though a reduced valuation brought the rupee value to about the same as in the year before.

The export of gram and pulse in 1897-98 fell lower than ever and in three years the export of this article has sunk from 10 to 1 million maunds.

520. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—Trade by river is carried on only with Sindh and Karáchi and is registered at Sukkur. The total imports and exports for the last 3 years are shown below :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ...	273,207	16,14,255	1,900,307	65,30,084
1896-97 ...	240,874	16,71,610	1,437,321	66,26,948
1897-98 ...	149,151	9,48,106	1,055,297	40,32,578

The above table shows that the decrease in weight which was noticeable last year has been followed this year by a considerable decrease in value.

521. The trade with Sindh and Karáchi separately is shown below :—

	1895-96.		1896-97		1897-98.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Imports from Sindh	86,699	2,82,245	97,317	4,43,692	61,033	2,60,915
Exports to Sindh	539,633	19,70,859	549,469	23,51,563	332,323	13,27,727
Imports from Karáchi	186,508	13,32,010	161,557	12,27,918	88,118	6,87,191
Exports to Karáchi	1,360,674	45,59,225	887,852	42,75,385	722,974	27,04,851

522. The principal fluctuations in the River-borne trade have occurred under the following heads :—

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97	1897-98.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Value.	Value.
Imports.			Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	6,460	4,290	2,50,325	1,63,556
Iron	*27,003	*5,901	1,78,056	5,100
Other oils	2,353	114	40,001	1,938
Dried fruits and nuts	9,495	6,935	1,19,281	89,722
Sugar (refined)	13,832	11,278	1,47,830	1,12,780
Tobacco	22,805	8,253	2,42,303	1,00,068
Exports.				
Cotton (raw)	70,744	16,365	8,84,300	1,96,380
Other Drugs (non-intoxicating)	7,159	2,652	3,84,797	1,45,860
Wheat	610,608	580,345	21,37,127	18,86,121
Gram and Pulse	94,235	122,973	3,76,940	4,91,892
Til or Jinjili	19,040	4,228	1,14,240	21,140
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	98,269	19,958	2,94,807	59,874
Spices	5,154	1,061	1,14,982	25,464
Wool (Raw)	14,015	7,375	2,48,766	1,25,375

*Iron and Steel.

From this it will be seen that there has been a general decline both in exports and imports in almost every article except "gram and pulse." The great decline in the river-borne trade with Sindh in 1897-98 is largely due to the prevalence of plague.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

523 COMPANIES.—There were, at the end of the year 1896-97, 44 companies on the books of this office. Of these 39 were shown as working and 5 in the various stages of winding up. Twelve new companies were registered during the year 1897-98 as shown below:—

(1) The Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company, Limited. To erect a Roller Mill at Delhi for grinding wheat and other seeds. (Registered 7th May 1897.)

(2) The Bannu Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited. To erect a factory or works for the purpose of making sugar of various kinds and descriptions. (Registered 25th June 1897.).

(3) The Diamond Jubilee Bank, Limited. For the transaction of banking business of every description with British India, Independent States and Great Britain. (Registered 2nd August 1897.)

(4) The Mackworth Tobacco and Cigarette Company, Limited. (*a*) To acquire tobacco and other materials by cultivation, purchase or otherwise; (*b*) to cure, manufacture and convert the same into marketable commodities; and (*c*) to carry on other manufactures. (Registered 2nd August 1897.)

(5) The Punjab Mutual Family Hindu Relief Fund. To enable the members of the Hindu community of the Punjab and other Provinces of India to make provision for their families and dependents on a system of mutual help, and to provide for orphans and widows of poorer Hindús. (Registered on the 18th August 1897 under the provisions of Section 26 of Act VI of 1882.)

(6) The Bari Dukán, Limited. To carry on at Lahore the business of dealing in goods, stores, consumable articles, chattels and effects of all kinds, both wholesale and retail. (Registered 10th September 1897.)

(7) The Punjab Hosiery and General Manufacturing Company, Limited. To carry on the business of manufacturing hosiery in all its branches, and other knitting work of all descriptions; also to manufacture other useful articles of common requirement by machine, hand or both. (Registered 26th October 1897.)

(8) The State Mills Company, Limited. (*a*) For the erection of a mill or mills for the manufacture of all sorts of yarn and cloth, oil, glass, wood or metal, or for the combined manufacture of all or any of the above-mentioned articles; (*b*) to carry on bleaching, dyeing or any or all processes connected therewith; (*c*) to gin and press cotton, &c. (Registered 8th December 1897.)

(9) The Delhi Oil and General Soap Mills Company, Limited. To acquire by hire land, buildings and machinery to build and construct factories and other works for the manufacture of oil and every kind of soap. (Registered 25th January 1898.)

(10) The Punjab Publishing and Stationery Company, Limited. For the purpose of (*a*) the buying up of copy-rights of standard works in all departments of useful and instructive knowledge and publishing the same without restrictions as to language and character in which they are written; (*b*) publishing the same on commission and arranging for the printing of books; (*c*) supplying and selling of books in all departments of human thought in the leading Indian languages and in English; (*d*) supplying and manufacturing the various articles of stationery. (Registered 25th January 1898.)

(11) The Hindu Biscuit Company, Limited. To erect a mill or works at Delhi for the purpose of baking, cooking, preparing and manufacturing biscuits, bread and other articles of food, and grinding pulses, wheat flour and other grains. (Registered 2nd March 1898.)

(12) The Veda Udhárik and General Publishing Company, Limited, Delhi. To print and publish cheap and correct editions of the Vedás and other Vedic religious books, and to prepare or cause to be prepared tracts and books in the interests of the Vedic Dharma. (Registered 22nd March 1898.)

There were thus, at the end of the year 1897-98, 56 companies on the books of this office, of which 48 were at work at the close of the year and 8 were in the process of winding up.

524. The table below shows the classification of the 48 companies borne on registers :—

No.	Name of Companies.	Working.
1	Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	6
2	Trading Companies	7
3	Mills and Presses	19
4	Tea and other Planting Companies	2
5	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1
6	Ice Manufacture Companies	1
7	Surgar Manufacture Companies	1
8	Breweries	1
9	Other Joint-Stock Companies including Companies limited by guarantee	10
	TOTAL	48

525. The total fees realized during the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 2,316-15-0 compared with Rs. 2,573-14-0 during the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that the 11 new companies registered were all more or less small concerns, their whole nominal capital aggregating only Rs. 16,40,000, whereas the 7 new companies registered during 1896-97 show nominal capitals aggregating to Rs. 30,00,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

526. GENERAL REMARKS.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 5,56,671 spent by Civil and Public Works Officers on Famine Relief Works, the total expenditure on Public Works proper amounted to Rs. 51,66,559 against Rs. 54,45,895 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 2,79,336 is due to smaller outlay (except in two cases) under the several major heads detailed below to the extent noted against each :—

	Rs.
Imperial Military	+1,86,584
" Civil	−3,33,511
Provincial "	−1,11,616
Incorporated Local	− 51,719
Municipal and Loans...	−2,01,290
Private contributions, &c.	+2,32,216
Total ...	−2,79,336

Deducting the expenditure under Imperial Military, Rs. 8,19,836, Imperial Civil, Rs. 4,23,331, and Private contributions, Rs. 2,29,032, in which the Public Works Department acts as an agent, the outlay incurred on Public Works throughout the Province amounted to Rs. 36,94,360. The District Fund Public Works Establishment, besides carrying out works and repairs from that fund to the extent of Rs. 6,57,176, executed Imperial Military works and repairs costing Rs. 2,419, and Provincial works and repairs costing Rs. 1,08,668. The Municipalities, on the other hand, carried out only their own works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 5,07,948 ; while the Provincial Establishment spent Rs. 74,998 on District works and repairs, Rs. 1,52,314 on Municipal works and repairs, and the whole of the rest of the funds from all sources.

527. Famine relief works having been in operation during the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98, the expenditure incurred during those two years on Public Works proper and on famine relief works may be compared with that incurred on Public Works proper in the preceding year, thus—

	1895-96.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Public Works Proper.	Public Works Proper.	Famine Relief Works.	Public Works Proper.	Famine Relief Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ...	7,58,882	6,33,252	...	8,19,836	...
" Civil ...	4,20,821	7,56,842	...	4,23,331	...
Provincial ...	26,35,020	24,13,540	1,25,475	23,01,924	4,66,765
Incorporated Local ...	9,74,553	7,83,893	2,72,487	7,32,174	50,676
Municipal and Loans ...	7,96,932	7,12,920	30,776	5,50,215	39,230
Private Contributions, &c. ...	3,37,194	1,53,434	...	3,81,346	...
TOTAL ...	59,23,402	54,53,881	4,28,738	52,08,826	5,56,671
	59,23,402	58,82,619		57,65,497	

528. *Famine Relief Works.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 5,56,671. This excludes an outlay of Rs. 63,889 expended on behalf of the Irrigation Branch on the Jhelum Canal Relief Works.

529. *Unification of Provincial and District Board Public Works Establishments.*—The following transfers of buildings and roads, &c., were made during the year :—

Transfers to Local Bodies.—The building at Shahkot in the Gujránwála District formerly occupied by the Colonization Officer as his residence was transferred to the District Board with an annual grant of Rs. 200. Nine-and-a-half miles of the Ludhiána-Samrála road were retransferred to the District Board, and the maintenance grant was accordingly reduced from Rs. 4,695 to Rs. 2,563.

Transfers from Local Bodies.—Twenty-one-and-a-half miles of the Rohtak and Jhajjar District metalled road and 15¼ miles of metalled and 4 miles of unmetalled of the Rohtak and Gohána District road were transferred from the District Board, Rohtak, to the Public Works Department, with an annual maintenance grant of Rs. 7,804. The maintenance of the Circuit-House at Umballa was re-transferred from the District Board to the Public Works Department.

The total annual grants from Provincial Funds for Provincial Buildings and roads transferred to Local Bodies for maintenance to close of the year amounted to Rs. 73,861 to District Boards and Rs. 4,869 to Municipalities; and the Provincial contribution of Rs. 25,200 per annum to 13 Civil Districts as grants-in-aid for Engineering Establishment was continued. On the other hand, on the same date the annual amount payable by certain District Boards for maintenance by the Public Works Department of roads and serais was Rs. 48,999.

530. *Important works.*—The more important works in hand or carried out were—

Imperial Military.—Re-roofing the Military buildings in Fort Pára Chinár, Kurram Valley; improvement of the Khágan Valley road; providing a water-supply at the encamping-grounds along the North-West Frontier road; and a cart road from Bannu to Miram Shah and on to Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley.

Imperial Civil.—Construction of Civil buildings at Pára Chinár; re-roofing the Militia lines at Pára Chinár; reconstructing the Imperial Public Works Secretariat buildings at Simla; and a new serái for civil offices at Wána.

Provincial.—Constructing tahsíls at Khángah Dográn and Lyallpur; a bridge over the Bungril nullah, mile 10, Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; improving the Chársadda and Mardán Road; metalling and improving Moga-Bághapurána Road; rebuilding the spans of the Lyall Viaduct washed away in 1896; metalling and improving the roads from Amritsar to Ajnála and Mooltan to Banderghát; additional defence works at Dera Ghází Khan.

District.—Metalling the Jagráon-Bassián Road and constructing the Sarsuti Canal and the Kaithal Rájbaha.

Municipal.—New school-house at Kaithal; a Town Hall at Hoshiárpur; Delhi intramural drainage scheme, Part II; additional reservoir at the Charot nullah pumps, Simla Water Works drains in the town of Farídabad; and a water-supply to the town of Pind Dádan Khan.

531. *Book value of Provincial Buildings.*—The total value on 31st March 1898 stood at Rs. 1,67,30,282, and expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,63,994, or a rate of ·980 of a rupee per cent. on the capital cost. The following statement shows the value of the several classes of buildings separately, and the cost and percentage of maintenance:—

Class of Buildings.	Book value.	Cost of maintenance.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Pacca	71,72,229	49,232	·686
Katcha-pacca	75,04,800	85,380	1·137
Katcha	20,53,253	29,382	1·431
Total ...	1,67,30,282	1,63,994	·980

532. *Comparative expenditure on Civil Buildings and Communications.*—The following figures compare the outlay of the year:—

Funds.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	2,14,978	24,444	1,00,713	18,104
Provincial	2,21,411	1,52,339	2,26,125	9,33,197
Incorporated Local	45,288	1,25,301	82,778	3,02,495
Total ...	4,81,677	3,02,084	4,09,616	12,53,796

Or a total of Rs. 24,47,173 against an aggregate provision of Rs. 33,27,600 for all works, Repairs, Establishment and Tools and Plant charges.

533. *Expenditure on Original Works.*—The following sums were spent on Original Military and Civil works :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	3,76,356	...	...	...	3,76,356
Civil—					
Civil Buildings	2,14,978	2,21,411	45,288	31,777	5,13,454
Communications	24,444	1,52,339	1,25,301	...	3,02,084
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	6,264	—16,230	28,414	1,82,379	2,00,827
	2,45,686	3,57,520	1,99,003	2,14,156	10,16,365
TOTAL ...	6,22,042	3,57,520	1,99,003	2,14,156	13,92,721

Or about 29 *per cent.* of the total expenditure.

534. *Damage by floods.*—On the 5th September a heavy flood came down the Peyzu nullah on the North-West Frontier road and carried away the well which formed the Head-works of the water-supply.

Damage was done by floods to a number of gaps on the North-West Frontier road, section Bannu to Lattammar.

The Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk Road was also damaged and cut up in several places. Diversions were made at all places where damage occurred and the gaps restored as soon as possible.

The greater part of the boat bridge over the main stream of the River Indus at Dera Gházi Khan was swept away on the 22nd April owing to a storm accompanied by a sudden rise of the river, the latter caused by floods in the Kurram River.

The rains of July and August caused considerable damage to the Peshin Road. Two bad breaches occurred in miles 46 and 47, and the Girdu and Rakhi Gorge pipe tracks were considerably damaged.

The boat-bridge over the River Ravi at Chíchawatni had a narrow escape. It had to be hurriedly dismantled in August owing to the anchorages having been cut away by a heavy flood. A ferry was established until the cold weather set in.

The rise in the level of the sub-soil water caused considerable damage to buildings in the suburbs of the city of Dera Gházi Khan.

535. DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—*Total Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 51,66,559, of which Rs. 48,27,480 were charged against the various grants of the General Public Works Budget Estimates prepared by the Local Government, as noted below :—

MAJOR SERVICE HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Department.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ...	3,76,356	2,77,611	1,44,313	3,683	*6,734	11,139	8,19,836
Do. Civil	2,45,686	1,19,929	56,677	3,622	...	−2,583	4,23,331
Provincial do.	3,57,520	12,11,443	6,61,761	43,895	...	27,305	23,01,924
Incorporated Local ...	1,99,003	4,34,355	95,581	3,235	...	...	7,32,174
Municipal...	2,14,156	3,02,083	33,448	528	...	...	5,50,215
Total ...	13,92,721	23,45,421	9,91,780	54,963	6,734	35,861	48,27,480
Deduct expenditure in England, including loss by Exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,968
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,99,512

*Includes Rs. 564 on account of Establishment charges.

The total expenditure of the year on 33—Famine Relief amounted to Rs. 5,56,671, and the table below shows the distribution of this amount over the different sub-heads—

MAJOR HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Civil	93,824	3,74,741	9,161	−10,961	...	4,66,765
Incorporated Local	3,940	44,080	4,025	−1,369	...	50,676
Municipal	35,425	3,755	50	...	...	39,230
TOTAL ...	1,33,189	4,22,576	13,236	−12,330	...	5,56,671

536. *Comparison between Actuals, and Budget and Revised Estimates.*—The total actual outlay, the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year, and the actuals of 1896-97 are compared in the following table :—

Major Heads.	Actuals, 1896-97.	1897-98.		
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	6,33,252	10,23,000	8,41,700	8,19,836
Imperial Civil	7,56,842	4,30,500	4,67,600	4,23,331
Provincial Civil	24,13,540	25,00,000	21,00,000	23,01,924
Incorporated Local	7,83,893	8,10,000	7,60,000	7,32,174
Municipal	7,12,920	7,59,228	*	5,50,215
Total ...	53,00,447	55,22,728	41,69,300	48,27,480

*No Revised Estimate is prepared.

Imperial Military.—The increase in expenditure as compared with the actuals of 1896-97 is mainly due to the construction of military roads and outposts in the Tochi Valley. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate owing to the withdrawal of a portion of the special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs assigned for certain works. It was subsequently decided that, in view of the possible changes in the distribution of the garrison of the Valley, the construction of posts should be held in abeyance. The lapse on the Revised Estimate was due partly to the actual debits for Establishment charges and for Tools and Plant having amounted to less than estimated, and also partly to the failure on the part of a contractor to supply timber for the new infantry lines at Kohát.

Imperial Civil.—The short outlay as compared with the figures for 1896-97 was due to the abnormal expenditure in the latter year necessitated by the reconstruction of the Public Works Department Secretariat buildings at Simla. The actuals compare favourably with the Budget Estimate. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is due to savings on the estimate for the Secretariat buildings and consequent savings under the heads of Establishment and Tools and Plants.

Provincial.—The short outlay, as compared with the actuals for 1896-97, was due generally to the restriction placed on expenditure in consequence of Famine, and, though this restriction was removed in the latter half of the year, time did not admit of the original Budget grant being fully utilized. For the same reason the outlay fell short of the Budget Estimate. The figures of the Revised Estimate were fixed by the Government of India, but, as these orders were received at the close of the year, no steps could be taken to again restrict expenditure.

Incorporated Local.—The decrease, as compared with the actuals for 1896-97, is due to the District Boards having restricted expenditure under the orders just referred to. This also accounts for short outlay in comparison with the Budget Estimate. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is due to petty lapses in the various districts.

Municipal.—The grant was reduced during the year from Rs. 7,59,228 to Rs. 6,21,991. The outlay (which is incurred by 148 Municipalities) fell short of this figure by Rs. 71,776.

Famine Relief Works—Comparison between Actual and Revised Estimates.—The total actual outlay and the Revised Estimates of the year are compared in the following table :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Civil	25,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Provincial Civil	*Nil.*	4,35,000	4,66,765
Incorporated Local	4,10,000	1,15,000	50,676
Municipal...	*Nil.*	*	39,230
TOTAL ...	4,35,000	5,50,000	5,56,671

*No Revised Estimate is prepared.

The estimated expenditure on Famine relief works other than those provided for in the Local Fund Budget Estimates was originally classed as Imperial, but the improvement in the Provincial revenues, due, mainly, to the early termination of famine and a good harvest, permitted of the outlay in question being met wholly from Provincial Funds. The amount provisionally allotted from Imperial Funds was accordingly withdrawn in the Revised Estimate and provision made from Provincial Funds.

The difference in the Actuals and Revised Estimate figures under incorporated Local is chiefly due to an expenditure of Rs. 59,608 originally incurred by the Hissar District Board out of District Funds which was afterwards recouped from Provincial Funds.

537. *Lapses.*—The following table shows the lapses over Rs. 2,000 on Major Original Works, Imperial and Provincial :—

Division.	Locality.	Name of work.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Lapse.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Kohát ...	Kohát ...	Constructing new Infantry lines, Kohát.	46,000	19,132	26,868
2. Do. ...	Pára Chinár ..	Re-roofing Militia lines at Pára Chinár.	12,300	6,971	5,329
3. Simla ...	Simla ...	New Public Works Secretariat offices.	1,08,600	95,230	13,370
4. Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Additional accommodation for Nurses at the Mayo Hospital.	8,700	...	8,700
5. Do. ...	Jhang ...	Improving and metalling the Toba Tek Singh Jhang Road.	33,000	...	33,000
6. D. G. Khan	D. G. Khan ...	Extension of the defence works at Dera Gházi Khan (constructing 2 new stone-heads).	85,000	54,633	30,367
7. D. I. Khan	...	Construction of Bannu-Miran Shah Road.	1,85,777	1,54,837	30,940
8. Do. ...	...	Constructing a well at Latammar, North-West Frontier Road.	3,417	28	3,389
9. Delhi and Jullundur.	Delhi and Jullundur.	Constructing approach roads on the Southern Punjab Railway Stations.	17,000	11,722	5,278
10. Jullundur ...	...	Protective Works in connection with Chakki bridge, Kángra Valley cart road.	5,500	...	5,500
11. Do. ...	...	Improving and metalling the Moga-Bahgapurána Road.	25,000	21,690	3,310

The general explanation for such large lapses is, as already noted, the restriction of expenditure, but additional reasons as follows may be noted :—

Item 1. Failure on the part of contractor to supply timber in time.

" 2. Difference represents value of European stores not received in time from England.

" 3. Due to savings on estimate.

" 4. Land could not be acquired before the close of the year and hence the work could not be undertaken.

" 5. Work was postponed.

" 6. The expenditure was found to be less than that estimated for.

" 7. The savings were utilized on the extension from Miran Shah to Datta Khel.

" 8. The allotment was granted late in the year.

" 9. Compensation for land could not be adjusted in time at the end of the year.

Item 10. The amount was reserved, but the work was abandoned late in the year.

" 11. Funds were allotted towards the end of the year, and the entire amount could not be utilized.

538. 44—MILITARY WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 8,19,836. The outlay on major works amounted to Rs. 3,42,376 and minor works to Rs. 33,980.

539. Works completed:—Re-roofing, with sheet iron, the Transport lines (late Regimental portion) at Abbott-abad; horse infirmary for native cavalry regiment at Jhelum; constructing fortified quarters (rest-house) for Officers of the Public Works Department on the Mardán-Dargai Road; providing water-supply at the encamping-grounds along the North-West Frontier road, section Kohát to Latammar; adding a storey to the two wings of the Army Head-quarters buildings at Simla; special repairs to the Government cattle farm buildings at Hissar; sinking a second well at the Latammar encamping-ground on the North-West Frontier road; providing a water-supply to the encamping-ground at Bannu; restoration of the Head-works of the Peyzu water-supply; and extension of the water-supply storage arrangements at Tombiwála on the Dera Ghází-Khan-Peshin Road.

Works in progress:—Re-roofing, with sheet iron, the Military buildings in Fort Pára Chinár, and the Transport mule lines at Abbott-abad; improving and converting into a mule road the first section of the Khagán Valley road from Bálákot to Diwánbela; improving the second section of the Khagán Valley road from Diwánbela to Babusar; constructing a cart road from Bannu to Miran Shah and on to Datta Khel; providing an encamping-ground at Kohát and a water-supply to it; and the construction of Military posts in the Tochi Valley.

540. The following is a statement of the work done on the more important works:—

Khagán Valley Road.—First section from Bálákot to Diwánbela, 32 miles. Work practically completed. Only a few short lengths require regrading, and in some places the road has to be widened. The bungalow at Bálákot has been finished.

Second section from Diwánbela to the Bábusar Pass, 61 miles. From Diwánbela to Khagán the old road has been regraded and widened in narrow places and diversions put in at three places.

From Khagán to Rajwal a diversion 2 miles long has been made and the old road, where used, has been widened. From Rajwal the new road has been made on the left bank of the Kunhar River for a length of 5 miles half way to Naran. Between Naran and Batta Kundi a diversion of about 1½ miles has been made. Between Burrawai and Basul two diversions each of about 2 miles were completed. The bungalow at Khagán and the bridges over the Burrawai nullah and the Kunhár River at Burrawai were completed. The road throughout is in good condition for mule traffic, all the worst parts having been improved.

Cart road from Bannu to Datta Khel in Tochi Valley.—Section I, Bannu to Baran Nullah, miles 0—8, completed, except consolidation of metal.

Section II, Baran Nullah to Khajuri, miles 8—20 completed.

Section III, Khajuri to Idak, miles 20—27½, completed, except a small amount of metalling which was in hand.

Section IV, Idak to Miran Shah, miles 27½—38, completed, except a little metalling near Miran Shah.

Section V, Miran Shah to Boya, miles 38—50¼, all completed, except a few small scuppers which would not hinder traffic; metalling has to be collected; permanent road across Miran Shah plain and across the river at Boya not yet laid out, but good tracks are in use.

Section VI, Boya to Datta Khel, miles 50¼—64¾, earthwork completed, except a few small embankments on bridges and a heavy side cutting near Kanirogha. Half the masonry done; road will be open right through by middle of October; at present all traffic passes over Spinchilla Kotal.

The expenditure to end of year was Rs. 1,54,837 on portion from Bannu to Miran Shah; Rs. 11,657 on that from Miran Shah to Boya; and Rs. 19,218 on that from Boya to Datta Khel.

541. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 4,23,331. The outlay on Major Works was Rs. 1,90,679 and on Minor Works Rs. 55,007.

542. The following works were carried out or in progress:—

A. CIVIL BUILDINGS—*Viceregal buildings.*—Improving the accommodation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla; and providing boundary pillars and fencing to demarcate the "Retreat" Estate at Simla. The "Willie" Park Estate at Simla was purchased and additions and alterations to adapt the residence for use as an office were put in hand.

Secretariat buildings.—The reconstruction of the Public Works Department Secretariat buildings at Simla was practically completed during the year. The offices were fully occupied from April 1897. A separate latrine was provided for the native clerks attached to the Public Works Secretariat, and servants' quarters were rebuilt below the Fire Engine shed.

Political agencies.—The construction of Civil buildings and the provision of cook-houses for the Militia Lines at Pára Chinár were completed. Providing stoves for the Militia barracks, construction of new serai for Civil offices at Wana, re-roofing, with corrugated iron sheets, the Civil buildings and the Militia Lines at Pára Chinár, were in progress. Work on the Political Officer's quarters at Malakand was stopped owing to the disturbance on the North-West Frontier, and the portion of work done was handed over to the Military Works Department.

Miscellaneous.—The construction of the guard house entrance and orderlies' shelters at "Snowdon," Simla, and additions and alterations to the Government Central Branch Press buildings, Simla, were completed.

B. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Unmetalled roads.*—Works completed: Levy Posts at Kajúri, Saidgi, Katira, Mahmúd Khel and Idak; towers in the Tochi Pass; levy towers at Zarnioba and Karkan in Southern Waziristan. Works in progress: Levy Posts at Sheranni, Bibi Algad, Chauki Islám; Kanirogha and Datta Khel; and watch towers at Charkandi Kotal.

C. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—*Water-supply.*—The additional reservoir for the storage of water in the defensible enclosure at Pára Chinár was completed.

543. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (*including Incorporated Local (District), Municipal and Contribution Works*).—Excluding the outlay on Contribution Works, Rs. 3,81,346, the aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,84,313, of which Rs. 7,70,679 were spent on Original Works, Rs. 19,47,881 on Repairs, Rs. 7,90,790 on Establishments, Rs. 47,658 on Tools and Plant; and a sum of Rs. 27,305 was charged to suspense.

The aggregate expenditure on 33—Famine Relief amounted to Rs. 5,56,671, of which Rs. 1,33,189 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 4,22,576 on Repairs; Rs. 13,236 on Establishments; and Rs. 12,320 was written back under Tools and Plant.

A. CIVIL BUILDINGS—*Treasury and Currency.*—The conversion of the Judicial Lock-up at Delhi into a currency reserve strong room was completed.

Land Revenue.—A residence was purchased for the Settlement Officer at Muzaffargarh. The Tahsíl at Lyallpur was completed. The following works were in progress:—Additions and alterations to the Tahsíl and Thána at Rúpar and to the old Katcheri building at Thánesar to adapt it for use as a Tahsíl; the conversion of the Police Rest-house at Murree into a Tahsíl building; and the construction of the new Tahsíl at Khángah Dográn.

Excise.—The construction of a new distillery at Mooltan was put in hand.

Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.—Small improvements were made at Barnes Court, Simla; additions and alterations to the out-houses attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat at Lahore were in progress; and some minor alterations were carried out to the Public Works Department Secretariat at Lahore.

Monuments and Antiquities.—The following more important buildings among others of historical or architectural interest were kept in repair:—

Battlefield monument at Sa'dullapur; memorial obelisk at Chilliánwála; General Nicholson's monument at Margala; Lála Rukh's Tomb at Hasan Abdál; Tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai; Akbari Baoli at Gujrát; Satghara temple at Katás; Sheikh Chilli's Tomb at Thánesar; Kábili Bágh Mosque and Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb at Pánipat; seráis at Núrmahal and Dakhni; Abdul Máli's Tomb at Nakodar; memorial monuments on the Delhi Ridge; Diwán-i-Khás in the Delhi Fort; Safdar Jang's Tomb near Delhi; Sir Henry Durand's Tomb and Captain Mecham's monument in the Dera Ismail Khan Division; Shísh Mahal in the Lahore Fort; the Shalimár Gardens near Lahore and Jahángír's Tomb at Shahdara.

The following buildings within the Delhi Fort were made over to the Military Works Department in October 1897, and will in future be maintained by that Department :—

Bahádur and Sáwan buildings ; Híra Mahal ; Moti Masjid ; Akab Haman ; Samman Burj ; Diwán-i-'Am and the Diwán-i-Khás.

Educational—Provincial.—Additions and alterations were made to the building at Lahore occupied by the office of the Director of Public Instruction to provide accommodation for the Text-Book Committee. The construction of a new Normal School, with subsidiary buildings, at Mooltan was started.

District.—A boarding-house at Sonepat was in progress.

Municipal.—The school-house at Kaithal was completed.

Law and Justice—Provincial.—The new Sessions House at Jhelum was completed.

Ecclesiastical—Provincial.—The construction of a new cemetery below Pindi Point at Murree, including a Lych gateway and approach road, was in hand.

Jails—Provincial.—Works completed: Re-roofing certain buildings in the Rohtak Jail; raising and roofing the hospital in the Delhi Jail; providing iron-grated doors to cells in block No. 14 in the Lahore Central Jail and improving ventilation of the same; providing iron-grated doors to the remaining 52 cells in the Lahore Central Jail; and constructing new quarters for 20 married warders in the same Jail.

Works in progress :—Additions and alterations to the Magisterial lock-up at Ráwalpindi; re-roofing the remaining buildings in the Rohtak Jail; and constructing 2 new worksheds at the Montgomery Jail.

Police—Provincial.—The construction of a 2nd Class Police Office at Ludhiána and of a 2nd Class Police Station at Barki in the Lahore District were completed. Special repairs were also carried out to the Police Station at Hájipur in the Hoshiárpur District. The works in progress were: Border Militia Police posts at Barchar and Panjgali on the Black Mountain: and 1st Class Police Stations at Biláspur in the Umballa District and at Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh.

Medical—Provincial.—The construction of a new Lunatic Asylum at Lahore was decided on, and collection of materials started and a site selected.

District.—The dispensaries at Dehlon, Kahror and at Lyallpur were completed.

Municipal.—A male ward was added to the dispensary at Maghiána, Jhang District.

The construction of an infectious diseases hospital at Ráwalpindi, a branch dispensary at Ráwalpindi, and a female ward in the dispensary at Maghiána was in progress.

Miscellaneous or General—Provincial.—A 2nd Class rest-house at Khángah Dográn; and residences for the District Superintendent of Police at Muzaffargarh, the Colonization Officer with office at Lyallpur, and the Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, were constructed. A combined court and rest-house at Kálka, and a 1st Class civil rest-house at Mukerián in the Hoshiárpur District were in progress.

District.—A new bungalow at Ludan in the Mooltan District was completed.

Contribution works.—New stables for Government stallions at Ráwalpindi; and the provision of fittings for the Jubilee Museum at Lahore were in progress.

B. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Metalled and Unmetalled Roads—Provincial.*—Works completed:—Improving the gradients on the approaches to the Sasna Nullah on the Hazára Trunk Road; constructing a wire suspension bridge at Largi on the Kulu-Lahoul Road; approach road to the Railway Bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara; and the Bungal link on the Dalhousie-Pathánkot Road.

Works in progress:—Hazára Trunk Road, 2nd section: improving gradients to the approaches in and out of the Nikka Páni Nullah; improving gradients in miles 9 and 10; a new masonry bridge at the Sasna Nullah in mile 10; the re-construction of the Chablat Bridge at mile 201, Lahore and Pesháwar Road; an approach road to the proposed Border Militia Police post at Barchar on the Black Mountain; a bridge over the Bungril Nullah in mile 10 of the Ráwalpindi-Murree Road; improving the Chársadda and Mardán Road; metalling and improving the Moga-Bhaga Parána Road; constructing a wire suspension bridge over the Sutlej at Wangtu on the Hindustán-Tibet Road; rebuilding four arches of the Lyall Viaduct on the Kángra Valley Cart Road; constructing approach roads to stations on the Southern Punjab Railway; metalling and improving the Amritsar and Ajnála Road and the Mooltan-Bunderghát Road.

The widening and metalling of the Jhikka Galli-Ghariál Road was carried out by the Military Works Department, half the cost being provided by that Department and half from Provincial Funds.

District.—The new bridge over the Baháwalwah Canal in Tahsíl Lodhrán, Mooltan District, Bridge No. 3 at Hachar, Siálkot District, and the Binwán bridge on Pálampur-Baij Náth Road were completed.

The following works were in progress:—Improving and metalling the Jhajjar-Bahádurgarh Road; raising, bridging and partly metalling the Talwandi Bhái-Zíra Road; metalling the Jagráon-Bassián Road; metalling the Kohára-Sanehwál Road; constructing a new unmetalled road from Sujánpur to

Pathánkot; improving a bridge near Ráwal on Rám Dás and Fattehgarh Road; metalling the Batála-Aliwál Road; constructing a new bridge over the Muhammadwah Canal on Kahror and Shahpur Road, Mooltan District; metalling a mile of the road from Kabírwála to Khánewála, Mooltan District; metalling the Amritsar Road, Siálkot District; and constructing feeder roads in the Chenab Canal Colony in Jhang and Gujránwála Districts.

Famine Relief—District.—Raising and improving the Jhajjar-Koshi Road was in progress.

544. *Roads maintained.*—The total road mileage at the end of the year, including station-roads, was 25,986, classified as under :—

	Roads in charge of Public Works Department.			Roads in charge of Civil Officers.			Total.
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
Imperial	331	304	635	...	73	73	708
Provincial	1,227	2,055	3,282	186¾	752¾	939½	4,221½
District	136	166	302	402½	20,352	20,754½	21,056½
Total	1,694	2,525	4,219	589¼	21,177¾	21,767	25,986

The figures below give the cost of maintenance of the metalled and unmetalled roads of the Province. In the case of district roads in charge of Civil Officers the average rates of maintenance for the year are in many cases very low, due, probably, to a large portion of the resources of the District Funds having to be applied to famine relief works :—

Roads in charge of the Public Works Department.

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
Metalled—		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	331	1,75,371	529
Provincial	1,227	5,40,930	440
District	136	47,774	352
Unmetalled—			
Imperial	304	34,733	114
Provincial	2,055	1,19,656	58
District	166	6,317	38

Roads in charge of Civil Officers.

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
Metalled—		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	*Nil.*	...	...
Provincial	186¾	41,337	221
District	402½	85,595	212
Unmetalled—			
Imperial	73	1,979	27
Provincial	752¾	11,860	16
District	20,352	1,23,428	6

The expenditure in the maintenance of metalled roads swallows up a very appreciable proportion of the funds of the Public Works Budget, and for some years past attention has been directed to this, and every effort made to effect reductions without materially allowing the standard of maintenance to deteriorate in any way. With the gradual extension of Railways traffic in the main roads is in many places, more particularly in the north and western parts of the Province, decidedly decreasing, so the life of the metal, which is the most expensive item in the maintenance, is now longer than it used to be.

The following figures show to what extent the maintenance charges have been reduced in each Circle.

In the quinquennial period 1884—89 the average cost of repairs on important roads was Rs. 593 in the 1st Circle, Rs. 742 and Rs. 475, respectively, in the 2nd and 3rd.

During the past four years the mileage and cost of maintenance for Provincial and District Roads under the Public Works Department has been—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
First Circle ...	Miles ...	458	459	460	409
	Cost, Rs. ...	298	331	310	323
Second Circle ...	Miles ...	693	614	618	716
	Cost, Rs. ...	533	677	533	570
Third Circle ...	Miles ...	228	228	229	237
	Cost, Rs. ...	207	403	317	381

The difference in the figures of cost for the three Circles is largely due to the distance of the quarries of metal from the road. Some of the roads in the 2nd Circle are badly situated in this respect. In the 1st Circle there is much stone available for metalling : in the other Circles but little.

It is confidently expected that further reductions in the cost of maintenance of communications will be effected in future.

545. *Steam road-rollers.*—The mileage consolidated by the seven steamers in different divisions was 56·14, being 13·14 in the 1st Circle (two rollers) 25·5 in the 2nd (three rollers), and 17·5 in the 3rd (two rollers). The rate varied from Re. 0-11-9 to Re. 0-13-2 for kankar metal and Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-15-3 for stone. Two of the rollers were lent to the Military Department to work on the Peshávar-Bára Fort Road during the frontier disturbances. More work ought to be got out of these machines if their use is to result in any appreciable economy.

546. *Boat-bridges.*—Boat-bridges were maintained as usual on important trade or Military routes.

547. *Ferries.*—During the rainy season ferries were worked at Khusháb, over the River Jhelum; at Daudzai over the Adozai Branch of the River Kabul; at Khund over the River Kabul; at Chícháwatni over the River Ravi; at Memarpur, Chansa, Rájghát, Sanauli, Khojkipur and Mirghan over the River Jumna; and at Dera Gopípur over the River Beás.

Steam ferry services continued to be worked over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan and D era Ghází Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway for a fixed annual payment of Rs. 33,000, including 10 per cent. for supervision.

548. The capital cost of all boat-bridges and major ferries on 31st March 1898 was Rs. 5,49,934, and the cost of their maintenance during the year Rs. 1,51,011.

The financial results of the year were—

	Rs.
Gross income ...	1,60,965
Cost of maintenance ...	1,51,011
Net income ...	9,954
Four per cent. on capital cost ...	21,956
Net loss ...	12,002

The net income credited to Provincial Funds from major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,74,552 as shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Major ferries ...		1,35,535
Minor „ ...		47,664
Total ...		1,83,199
Expenditure—		
Ferry Establishment ...	8,456	8,647
„ Contingencies ...	191	
Net income ...		1,74,552

549. *Arboriculture.*—The summary of the Provincial operations for the year is as follows :—

Nurseries.—1·97 acres added, 5·39 given up or transferred to groves, leaving a total of 11·628 acres.

Plantations.—3·64 acres of new grounds sown, 3·013 acres failed, leaving a balance of 157·3 acres.

Groves.—4·363 acres planted or transferred from nurseries, 5·321 acres failed, leaving a total of 1,149·399 acres.

Avenues.—139·25 miles planted, 116·59 miles failed, leaving a total of 1,069·876 miles.

Expenditure, Rs. 27,1176, income Rs. 23,514, or a difference of Rs. 3,662.

550. *Contribution Works.*—The reconstruction of the suspension bridge over the River Sutlej at Biláspur for the Rája of Mandi was practically completed.

551. C. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Improvements to towns-District.*—The District Board Office at Montgomery and Local Funds Office at Pesháwar were completed. The District Board Office at Gujrát was in progress.

Municipal.—The new octroi office at Ludhiána, the Town Hall at Hoshiárpur and the show room buildings at Amritsar were completed. The demolition of the city wall at Lahore was continued.

Markets.—Municipal.—The erection of a vegetable market at Mooltan was in progress.

Paving and streets.—Provincial.—The metalling of a road in the grain market at Ludhiána was in progress.

Irrigation and river defence works.—The Sarsuti Canal in the Karnál District was completed, a distributary from it leading to Kaithal was put in hand as a famine relief work, and the extension of the Shabkadar Canal, Pesháwar District, was completed. Work on the Protection bunds at Pind Dádan Khan was finished and some bunds to protect Dera Bába Nának in the Gurdáspur District were commenced.

Water-supply.—Municipal.—The works completed were:—Masonary tank at Zíra, Ferozepore District; experimental wells in connection with the proposed water-supply at Mooltan; water-supply for the town of Pind Dádan Khan; and a *pacca* water channel at Edwardes-abad, Bannu District. A fuel economiser for the Lahore Water-works engine was put in hand and at the Simla Water-works a new feed reservoir in the Chirot Nullah to hold 50,000 gallons was started in the beginning of February and almost completed at the close of the year. A site was selected for a third storage reservoir at Saog on the gravitation pipe line, and excavation put in hand and the collection of materials. The excavation of storage tanks for Bhiwáni Water-works, which was a famine relief work, was finished.—

Sewage and drainage.—Provincial Funds were contributed towards the Lahore and Delhi drainage works which were in progress.

Municipal.—The outfall drains at Ludhiána were completed. The works in progress were:—Delhi intramural drainage works, Part II, Chándni Chauk section; construction of drains, Faridabad, Delhi District; improvement to the outfall drains at Ládwa, Karnál District; and the Chauburji (Lahore) outfall sewer.

Miscellaneous.—Provincial Funds were contributed towards the additional defence works at Dera Gházi Khan.

Projects for the drainage of Ferozepore, Mooltan and Fázilka were well advanced. The estimates for the water-supply of Bhiwáni and for the improvement and extension of the works at Delhi were received. Details for projects for Mooltan and Ludhiána were being collected, and the matter of a further extension of the supply at Simla was being investigated. The works for Umballa City were maintained by the Public Works Department.

552. *Contribution works.*—Water-supply for the town of Harípur was completed.

Lahore sewage and drainage works.—For want of funds nothing was done towards completing the city and Anárkali drainage; work on the Chauburji outfall was, however, continued and Rs. 18,458 spent, thus making the total expenditure up to the end of 1897-98 Rs. 46,479 against the estimate of Rs. 77,884. One of the pumping wells, one tank, and the whole of the outfall were completed during the year. An 8-inch centrifugal with engine combined was purchased from the North-Western Railway Stores and temporary arrangements made, pending the arrival of the engines and pumps from England to pump up the sewage into the outfall. From October this arrangement has been working satisfactorily, and the sewage has been taken by cultivators for irrigation of gardens and vegetables. The cost to the Municipality has been Rs. 150 per mensem nett.

Dera Ghási Khan Protective Works.—The concluding portion of the narrative report for 1896-97 on these works stated that an estimate was made out for 2 more groyne heads and connecting bunds similar to those made the previous year, but with a clear interval of 4 instead of 2 furlongs, and that the works were well advanced by the close of the year. All these works were finally completed by November 1897. These groynes are known as heads Nos. 3 and 4 and the bunds connecting them with the retired bund as bunds Nos. 3 and 4.

The floods of the year were rather above normal, and none of the heads came into action, but there was serious erosion 2 miles above head No. 4, where the river has formed a deep bay which threatens to attack the Shoria Canal and spill bund during 1898. To provide against possible contingencies, it was decided to considerably strengthen head No. 4, the thick ness of stone on the apron being increased to 15 feet and a "return" being added to the upstream end. Connecting bund No. 4 was duplicated in case the erosion above the head should be so severe as to breach the first bund, in which case the whole of the works might be outflanked. In addition to this both bunds were continued back to the westward to form a connection with a new alignment of the Shoria and Kastúri Canals, which it was agreed should be looped back in anticipation of these existing channels being cut by the river in the floods of 1898. Subsequent events have proved the wisdom of this, as the Shoria Canal was cut away in August this year. The steady advance of the river to the westward above the protective works must be considered as very unsatisfactory. It was always hoped that one of the older channels towards the east might open out again and the main stream pass across to the left bank, but the tendency unfortunately seems to be towards the silting up of these channels. During the past three flood seasons a width of at least 1 mile of valuable foreshore to the north of the stone bund and above it has been carried away, and, though it is very probable that the stone heads will divert the river, there will always be a danger of continued erosion above them resulting in a heavy spill which it may not be possible to keep out. Another unfortunate feature in the case is the great rise of the subsoil water round the city which has resulted in serious damage to many buildings and in a heavy increase of the mortality from fevers. Steps are being taken to devise a workable scheme for an unwatering drain which will be a remedy for this, but it cannot be denied that the situation is one of much gravity and

anxiety. Besides what took place to the north of stone heads, there was further erosion at the southern end of the stone bund, where the Kasturi Canal was threatened. This, however, has been arrested.

The expenditure incurred on the different parts of the protective works to the end of March 1898 was as follows:—

	Rs.
On the old stone bund of 1889-90 to 1892-93 ...	5,00,526
First two heads made in 1895-96	4,89,701
Heads 3 and 4 made in 1897-98	1,36,733
Additions to the same made during 1897-98 (work not finished)	19,978

In addition to this the Cantonment bund was, during the year, much strengthened. Its height was raised and section increased. The work was not finished until June this year.

553. FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.—FIRST CIRCLE.—*Jhelum Canal.*—This work, which had been started in December 1896, was in progress during the first quarter of the year under report and was closed on 19th June 1897.

The total number of workers (including dressers and subordinate mates) employed from 1st April to 19th June 1897 was 372,354, and the total from the commencement of the work 2,618,440, giving a daily average of 14,793 workers, including Sundays and holidays. The quantity of earthwork done was 302 lakhs cubic feet and the total expenditure Rs. 2,49,416, of which 56 lakhs costing Rs. 31,987, were done after the 1st April.

On sanitation and miscellaneous work 74,756 persons were employed, giving a daily average of 422 at a cost of Rs. 6,948.

The total number of non-working children and dependents in receipt of relief was 1,635,651, giving a daily average of 9,241 persons, at a total cost of Rs. 51,580.

Gratuitous relief was given to 117,297 persons, giving a daily average of 663 persons, at a total cost of Rs. 7,576. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 142 was incurred on affording relief to sick persons. The miscellaneous expenditure of all kinds on hutting, &c., was Rs. 53,314, including Rs. 3,368 spent on construction of a rest-house. Work Charge Establishment amounted to Rs. 22,019, and the total expenditure of all sorts was Rs. 3,90,995.

SECOND CIRCLE—*Delhi Division.*—In the Hissar and Rohtak Districts the following works, which in some cases include those commenced in 1896-97, were carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department:—Earthwork, Delhi-Agra Railway; a ditch and bank boundary for the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar; Rangoi Channel; Excavation of *kankar* for the Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road in Hissar District; Excavation of *kankar* for the Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road in Rohtak District; Excavation of road tanks on the Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road in the Hissar District; Excavation of *kankar* for the Bhiwáni Water-works storage tanks; Bhiwáni Water-works storage tanks; Deepening village tanks in the Rohtak District.

The statement below shows what was done on the first seven works above enumerated :—

No. 1	Name of Work. 2	Mileage length. 3	Number of days occupied, excluding non-working days. 4	Number of workers employed. 5	Work done, c. ft. 6	Cost paid in wages. 7	Rate per 1,000 c. ft. 8	Remarks. 9
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Earthwork, Delhi-Agra Chord Railway.	2	70	50,058	1,085,521	4,377	4 0 5	Was carried out entirely by the Public Works Department. The number of workers, including men, women and children, was 50,058, and the number of dependents 23,664. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,757.
2	A ditch and bank boundary for the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar.	29	164	179,733	4,402,187	16,528	3 14 11	Was carried out by the Public Works Department. Twenty nine miles of the boundary were completed out of a total length of 46 miles. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,454. The number of dependents relieved in addition to the labourers was roughly 50,000.
3	Rangoi Inundation Channel.	12½	80	587,986	8,374,593	52,459	6 4 11	Was carried out partly under the control of the Civil Department and partly under the Public Works Department. The professional agency for setting out and measuring work was supplied by the Public Works Department. The work consisted of widening and regrading an old inundation channel known as the Rangoi cut, which takes off spill water from the Ghaggar River and runs into the Joia. It is 12½ miles long. The number of workers relieved was 587,986 and the number of dependents 163,529. The total expenditure was Rs. 61,542.
4	Excavation of *kankar*. Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road, Hissar District.	...	123	1,124	13,289	165	1 4 0 ‰ c. ft.	Were carried out by the Public Works Department for the District Boards. The total expenditure on (4) was Rs. 395, on (5) Rs. 2,815 and on (6) Rs. 3,087. The number of dependents relieved in addition to the labourers was 40 on (4), 26 on (5) and 406 on (6).
5	Excavation of *kankar*. Rohtak-Bhiwáni Road, Rohtak District.	...	173	17,135	154,493	2,028	1 5 0 do.	〃
6	Excavation of road tanks on Rohtak-Bhiwáni road, Hissar District.	...	111	20,925	670,507	2,060	3 1 2 °/₀₀ c. ft.	〃
7	Excavation of *kankar* for the Bhiwáni Water Works storage tanks.	...	95	25,154	98,010	2,300	2 5 4 °/₀ c. ft.	Was done by the Public Works Department for the Municipality. It was taken up after the Water Works tanks had been completed. The number of dependents relieved in addition to the workers was 950.

The Bhiwáni Water-works storage tanks which were started in December 1896 were completely finished on the 17th April 1897. The total quantity of work done was 3,644,062 cubic feet. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,863. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet calculated on wages only was Rs. 6-4-8. The mean lead to spoil tanks was 437 feet and mean lift 12 feet. The soil was chiefly stiff clay. The total number of workers relieved was 230,731 and the number of dependents 9,726. The work was done entirely by the Public Works Department with Municipal Funds.

The deepening of village tanks in the Rohtak District was carried out by the Civil Department with some supervision from the Public Works Department. The total earthwork done was 8,478,600 cubic feet, of which about 30 lakhs had been completed at the close of the last official year. The mean lead was 200 feet and the mean lift 20 feet. The rate of earthwork calculated on wages only was Rs. 6-1-2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The total number of workers relieved on this work was 915,218 and the number of dependants 221,674. The accounts were kept entirely by the Civil Department.

Umballa Division.—In this Division plans and estimates were prepared chiefly for feeder roads, but no work was put in hand under the officers of this Department.

Ferozepore Independent Executive Charge.—In the Ferozepore District two large tanks at Gulábewála in the Muktsar Tahsíl and Kabul Shah in the Fázilka Tahsíl were put in hand. The number of workers relieved in the former was 51,430 and on the latter 44,544. About 10 lakhs of earthwork at a cost of Rs. 4,763 was done at Gulábewála and $7\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs at Kabul Shah at a cost of Rs. 4,722.

Jullundur Division.—No relief works of any kind were undertaken in this Division during the year under report, but a large number of projects in connection with Famine works were prepared for the three districts of Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Kángra, and sent to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for record in their offices till called for.

554. FIELD OPERATIONS.—Extra work fell upon the Public Works Department in connection with the North-West Frontier disturbances.

The boat-bridge at Khushálgarh, a very important link in the line of communications beyond the Railway, was successfully kept up during the flood season at a cost of Rs. 2,463 and a second bridge was constructed and maintained from September. Extra superstructure for a length of 1,000 feet of roadway was made up for maintenance as a reserve to meet contingencies. A boat-bridge over the Adozai on the Pesháwar-Shabkadar Road was established and maintained.

A cart road from mile 39, Kohát-Thal Road, *viâ* Kai to Shinauri, was constructed. Special repairs were carried out to the Kohát-Thal Road, and the road from Bára through Jamrúd and Spersang was improved.

On the North-West Frontier road thatched roofing was put up over the tents at the Bannu and Latammar camping-grounds and extra metal was put on on the road between Bannu and Latammar; the water-supply to the encamping-ground at Bannu was extended. Assistance was rendered to the Military Engineers in connection with the fortified posts on the Bannu-Datta Khel Road, and that road throughout was improved in many places to facilitate the movement of troops whilst the new road works were in hand.

555. ESTABLISHMENT.—The following table shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on Works and Repairs and Establishment, and the percentage which the charges for Establishment bear to the expenditure under the former heads:—

MAJOR HEADS.	EXPENDITURE ON		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military (including Barrack Department) ...	6,60,137	1,44,877	21·95
Imperial Civil	3,65,615	56,677	15·50
Total Imperial	10,25,752	2 01,554	19·65
Provincial	15,68,963	6,61,761	42·17
Contributions	3,39,164	40,275	11·87
Total Provincial	19,08,127	7,02,036	36·79
Total Imperial and Provincial	29,33,879	9,03,590	30·79
Local District	6,33,358	95,581	15·09
Municipal	5,16,239	33,448	6·47

The above percentages do not, however, represent the actual rate on the entire work performed by the various establishments, which would be as follows:—

PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.	EXPENDITURE ON		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial	28,90,995	9,10 198	31·48
Local District	6,76,242	88,973	13·15
Municipal	4,73,972	33,448	7·05

and, if the Provincial establishment had received the uniform rate of 23 per cent. for all work carried out by it from Local Funds and other contributions, the credit would have been Rs. 93,578 instead of Rs. 47,391, and the net Provincial charge would have been reduced from Rs. 6,15,574 to Rs. 6,15,578, and the percentage

from 42·17 to 39·23. But even this percentage is much higher than it would be if credit were given for all the work done by the Public Works Department— see the concluding remarks of paragraph 555.

556. The distribution of charges on the entire Provincial Establishments amounted to—

	Cost. Rs.	*Percentage.*
Direction	2,45,398	8·53
Construction	6,27 650	21·71
Accounts	43,590	1·52

557. *Assistance rendered by the Provincial Public Works Department.*— The work undertaken for District Boards and Municipalities is summarised below—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by Public Works Department.		Projects prepared by Public Works Department Officers.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
First	4	5,600	4	1,78,512	None of these works were carried out by Public Works Department.
Second	8	21,426	*31	9,75,278	*Of these 12 were carried out by Public Works Department.
Third	18	55,988	†5	19,68,381	†Of these 4 were carried out by Public Works Department.
Total ...	30	83,014	40	31,22,171	

The above table does not include figures of assistance rendered to District Boards and Municipalities in connection with famine relief works, which is as follows :—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by Public Works Department.		Projects prepared by Public Works Department Officers.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
First	...	...	27	4,70,948	None of these works were carried out by Public Works Department.
Second	39	3,43,718	*129	6,40,432	*Of these 11 were carried out by Public Works Department.
Third	...	...	13	11,04,244	None of these works were carried out by Public Works Department.
Total ...	39	3,43,718	169	22,15,624	

Attention is drawn to these figures which show to what a large extent assistance is given by the Officers of the Department to private bodies in professional matters. No charge is made by Government for the preparation of such projects, nor for scrutinizing the details of estimates prepared by the Public Works Establishment of Municipalities and District Boards, nor for exercising general supervision over the works carried out by these bodies. For this reason the percentages of the cost of establishment to that of works are necessarily somewhat misleading.

558. *Works of public utility.*—Miscellaneous works of public utility were constructed by private individuals from private contributions at a cost of Rs. 67,812. The major works executed were—

District.	Constructed by	Description of work.	Cost.
			Rs.
Delhi	Kalán, Bania, of Nagla Gujrán.	Tank on Balabgarh-Páli Road, near Nagla. There are pacca ghâts on two sides and a katcha ghât for cattle on one side.	5,000
Hissar	Chuni Lál, son of Matto Mal, of Bhatta Kalán.	Pacca well	4,000
Karnál	Lála Sáhu Mála, Maháján, of Koer.	Pacca bathing ghâts for men and women at Koer village.	5,000
Kángra	Brothers Rupa and Bhíkha, Súds, of Garli, Tahsíl Dera.	Pacca masonry tank constructed in Mauza Garli.	5,649
Lahore	Háji Núr Muhammad and Mián Núr Burhán, of Ganja Kalán, Tahsíl Chunián.	A rest-house with a very large compound and out-houses on the Kasúr and Fázilka road, outside the village Ganja Kalán.	8,500
Do.	Mirza Mubárak Beg, of Patti, Tahsíl Kasúr.	A rest-house, with a large compound, out-houses and wells attached thereto in Mauza Patti.	8,000
Gurdáspur	Rám Sarán Dás, son of Nand Lál, Khatri, of Batála.	A pacca serai near the Railway Station at Batála.	3,000
Do.	Bishambar Dás, Hakím, son of Mulkh Ráj, Arora, of Batála.	Ditto ditto ...	7,000

559. *Inspections.*—The Divisional Offices were all inspected by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, and were found in good order.

560. *Revenue receipts.*—The following table shows the receipts realized as compared with the actuals of 1896-97, and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year :—

Major Heads.	Funds.	Actuals, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget Estimate.	1897-98. Revised Estimate.	1897-98. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXXI—Military Works	Imperial	10,593	5,000	15,000	13,019
XXXII—Civil Works	Do.	47,306	40,000	46,000	45,094
	Provincial	62,260	50,000	1,00,000	1,08,914
	Incorporated Local...	2,158	1,000	1,000	3,017
	Total ...	1,22,317	96,000	1,62,000	1,70,044

The difference between the Revised Estimate and Actuals against Imperial Military is due to a sum of Rs. 1,976 being credited to the Military Works Department. This amount represents rents realized for posts on the Samána which were temporarily taken over by the Military Works Department under Government of India, Military Department, No. 3414 M. W., dated 28th November 1897.

The difference in the figures of Revised Estimate and Actuals under Incorporated Local is due to an abnormal item of receipt caused by the sale of material obtained from the dismantlement of the Binwan bridge in the Kángra District, which realized Rs. 1,744, and which was not anticipated.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Fund Public Works Establishments during 1897-98.

Heads.	Expenditure. Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By Provincial Public Works Establishment.								
Works	3,76,356	2,45,686	3,56,081	53,551	1,38,284	1,94,975	13,64,933	
Repairs	2,75,192	1,19,929	11,04,722	14,144	4,404	1,501	15,19,892	
Barrack Department	6,170	...	...	...	...	...	6,170	
Tools and Plant	3,683	3,622	43,895	187	...	1,907	53,294	
	6,61,401	3,69,237	15,04,698	67,882	1,42,688	1,98,383	29,44,289	
Establishment charges	1,44,877	56,677	6,61,253	7,116	9,626	30,649	9,10,198	
Total	8,06,278	4,25,914	21,65,951	74,998	1,52,314	2,29,032	38,54,487	
By District Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	1,439	1,45,452	...	...	1,46,891	
Repairs	2,419	...	1,06,721	4,20,211	...	...	5,29,351	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	3,048	...	...	3,048	
	2,419	...	1,08,160	5,68,711	...	...	6,79,290	
Establishment charges	...	...	508	88,465	...	...	88,973	
Total	2,419	...	1,08,668	6,57,176	...	...	7,68,263	
By Municipal Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,71,889	...	1,71,889	(a) Excludes Rs. 42,267 paid to Public Works Department for works executed for Municipalities.
Repairs	...	...	...	...	3,02,083	...	3,02,083	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	528	...	528	
	...	...	...	...	4,74,500	...	4,74,500	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	33,448	...	33,448	
Total	...	...	...	...	5,07,948	...	5,07,948	
Suspense account	11,139	−2,583	27,305	...	...	...	35,861	
GRAND TOTAL	8,19,836	4,23,331	23,01,924	7,32,174	6,60,262	2,29,032	51,66,559	

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1897-98.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—Military Works.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	184	1,523	1,707
Ditto Native Troops	61,164	33,359	94,523
Ordnance Buildings	...	860	860
Commissariat Buildings	8	124	132
Staff and Miscellaneous	2,760	4,024	6,784
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communications	2,76 851	1,96,587	4,73,438
General Cantonment Works	10,811	13,617	24,428
Stud Buildings	2,857	1,338	4,195
Fortifications	21,721	26,019	47,740
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	160	160
Total ...	3,76,356	2,77,611	6,53,967
Establishment	...	...	1,44,313
Tools and Plant	...	...	3,683
Barrack Department (exclusive of establishment)	4,092	2,078	6,170
Establishment	...	...	564
Suspense	...	...	11,139
Grand Total, Military Works ...	...	...	8,19,836
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	7,933
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	4,467
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works ...	...	...	8,07,436
IMPERIAL.			
45—Civil Works.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices	3 369	14,464	17,833
Telegraph	1,009	5,406	6,415
Administration	2,03,054	68,126	2,71,180
Miscellaneous	7,546	12,717	20,263
Total Civil Buildings ...	2,14.978	1,00,713	3,15,691
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	1,646	...	1,646
Unmetalled Roads	22,470	18,104	40,574
Accommodation for Travellers	328	...	328
Total Communications ...	24,444	18,104	42,548
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Water-supply	6,264	492	6,756
Miscellaneous	...	620	620
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6,264	1,112	7,376
Total ...	2.45,686	1,19,929	3,65,615
Establishment	...	...	56,677
Tools and Plant	...	...	3,622
Suspense	...	...	−2,583
Grand Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	4,23,331
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	9,959
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average of Secretary of State's drawing for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	5,609
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	4,07,763

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1897-98.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	76,316	55,104	339	17,689	...	1,400	76,655	74,193
Minor Departments	2,000	9,650	...	3	...	...	2,000	9,653
Law and Justice	9,473	12,049	277	4,091	...	306	9,750	16,446
Ecclesiastical	8,953	10,897	...	...	...	13	8,953	10,910
Jails	41,845	39,077	...	...	...	...	41,845	39,077
Police	27,690	54,608	...	27	2,518	6,711	30,208	61,346
Educational	7,325	9,087	16,271	30,325	8,782	8,940	32,378	48,352
Medical	20,926	10,952	15,033	13,734	19,074	13,434	55,033	38,120
Miscellaneous	26,883	24,701	13,368	16,909	1,403	784	41,654	42,394
Total ...	2,21,411	2,26,125	45,288	82,778	31,777	31,588	2,98,476	3,40,491
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	39,903	5,66,879	19,133	1,14,888	...	...	59,036	6,81,767
Metalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	18,615	3,476	10,551	6,372	...	143	29,166	9,991
Unmetalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	12,306	75,523	15,542	43,253	...	...	27,848	1,18,776
Unmetalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	78,525	68,440	78,944	...	1,015	68,440	1,58,484
Roads ... Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	...	...	...	2,124	...	...	...	2,124
Roads ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	1,869	...	5,611	...	...	...	7,480
Roads ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	2,476	3,430	13,436	...	...	3,430	15,912
Roads ... Cleared only	77,103	6,820	776	11,285	...	...	77,879	18,105
Roads ... Boat-bridges and ferries	1,169	1,45,637	1,177	4,610	...	...	2,346	1,50,247
Roads ... Accommodation for travellers.	3,243	30,701	6,252	21,972	...	2,314	9,495	54,987
Roads ... Arboriculture	...	21,291	...	...	...	5,480	...	26,771
Total ...	1,52,339	9,33,197	1,25,301	3,02,495	...	8,952	2,77,640	12,44,644
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	2,397	10,435	7,693	2,241	23,424	28,410	33,514	41,086
Water supply	613	3,712	18,372	32,949	21,300	36,748	40,285	73,409
Markets...	3,864	...	...	...	9,895	7,591	13,759	7,591
Paving streets	700	34,117	− 1,070	10,528	40,059	1,46,925	39,689	1,91,570
Lighting	...	...	...	...	217	48	217	48
Sewage drainage	− 103	160	916	809	64,039	30,796	64,852	31,765
Conservancy	360	...	...	17	8,081	8,665	8,441	8,682
Miscellaneous	− 24,061	3,697	2,503	2,538	15,364	2,360	− 6,194	8,595
Total ...	− 16,230	52,121	28,414	49,082	1,82,379	2,61,543	1,94,563	3,62,746
	3,57,520	12,11,443	1,99,003	4,34,355	2,14,156	3,02,083	7,70,679	19,47,881
Total Works and Repairs ...	15,68,963		6,33,358		5,16,239		27,18,560	
Establishment	6,61,761		95,581		33,448		7,90,790	
Tools and Plant	43,895		3,235		528		47,658	
Suspense Balance	27,305		...		...		27,305	
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,01,924		7,32,174		5,50,215		35,84,313	

TABLE C—CONCLUDED.

33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1897-98.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
Nil.								
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads — A. Bridged and drained throughout.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metalled roads — B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmetalled roads. — A. Bridged and drained throughout.	− 84	...	425	1,468	...	...	341	1,468
Unmetalled roads. — B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	716	− 2,521	...	...	716	− 2,521
Roads — Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	...	...	132	...	...	...	132	...
Roads — Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads — Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	8,073	...	...	...	...	...	8,073
Roads — Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads — Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads — Accommodation for travellers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads — Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	− 84	8,073	1,273	− 1,053	...	...	1,189	7,020
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	69,761	3,66,668	1,709	35,819	33,372	3,431	1,04,842	4,05,918
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting	...	...	...	...	2,053	197	2,053	197
Sewage drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	24,147	...	958	9,314	...	127	25,105	9,441
Total ...	93,908	3,66,668	2,667	45,133	35,425	3,755	1,32,000	4,15,556
	93,824	3,74,741	3,940	44,080	35,425	3,755	1,33,189	4,22,576
Total Works and Repairs ...	4,68,565		48,020		39,180		5,55,765	
Establishment	9,161		4,025		50		13,236	
Tools and Plant	− 10,961		− 1,369		...		− 12,330	
Suspense Balance	...		...		...		...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,66,765		50,676		39,230		5,56,671	

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other Funds during 1897-98.

Heads.	Municipal and Loans.		Private and other funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Medical	...	...	83	13	83	13
Jails	...	...	638	196	638	196
Police	...	...	528	30	528	30
Ecclesiastical	...	...	500	...	500	...
Minor Departments	613	...	...	...	613	...
Educational	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	447	...	447
Total ...	613	...	4749	686	5,362	686
Communications.						
Metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.	...	...	107	...	107	...
Unmetalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.	...	220	19,353	...	19,353	220
Total ...	...	220	19460	...	19,460	220
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage and drainage	50,654	...	30	...	50,684	...
Water-supply	7,153	2,461	303	72	7,456	2,533
Miscellaneous	79,864	1,723	3,543	701	83,407	2,424
Total ...	1,37,671	4,184	3,876	773	1,41,547	4,957
	1,38,284	4,404	28,085	1,459	1,66,369	5,863
Works done for Military and other departments.	...	...	1,66,890	42	1,66,890	42
Establishment	9,579	47	30,478	171	40,057	218
Tools and Plant	...	...	1,896	11	1,896	11
Total Contributions ...	1,47,863	4,451	2,27,349	1,683	3,75,212	6,134
Total Works and Repairs ...	1,52 314		2,29,032		3,81,346	

TABLE E.

Provincial Public Works Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by such Establishment during the official year 1897-98.

Circle.	Public Works Division.	Cost of Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs excluding cost of Establishment, Suspense and Tools and Plant.						Percentage of establishment to outlay.
			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Incorporated.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First	Hazára	57,153	1,28,701	1,76,028	...	2,479	25,903	3,33,111	17·16
	Ráwalpindi	71,799	10,368	2,29,598	360	1,404	...	2,41,730	29·70
	Kohát	52,561	1 53,195	27,520	83	569	85,485	2,66,852	19·62
	Total Executive	1,81,513	2 92,26;	4,33,146	443	4,452	1,11,388	8,41,693	21·57
	Superintending Engineer	34,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·08
Second	Simla	75,368	2,70,093	92,486	...	3,601	19.345	3,85.525	19·55
	Umballa	40,965	5,445	1,65,224	410	1,677	308	1,73,864	23·67
	Jullundur	70,140	3,112	2,35,212	9,391	...	4,668	2,52,383	27·79
	Delhi	45,792	6,591	1,08,713	25,453	42,174	1,197	1,84,128	24·87
	Total Executive	2,32,265	2,85,241	6,01,635	35,254	47,452	25,518	9 95,100	28·34
	Superintending Engineer	48,154	...	...	...	..	...	...	4·84
Third	Dera Ismail Khan	85.558	4,01,728	73,759	...	...	55,545	5,31,032	16·11
	Dera Gházi Khan	36,358	40,118	60,725	...	79,864	...	1,80,707	20·12
	Lahore	91,956	3,812	2,91,538	31,998	10,920	4,025	3,42,293	26·86
	Total Executive	2,13,872	4,45,658	4,26,022	31,998	90,784	59,570	10,54,032	20·29
	Superintending Engineer	35,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 36
Direction	Chief Engineer and Secretary	1,27,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·43
Accounts	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (99,559—55,969)	43,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51
	Examiner's Auxiliary Accounts	...	170	...	...	...	...	170	...
	TOTAL	9,16,638	10,23,333	14,60,803	67,695	1,42,688	1,96,476	28,90,995	31·70

POST OFFICE.

561. EXPANSION OF THE POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the progress of the Post Office in the Punjab during the past seven years, and the considerable growth that has been attained by the postal business of the Province :—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	1890-91.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
Number of post offices—Imperial	751	1,374	+623
District Dâk	37	380	+343
Both Imperial and District Dâk	788	1,754	+966
Number of letter boxes—Imperial	435	1,951	+1,516
District Dâk	48	575	+527
Both Imperial and District Dâk	483	2,526	+2,043
Number of postmen—Imperial	670	892	+222
District Dâk	22	11	−11
Both Imperial and District Dâk	692	903	+211
Number of village postmen—Imperial	295	707	+412
District Dâk	356	707	+351
Both Imperial and District Dâk	651	1,414	+763
Number of post and telegraph combined offices	84	162	+78
Number of articles of all kinds (excluding money orders) delivered ...	35,587,839	60,113,910	+24,526,071
Number of money orders issued	522,699	1,193,103	+670,404
Number of money orders paid	530,178	1,197,999	+667,821
Number of Savings Bank Accounts	26,640	61,607	+34,967

562. PRINCIPAL EVENTS.—The greatest strain was laid upon the Punjab Post Office by the numerous expeditions that were sent across the North-West Frontier during the year 1897-98 and by the large number of troops concentrated on and about the frontier in consequence of tribal revolts. The postal organization of this Circle was taxed to its very utmost to meet the requirements of the forces. About 173 efficient and qualified hands had to be ordered to the front, and ordinary postal work had to be carried on with temporary and short-handed staff; but the normal rate of increase, so far as postal facilities and communications are concerned, was maintained in the year under report. Eighty-two new Post Offices were opened, 262 new letter boxes were placed in villages where they were greatly needed and 31 new village postmen were employed during the year.

563. Postal Traffic.—The number of articles of all kinds delivered during the year 1897-98 was 60,113,910 as against 53,093,004 in the previous year, or an increase of 7,020,906. This is an abnormal increase, and part of the increase is owing to the very large military force collected on the North-West Frontier during the year under review. The table below gives full details of the number of articles of each description delivered :—

Description of Articles.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Letters—Paid ...	21,811,122	19,466,310	+2,344,812
Do. Unpaid ...	2,632,875	2,258,776	+374,099
Do. Registered ...	1,152,592	1,001,195	+151,397
Do. Value-payable registered ...	60,173	56,810	+3,363
Do. Insured ...	8,995	11,550	−2,555
Do. Service privileged ...	875,844	773,878	+101,966
Post Cards—Single ...	25,411,613	22,742,290	+2,669,323
Do. Reply ...	998,379	817,077	+181,302
Newspapers ...	4,188,949	3,503,505	+685,444
Book and pattern packets—Unregistered ...	2,247,305	1,810,713	+436,592
Do. Registered ...	41,506	42,731	−1,225
Book packets—Value-payable registered ...	25,941	22,786	+3,155
Do. Unregistered ...	190,217	174,574	+15,643
Registered parcels—Paid ...	261,184	205,182	+56,002
Do. Unpaid ...	68,385	72,844	−4,459
Do. Insured ...	21,509	18,459	+3,050
Do. Value-payable ...	85,123	87,496	−2,373
Unregistered parcels ...	32,198	26,828	+5,370
Total ...	60,113,910	53,093,004	+7,020,906

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of articles of each class except in the cases of (1) insured letters, (2) registered book and pattern packets, (3) unpaid registered parcels and (4) value-payable registered parcles. The decrease in the case of insured articles can apparently be traced to the growth of confidence on the part of the public in the registered post, as is apparent from the marked increase in the number of registered letters over the previous year. In the case of others, the decrease is not very marked and cannot be assigned to any particular cause.

564. Lahore Dead Letter Office.—The total number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office, Punjab, during the year under review was 748,183 as compared with 586,862 for the previous year, thus showing an increase of 161,321, which is above the average annual increase, due to natural expansion of Post Office work and to a large number of additional troops located in and about the Punjab in consequence of frontier disturbances.

Of the total number received, 180,894, or 24·17 per cent., were redirected to addressees; while 276,011 were returned to senders, 156,006 were transferred to other Dead Letter Offices as they were posted in other provinces, and 137,394 only were found to be unreturnable. A number of hundies, cheques, full and half currency notes, postage stamps, cash, promissory notes, and other valuables amounting to Rs. 28,848-3-7 were found inside the articles opened in the Dead Letter Office. British postal orders, and foreign cheques, worth £ 42 6*s* 11*d* were also similarly found. With the exception of articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,934-9-0 and of £ 4 15*s*, the whole of the property was successfully delivered.

565. REMITTANCE OF LAND COMPENSATION BY MONEY ORDERS.—The system of payment of petty sums of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act to land-owners by postal money orders was, as a tentative measure, sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1897.

The number of money orders issued in payment of land compensation during the four months, *i. e.*, from December 1897 to March 1898, was 6,927 of the total value of Rs. 1,62,964-1-11. The revenue derived from these transactions by the Post Office by way of money order commission amounted to Rs. 1,935 only.

566. PAYMENT OF OCTROI REFUNDS BY MEANS OF POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—Another instance of the adoption of the postal money order system for the requirements of other departments is found in the system of payment of octroi refunds by means of money orders, a scheme tried as an experiment at Amritsar during the year under report. It has been urged that the scheme would be advantageous in many ways both to the Municipalities and traders by providing an easy system of recording these payments, by dispensing with the interference of subordinate officials, and by obviating the necessity for attendance of the public at the Municipal Office. The scheme proved that it supplied a want by its immediate success. During the year under report refund money orders to the value of Rs. 72,516 were issued at Amritsar, resulting in a profit of Rs. 920-2-0 to the Post Office.

567. REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.—During the year 11,030 revenue money orders of the value of Rs. 7,05,213 were issued as compared with 9,859, amounting to Rs. 5,81,235, in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,171 in the number, and of Rs. 1,23,978 in the aggregate value of this class of orders. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,301 in money order commission realized on revenue money orders; the total commission realized being Rs. 7,759. In the case of official money orders there was an increase of 248 in the number and of Rs. 16,305 in the amount paid during the year, the total number being 4,023 and the total amount Rs. 1,02,571 as compared with a total of 3,775 orders amounting to Rs. 86,266 paid in the previous year.

568. AGRICULTURISTS' SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.—One or two bodies of agriculturists in the Mooltan District have formed themselves into committees (pancháyats) to provide funds for mutual help in agricultural matters. Their aims are to prevent the sale or mortgage of their lands and to

advance each other money for seed, corn, cattle purchases and small improvements. The members have decided to deposit the income of the funds collected by them in the Post Office Savings Bank. As an experiment, the opening of 6 such (public) accounts has, for the present, been authorized.

569. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES OF COURT DOCUMENTS BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—This system was in force in 29 districts at the close of the year under report as compared with 26 districts during the preceding year. The only two districts to which the system has not been extended are Hazára and Simla.

The total number of court documents sent through the post under the value-payable system in the year 1897-98 was 76,840 as compared with 67,199 in the year 1896-97; and the income derived from this source was Rs. 13,436-0-3 against Rs. 12,076-14-3, or Rs. 1,359-2-0 more than in last year. The total amount specified for recovery on the 76,840 articles posted was Rs. 96,395-6-0, giving an average of Rs. 1-4-0 per article, as compared with Rs. 93,357-3-0, the total amount specified for recovery during 1896-97, when the average was Re. 1-6-3 per article. Special endeavours have continued to be made to popularize the scheme, and every case in which one of these documents was returned as undeliverable was carefully enquired into, and in none of these cases investigated were Post Office officials found to blame. The instructions issued by Deputy Commissioners to the copying agents to avoid delay in despatching copies of court documents and to pay more attention to address the covers completely and clearly have proved successful, and this, added to the fact that Post Offices were instructed to pay special attention to the delivery of these documents, has very considerably decreased the number of court documents returned as undeliverable, and such cases are now far and few between.

570. SALE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS BY POST OFFICE.—The number of offices authorized to sell non-judicial stamps was 293 at the close of the year under report as compared with 277 in the previous year.

Twenty-six offices ceased their sales during the year, while 42 new ones were added to the list, with the result of a net increase of 16 in the number of authorized offices.

571. POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE.—With effect from 1st February last the Postal Life Insurance scheme was extended to all Government servants. Before 31st March 1898, 13 new proposals were received and considered. The reason for so few proposals during the last two months of the financial year lies in the fact that the scheme did not come to be generally known till about the end of March. The rules have now been issued in vernacular in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and the system is gaining popularity.

572. USE OF BICYCLES.—The distance over which the letter-box peons in Lahore had to travel being long, the two letter-box peons serving the Railway Station and Railway quarters and the locality called the 'Donald Town' were, as an experiment, supplied with bicycles. The arrangement has proved a

success as it has enabled outlying boxes in the important Civil Station and Railway Lines to be cleared at a later hour and more frequently than before in connection with every despatch. By this arrangement it has been possible to revise the beats of other letter-box peons so as to give the public in other parts of the city also better facilities in posting their letters. It is, however, not practicable to employ bicycles throughout, especially in the crowded parts of the city or where the roads are not in proper repair.

573. COMPLAINTS BY THE PUBLIC.—There was a slight increase in the number of complaints received from the public during the year under report as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This was due to the large number of articles posted with incomplete or incorrect addresses to persons on field service. The proportion of cases in which complaints proved to be well founded was 23 per cent., while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 31. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

574. OFFENCES COMMITTED.—The number of offences punishable by law, committed by servants of the Post Office, increased from 29 during the previous year to 36 during the year under report. Legal convictions were obtained in 16 cases; in 17 the offenders were punished departmentally, while in 3 cases they were acquitted or escaped punishment. The principal offenders were, as usual, postmen, village postmen, runners and extra departmental Branch Postmasters. The number of cases relating to the loss of Government money increased from 27 in the previous year to 47 during the year 1897-98. Of these 29 were cases of theft and burglary, 13 were cases of fraud, in connection with money order and savings bank business, while the remaining 5 related to the misappropriation of office cash. There were 72 officials concerned in these offences. Of these 23 were prosecuted criminally and punished under the law; 31 were punished departmentally and 18 evaded punishment. The loss during the year amounted to Rs. 3,621-11-3. Of this sum Rs. 2,377-8-7 was recovered from the parties in fault or their sureties, Rs. 490 was decreed against the Post Office Guarantee Fund and Rs. 623-14-2 against profit and loss, while Rs. 130-4-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. There were, besides, 8 cases of highway robbery, of which 6 occurred in British territory and the remaining 2 in Waziristan.

The first case occurred in the Muzaffargarh District between Khángarh and Alípur on the night of the 1st April 1897. The runner was alleged to have been attacked by two men, who, after injuring him with láthís, carried off the mails. With the exception of two insured parcels and a branch office bag containing Rs. 95-4-0, all the mail was found scattered in a field a short way off from the spot where the alleged assault had taken place. In this case no trace of the robbers could be found.

The second robbery case occurred on the 23rd June 1897 between Talamba and Channu in the Mooltan District. The runner was attacked by two men (one of them being another runner), who struck him with sticks and made away with the mails. The mails, with the exception of Rs. 300 in cash, were found by the Police on a pile of faggots which the robbers had apparently made

several attempts to ignite. The two men referred to above and another man were arrested and eventually convicted. The Rs. 300 was recovered from these men.

The third case occurred in the Hissar District on 24th June 1897. The runner while carrying mails from Tohána to Dharsul was waylaid and killed by one Chetu, sweeper. The body of the runner was buried under the sand off the road and the bag with its contents, with the exception of Rs. 18-10-0 in cash, was thrown into a dry well close to the scene of occurrence. The accused, Chetu, was tried by the Sessions Judge, Ferozepore, and sentenced to capital punishment (death).

The fourth case was an attempt at highway robbery between Shahkot and Sangla in the Gujránwála District on the morning of the 7th August 1897. When the runner had got near a village named Maur Chauk, about 8 miles from Shahkot and 4 miles from Sangla, he was attacked by two men, who snatched away the transit bag and fled. The mails were recovered intact, and the robbers were sentenced each to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

The fifth case occurred on the night of the 30th August 1897 between Abohar and Fázilka at a distance of about 2½ miles from Kahera, the 3rd stage on the line. The runner carrying the mail was attacked by a robber, who succeeded in taking away the mail bag. The cash bag was found buried in a pit, and the mail bag under water at the bottom of a tank close by. The culprit was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 10.

The sixth case occurred on the 17th December 1897 near Tosham, in the Hissar District. The runner was attacked by some men who struck him with sticks on the head and the body and forcibly took away the mails. The mails were subsequently recovered intact with the exception of Rs. 500 in cash, but the offenders could not be brought to justice.

The seventh case was of a mail ekka having been attacked by a number of Waziri tribesmen in the Tochi Valley. It had proceeded to 3 or 4 miles from Idak, when it was fired upon. The ekka driver was killed, a passenger wounded and the luggage of other passengers robbed. The mail was recovered intact.

The eighth, and the last, case took place on the evening of the 19th August 1897 between Idak and Miran Shah. The two mail ekkás were fired upon by Wazíris at about 3 miles from Idak. The result was that the 2 sepoys who were accompanying the mails as escort were killed, as well as the two ekka horses. One of the drivers and a native telegraph signaller, who was a passenger in the mail ekka, were wounded, both dying subsequently. A parcel bag was carried away and could not be recovered.

575. POSTAL TELEGRAPH (COMBINED) OFFICES.—During the year under report, 9 new postal telegraph offices were opened, and 10 previously existing combined post offices were temporarily closed. Out of the 10 offices closed 8 were situated on the North-West Frontier and were replaced by Departmental Telegraph Offices temporarily opened in connection with the field operations. There were therefore only 2 offices actually closed. There was an increase of 22,534, or 10.84 per cent. in the number of messages sent and of 39,946, or 18·41 per cent., in the number of messages received by combined offices. The revenue exceeded that of last year by Rs. 56,500-3-0, or 26·29 per cent., and the revenue collected for the Telegraph Department was in excess of the amount expended on its behalf by Rs. 2,15,695-11-0. Besides the 162 combined offices at which telegrams were received and despatched over the wires, 41 post offices at the close of the year were receiving telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office.

576. PAYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.—The total number of Native Military pensioners paid through the agency of the post office in the year 1897-98 was 24,713, showing an increase of 601 over the number paid in the year 1896-97. The total amount disbursed to Native Military pensioners during the year under report was Rs. 17,82,147-0-8 as against Rs. 17,46,333-5-6 in the previous year.

577. PASSENGER AND BULLOCK TRAIN SERVICE.—The total income from the Passenger and Bullock Train Services on the Kálka-Simla line managed by the department amounted to Rs. 3,55,401-11-6 as compared with Rs. 3,45,873 during the year 1896-97. The total charges incurred during the year were Rs. 376,326-2-10, or Rs. 61,916-11-4 less than in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year exceeded the total receipts by Rs. 20,924-7-4, and this latter amount represents the cost of the mail service between Simla and Kálka. On an average, 12 tongás are used daily in each direction for the carriage of mails. The cost of each mail conveyance thus amounts to Rs. 2-6-3 only against Rs. 25, being the fare of a tonga.

TELEGRAPHS.

578. TELEGRAPHS.—One hundred and forty-two offices were opened and 76 offices were closed against 77 opened, 14 closed during 1896-97.

579. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the close of the year 1897-98:—

Government Offices	209
Railway and Canal Offices	305
Offices not open for paid telegrams	232
Total ...	746

580. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 644,262, representing an increase of 223,701 as compared with the figures for 1896-97.

581. The Indian share of the collection amounted to Rs. 20,37,128, or Rs. 14,61,857 more than in the year 1896-97.

IRRIGATION.

582. CANALS.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as follows :—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure.		
			Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	1,16,09,277	29,31,729	29,73,226	59,04,955
	Contributions ...	48,460	4,286	3,87,367	3,91,653
Minor Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	7,36,041	1,50,878	10,84,113	12,34,991
	Contributions ...	...	1,56,912	7,231	1,64,143
Provincial Canals		34,840	...	33,479	33,479
Grand Total		1,24,28,618	32,43,805	44,85,416	77,29,221
Grand Total, 1896-97 ...		1,11,82,650	40,74,506	42,44,924	83,19,430

583. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the Canals on account of Enhanced Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 16,66,155 against Rs. 13,73,751 in 1896-97.

584. The expenditure during the year on Famine Relief Works, debited in the first instance to 33—Famine Relief, Provincial, aggregated Rs. 5,15,958, but the actual *final* charge to that head was Rs. 3,32,244 as under :—

	Rs.
Total amount expended on Famine Relief Works during the year	5,15,958
Deduct.—Normal cost of revenue producing works transferred to ordinary heads	1,69,274
Cost of Tools and Plant transferred or sold...	14,440
Total ...	1,83,714
Balance, *final* debit to 33—Famine Relief, Provincial	3,32,244

The following table gives the areas irrigated by the several canals in 1897-98 compared with those for the year 1896-97:—

Names of Canals.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
Major Irrigation Works.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swát River Canal ...		123,087	138,557	+ 15,470
Western Jumna Canal ...	Imperial ...	(a) 677,336	(b) 706,307	+ 28,971
	Patiála State (Contributions) ...	62,416	57,989	− 4,427
Bári Doáb Canal ...		731,942	849,074	+ 117,132
Sirhind Canal ...	Imperial ...	943,789	860,817	− 82,972
	Native States Branches (Contributions).	394,291	345,431	− 48,860
Chenab Canal ...		540,087	810,000	+ 269,913
Lower Sohág and Pára (Inundation) ...		58,923	102,014	+ 43,091
Sidhnái Canal ...		149,454	185,709	+ 36,255
Total Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	3,224,618	3,652,478	+ 427,860
	Contributions ...	456,707	403,420	− 53,287
Minor Irrigation Works.				
Upper Sutlej Series ...		163,419	198,085	+ 34,666
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series ...		285,421	384,138	+ 98,717
Indus Series ...		165,144	180,951	+ 15,807
Shahpur Canals ...	Imperial ...	34,896	38,822	+ 3,926
	Provincial ...	16,032	24,105	+ 8,073
Muzaffargarh Series ...		295,198	312,823	+ 17,625
Ghaggar Canals ...	Imperial ...	...	14,410	+ 14,410
	Contributions ...	...	5,026	+ 5,026
Total Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	944,078	1,129,229	+ 185,151
	Provincial ...	16,032	24,105	+ 8,073
	Contributions ...	...	5,026	+ 5,026
Total Major and Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	4,168,696	4,781,707	+ 613,011
	Provincial ...	16,032	24,105	+ 8,073
	Contributions ...	456,707	408,446	− 48,261
Grand Total ...		4,641,435	5,214,258	+ 572,823

(a) Includes 61,330 acres in Jínd State.
(b) Includes 60,085 ditto ditto.

Major Irrigation Works.

I.—SWAT RIVER CANAL.

585. *Capital Account.*—On the Trans-Kalpani Distributary the Shahbáz Garhi inspection house, commenced in the previous year, was completed. The remaining outlets required were built; iron railings were erected on the Bhagiári and Kalpani syphons, and gates and gearing were fitted to the head-regulator of the distributary. A new super-passage was built at R. D. 17,000, and the remodelling of the Bhagiári Escape was put in hand but not completed. Thirty-four miles of plantations were sown on this distributary and water-courses made.

Surveys for the new Nowshera Minor and for the Trans-Mokam scheme were completed and detailed project estimates submitted.

586. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—In addition to the usual repairs to works and channels, a boulder *bund* was built in the river in December in order to force a sufficient supply into the Canal; a thorough clearance of the Nawadand nullah was effected; the portion of No. IX Distributary above the off-take of the Trans-Kalpani was remodelled. The work of thinning the canal plantations was vigorously continued, a considerable profit being earned by the sale of the fuel, besides which the plantations were greatly improved.

587. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was the largest on record, the total for the year being—

	Acres.
Kharíf	49,274
Rabi	89,283
Total ...	138,557

Much of the increase in area irrigated was due to the terms of the new Settlement, under which the owners now find it disadvantageous to leave their land uncultivated. The high prices which ruled in consequence of the famine also caused an increase in the area under wheat. In both crops there was a marked increase in the "duty" earned by the canal supply.

The work of *Chak-bandi* or revision of areas allotted to the various outlets, together with the consequent alterations to outlets, was steadily carried on throughout the year. The progress was, however, necessarily slow, as each case has to be settled on its merits, while the wishes of the cultivators have also to be taken into consideration.

588. *General.*—The construction of a weir across the Bára River was practically completed in the beginning of March 1898, but immediately afterwards an untimely flood occurred, rising to 3 feet above the crest of the weir, with the result that the downstream apron was almost entirely washed away, and some damage done to the concrete-block pitching below the apron. Measures were at once taken to repair the damage, and by the end of March the weir was once more in good order, but nothing could be done to repair the concrete block-pitching beyond filling up with boulders enclosed in nets the holes which had been

scoured out. A wire rope and cradle were erected to enable the workmen to cross the river during floods. The Sanghu and Sheikhan water-courses which take out at the Bara weir were also commenced, and the two tunnels, 1,650 and 700 feet long, respectively, were almost completed; about one-quarter of the whole work on these channels was finished.

II.—Western Jumna Canal.

589. *Capital Account.—Main Line.*—Surveys of the Chautang, Rakhshi and Sarusti Nallás were made to enable proposals to be submitted for utilising their discharges for irrigation.

The Nardak Distributary, begun as a famine work, was nearly completed from Capital funds, and irrigation commenced in Rabi 1897-98. Some of the works could not, for want of funds, be completed, and the building of rest-houses is still in progress.

590. *Sirsa Branch.*—The Bhagana and Bir Bangar Minors of the Habri Distributary were extended, and the Chauburja, Kasankhera and Sirsa Minors constructed during the year.

591. *Hánsi Branch.*—Eight cuts-off were excavated (partly by famine labour) in the Hissar Division, reducing the length of canal by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Hánsi and Hissar. Five new bridges were built on these cuts-off and 4 on the Shikárpur Minor. Zilladárs' quarters at Rakhi and Rájthal and Signallers' quarters at Hánsi and Rájthal were built. The Mahsúdpur Distributary was enlarged from a capacity of 70 cusecs to 150 cusecs and 11 of its bridges had to be widened. The Petwár Distributary was finished, the Patti and Depal Minors were remodelled and new heads were built for them; 6 other small minors were also made. The new Inspection house at Hissar was begun late in the year, but nearly finished.

592. *Butána Branch.*—Zilladárs' quarters were built at one more site, and shelter huts at Bamla and Bahalba. All masonry works and outlets as remodelled have now been completed. The Ghuskani Minor was constructed during the year; also the following small minors, *viz.*, 11 of the Bhiwáni Distributary, 16 of the Kanhaur Branch, and 3 of the Rewári Branch.

593. *Delhi Branch.*—The rebuilding of the Thokar Mills at Delhi was continued and completed; Signallers' quarters and offices were built at Gangatoli and Delhi, and a new minor (Ghilor Minor) on the Rohtak Distributary was constructed.

594. *Extensions and Improvements.*—On the Main Line the Abdullapur cut-off, commenced as a famine relief work, was completed as an ordinary work, and opened in March 1898. The Jani Mills were provided with a scouring escape. On the Sirsa Branch the outlet system of the Pabra and Gorakhpur Distributaries was remodelled and completed during the year, as was also that of the Kasankhera and Sirsa Minors. On the Hánsi Branch the Regulator sill at head was cut down, so as to avoid the unnecessary heading up at Munak and to increase the carrying capacity of the new Main Line. The new

alignment of the remodelled Hánsi Branch from Safidon to Rájthal was permanently demarcated. Signallers' quarters were built at Safidon and Jínd. On the Delhi Branch a new vernacular office for the Divisional Office was built at Delhi. The Rurki Minor and the Chirána Minor of Isrána Distributary were extended.

595. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—At the Head Works a new "*crib bund*," 1,000 feet long, was made on the west flank of weir crest to force the supply into the Canal Head. The remodelling of the weir was continued, and very little now remains to be done. The five rib arches on the right of the under-sluices were raised 2·0 feet, so as not to obstruct the free passage of floods in the river. All damaged training works have been repaired. A shingle shoal at the head of the canal was removed. The Regulator floor was examined and thoroughly repaired during the canal closure of 18 days in February.

On the Main Canal the Pathrála Dam was repaired, gates strengthened, and the usual temporary *bund* upstream was made, and maintained during the winter. The Dádúpur Rapid was extended in February's closure, but partially failed afterwards, and the work will therefore have to be done again at the next opportunity. The Indri Regulator floor pitching was in great part re-laid. The falls at Uchána, Karnál, Ghogripur and Jáni had their sills lowered to suit the remodelled bed levels; and the extension of bed pitching was completed at all falls where needed. The banks of canal were raised in several places where most required, and the new silting tanks on the right bank above Indri have been nearly completed.

In the head of the Sirsa Branch all the former berms have been cut out, so that the channel may carry as much as possible, and also to counteract the effect of the heavy bed silting. Portions of the Habri and Sudkan Distributaries were widened and strengthened. A large number of outlets on the various channels have been contracted in size, so as to obviate the necessity for internal *tátíls*. The silting reaches in Patiála Territory were nearly completed. Those in the Gorakhpur Section were also worked, and about 14 lakhs of cubic feet of silt were deposited during the flood season. Above Badopal the reaches fully silted were levelled off and banks made up.

In the Hánsi Branch the canal banks above Rájthal had to be raised and strengthened considerably, in order to force full supply into the Petwár and Mahsúdpur Distributaries. The Petwár itself had also to be greatly strengthened, in the first ten miles in order to carry a large discharge, and in the lower reaches because of bad soil.

On the Delhi Branch, in addition to the usual maintenance works, the ranch is being gradually widened where necessary and as opportunity offers, so as to carry the increased supplies required.

596. *Irrigation.*—The results of the year's working were favourable, the area irrigated being 764,296 acres as compared with 739,752 acres in 1896-97. The excess is in the Kharíf, there being a decrease in the Rabi due to the timely

rain which enabled cultivators to mature large areas without the help of canal water. The areas irrigated in the Kharíf and Rabi crops, respectively, were as follows:—

Crop.	Old Branches.	Sirsa Branch.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	301,341	121,451	422,792
Rabi	263,211	78,293	341,504
TOTAL ...	564,552	199,744	764,296

The above include 60,085 acres in Jínd and 57,989 acres in the Patiála State.

III.—BARI DOAB CANAL.

597. *Capital Account.*—The land required for an Escape Channel for the Sujánpur Sugar Mills was demarcated. On the Kasúr Lower and Sobráon Branches considerable progress towards the completion of the remodelling works was made. On the former Branch six reaches had been completed, and one other was well in hand. The Bhangwán foot-bridge was also built. On the Sobráon Branch two reaches were remodelled and the work completed. On the Main Branch Lower the work of remodelling and extending the Vahn Distributary and of constructing the Roseh Branch was fully completed, and these channels were irrigating during the year. The system of water-courses designed for the irrigation of the Crown waste commanded by the extension of the Vahn Distributary was practically completed in accordance with the original scheme, but some modifications are still in progress.

598. *Revenue Account—Extensions and Improvements.*—At the Amritsar Canal office additional accommodation was provided for Signallers. On the Main Branch Upper the Tibri Regulator was fitted with steel gates and lifting gear, and materials were collected for alterations to the advanced regulator of Kasúr Branch Upper, for which also similar gates and gearing have been designed. A new cookhouse was built for the Aliwál Inspection house. Surveys for a new Distributary to irrigate the Crown waste lands (Rakhs) at the end of Main Branch Lower were completed. New godowns for the storage of grain were built for Aliwál Mills Nos. 3 and 4.

599. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The cost of maintenance of the works at the Head of the Canal and on the Main Canal and Branches was less than in the previous year, but a heavier expenditure was incurred on the Distributary channels.

600. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 849,074 acres, thus exceeding by 117,132 acres that of the previous year, which was at that time the largest on record. The increase was due partly to the previous year's drought and partly to the good supplies available.

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

601. *Capital Account.*—The work of making new shutters for the Rúpar Weir was put in hand. Owing to lack of funds permanent outlets could not be built on more than 3 Distributaries—1 in Ludhiána Division and 2 in Ferozepore Division. A new head reach for the Dhipáli Distributary was excavated.

602. *Revenue Account—Extensions and Improvements.*—The flooring in front of the head of the Combined Branch was extended as a preliminary to fitting new gates and lifting gear. The head of the Abohar Branch was fitted with iron gates and winches. Regulating piers and planks were added to the Balloke fall at mile 55, Bhatinda Branch, and a weir was built at the 76th mile to hold up the supply for Kot-Bhái Distributary. An additional bay was built for the head of the Raekot Distributary, and the masonry sill raised to exclude silt. Minor No. 2 of Kot-Bhái Distributary was extended.

The feeder head of the Native States Branches was fitted with new gates and lifting gear. Iron gates were also fitted to the heads of the Ghaggar and Choa Branches, and to the Bakshigarh Fall at tail of Ghaggar Branch. A head for the Bazidpur Minor was built in the Third Feeder.

603. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—Two important spurs were constructed from the left bank of the river above the Rúpar weir for training the river in a direct line for the under-sluices and weir. A new silting reach was made in the 8th mile of the First Feeder, while in the Second Feeder berms were cut and the left bank strengthened.

604. *Navigation.*—The traffic amounted to 9,913 tons valued at Rs. 4,17,750. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 9,077 and were mostly due to rafting, on which, however, there was a slight decrease compared with last year's figures.

605. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was as follows :—

	Acres.
British Branches	860,817
Native States Branches	345,431
Total ...	1,206,248

The area irrigated in the preceding year was as follows :—

	Acres.
British Branches	943,789
Native States Branches	394,291
Total ...	1,338,080

The area irrigated on both British and Native States Branches, owing to more favourable rainfall, was less than that of the preceding year, which was the largest on record.

606. *General Remarks.*—The Canal was closed for 20 days during April and May for the purpose of annual repairs and scouring the river bed. The rainfall of both seasons was good, but there was also good demand for water for irrigation. The river gave little trouble, as there were no very high floods and no serious erosion of banks. The silt deposit in the Main Line increased from 74 lakhs cubic feet at end of May 1897 to 249 lakhs cubic feet at end of August. The scouring during September and October was the most remarkable on record, especially as the escapes could only be worked to a limited extent. By the end of September the deposit was reduced to 122 lakhs cubic feet and by the end of October to 91 lakhs cubic feet. At the end of April 1898 the deposit was only 67 lakhs cubic feet in a length of 12 miles.

V.—Chenab Canal.

1st Division.

607. *Head Works.*—The additional protection to the Khánki Weir which was carried out last year in two of the bays was extended to the remaining bays, and by the end of the year had been completed, except in parts of bays Nos. 6 and 7.

As stated in last year's Report, the protective work consists of a line of wells sunk to 20 feet below crest level at a distance of 55 feet upstream of the crest, and of an apron of puddle 2 feet thick and of masonry blocks 1½ feet thick laid between the crest and the line of wells and extended for a distance of 20 feet upstream of the latter.

608. *Main Canal.*—The removal of the central unexcavated bank, which is the only large work remaining to be done on the Main Line, was vigorously pushed on during the three weeks' closure which took place in January 1898. During this time the portion from Bhun to Nanuána was entirely removed, the work amounting to 34 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork. There were also two dredgers employed on this work during the year in miles 9, 10 and 11, but the outturn was not good, as this method of removing the bund is laborious. Nearly one-third of the work has, however, been done in this portion of the Canal.

The Jalálpur (major) and Fattehpur (minor) Distributaries of the Kot Nikka Branch were completed during the year, and also the Kot Khushál Minor of the Medora Distributary. The Udoki Distributary was extended so as to take up the irrigation from the old Sukheki Distributary. Masonry outlets were built on the Chak Chatta and Gajar Gola Distributaries, as also on the Pirkot Minor. A new Inspection house was built at Rámpur, while that at Vaniki was rebuilt.

609. *Gugera Branch.*—Five-sixths of the earthwork and 26 masonry works in the portion of Gugera Branch in this Division (*viz.*, 32 miles) had been completed at the end of 1896-97, and during the year under review the rest of the earthwork was altogether completed and the remaining 5 masonry works built. The Jaurian, Kassoki, Gajiána and Manawála Distributaries, which were in progress last year, were all completed, together with their minors. Besides the usual maintenance of channels and works, a considerable extension of plantations and avenues was effected.

The manufacture of bricks and lime was on a very large scale and the workshops were busy throughout the year both on account of the Weir works and in supplying gates and gearing for other Divisions.

2nd Division.

610. Two sets of Turbine Mills at Marh and Gilluána were completed during the year, with the exception of the machinery, which had not been received from England. In the Lyallpur Canal Offices a new set of quarters for menials was completed, and the Telegraph Office was enlarged. The workshops were provided with an enclosure wall, and godowns were built for each division. The Public Gardens were kept up and a large portion grassed. The drainage of the Civil Station was carried out and preparations were made for the metalling of the main roads, a work which is now in hand. The Sirwala Distributary was diverted so as to enable the Railway siding to be brought up to the town, and several new syphons were built. Two wells also were built for the Civil Station. Various additions and improvements were carried out in the Officers' quarters. The silting reaches at Sangla were maintained in an efficient state and the banks of the Canal greatly strengthened by silt berms being thrown up. One new silting reach was opened, while an old reach in which silting had been completed was levelled and closed. The quarries at Sangla supplied a great deal of stone for the Khánki Weir and metal for the roads at Lyallpur. A bund for the protection of the town of Sangla was completed. The canals and distributaries were maintained in good order and the plantations considerably extended.

3rd Division.

611. *Gugera Branch Lower.*—The Head Regulator for the Gugera Lower and Buralia Branches and for the Buchiána Escape was commenced, and almost completed during the year. Nine falls and 10 bridges also, which were put in hand on the Gugera Branch Lower during the year, were finished, and the masonry works on this Branch are practically complete.

The remainder of the channel excavation (179 lakhs c. ft.) of this Branch was also completed. The head for the Rodu Koru Escape was constructed during the year, and work was commenced in the Escape Channel. The earthwork of the Buchiána Escape which was held back as a Famine work till October 1897 was then pushed on, and about two-thirds had been completed by the end of the year. Five Inspection houses were put in hand on Distributaries, those at Pauliáni, Awagat and Khánuána being completed, while those at Khidarwála and Muridwála were well advanced. All of these are 2nd class except Muridwála, which is 1st class. The Telegraph offices at Buchiána and Rodu Koru were completed and working.

612. *Buralla Branch.*—Two falls and 7 bridges were put in hand and the work well advanced. The greater part of the earthwork on this Branch was finished off, upwards of 650 lakhs of c. ft. of earthwork having been done, leaving about 40 lakhs to be done to complete the Branch. A Telegraph office was built at Kanya, and is in working order.

613. *Distributaries of Gugera Branch Lower.*—The surveys and alignments of all the distributaries (except some boundary ditch distributaries below the 40th mile) were completed. The progress made on the Distributary system is given below :—

The following were completed in all respects :—Pauliáni, Jasuana, Kaluana, Satiána, Amírwála. The following were completed as regards earthwork :—Jaranwála, Kheowála, Mugli.

In the case of the following distributaries both earthwork and works were approaching completion :—Awagat, Bhartiána, Tarkháni, Mungi, Janiwála, Bhun, Khánsarwála, Dabanwála. In the following distributaries both works and earthwork were in hand :—Phadiara, Talyára, Koru Minor, Russiána, Khuman, Bhail.

614. *Buralla Branch Distributaries.*—Of the distributaries on the Buralla Branch the Buchiána was very nearly completed. On the Dulchi, Ala, Naurang, Tandliwála and Samundri the earthwork was put in hand at the close of the year. Estimates for the works were being prepared. The estimates of other distributaries were under preparation. The work of laying out the base and cross lines was completed. The demarcation of the squares in the Division by the Settlement Department was completed except in a few places along the southern boundary of the *Bár*. About two-thirds of the levelling along the square lines was done, some 30,500 squares having been levelled over. The plotting of the 6″=1 mile *Mauza* plan was being pushed on and was keeping pace with the levelling. The village water-course schemes were in hand.

4th Division.

615. A set of Flour Mills was commenced at R. D. 37,000 on the Jhang Branch Upper; the head channel and the tail race were completed and work on the mill-house was also well advanced. All except five of the quarters required for both Canal and Civil Patwáries were completed during the year. A good deal of work was done in strengthening and improving the silting reaches on this Branch. Towards the end of the year work on the plantations was vigorously taken up, water-courses were made and seeds sown in almost all available places. Repairs were executed to several distributaries at the points where they suddenly drop into the alluvial land. These portions of the channels had been a source of much anxiety and trouble. On the Gugera Branch Upper the whole area was laid out in squares and levelled over during the year.

Two falls and three bridges, work on which had been begun in the previous year, were finished, and all works as far as Buchiána together with the earthwork of channel have now been completed. The following distributaries were practically completed, *viz.* :—Mohlan, Kabberwála Qunuána and Niliánwála. The head of the Rodi distributary was built and the other works were in hand. One-half of the earthwork also of this distributary was done. The construction of water-courses on the distributary system was pushed on and very nearly completed throughout.

5th Division.

616. The progress of the year was almost entirely confined to the water-course system. The Taku Distributary was, however, extended and about 30 miles of minors on the Khewra distributaries were constructed. On the

distributaries of Jhang Branch Lower 560 miles of main and 447 miles of branch water-courses were made. Only two systems remain to be constructed, *viz.*, those of the Khewra and Dhaular Distributaries, on both of which, however, work was in hand at the end of the year. On the Bhowána Branch some extensions of the Sultán Pakhra Distributary were sanctioned and put in hand. Of the water-courses 240 miles of main and 130 miles of branch channels were completed and in working order. The whole system on this Branch is now practically complete except in some of the old villages, where the cultivators themselves are carrying out this work.

GENERAL.

617. The following table shows the quantity of work done during the year in each Division under the principal heads of construction :—

Division of the Canal.	Earthwork.	Brickwork, Rubble and Concrete.	Pitching.	Kacha-pakka and kacha masonry.	Metalling.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
First	52,713,158	562,334	392,095	...	...
Second	517,747	49,011	350	15,497	...
Third	161,848,949	760,644	141,006	64,846	28,466
Fourth	20,156,000	169,800	31,707	161,857	19,244
Fifth	38,836,172	73,245	651	...	1,557
TOTAL ...	274,072,026	1,615,034	565,809	242,200	49,267

COLONIZATION.

618. The area of Crown waste allotted at the end of the year was as follows :—

Rakh and Mian Ali Branches.

Class of grantee.	Area of which possession has been taken.	Area of which possession has not yet been taken.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auction purchasers	13,131	...	13,131
Military grantees	8,438	...	8,438
Capitalists	20,602	8	20,610
Yeomen	35,812	678	36,490
Peasants	351,775	120	351,895
TOTAL ...	429,758	806	430,564

JHANG BRANCH.

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auction purchasers	1,528	...	1,528
Military grantees	5,436	11,979	17,415
Capitalists	18,896	1,879	20,775
Yeomen	17,752	4,872	22,624
Peasants	222,025	1,635	223,660
Total ...	265,637	20,365	286,002
GRAND TOTAL ...	695,395	21,171	716,566

This shows 166,959 acres to have been allotted during the year.

Irrigation :—The area irrigated during the year was—

Kharif	324,861
Rabi	485,139
Total ...	810,000

The project forecast for 1897-98 was 105,500 acres in Kharíf and 231,000 acres in Rabi, or a total of 336,500 acres, so that the actual irrigation exceeded the forecast by 473,500 acres, or nearly 141 per cent.

VI.—LOWER SOHAG AND PARA (INUNDATION) CANAL.

619. *Capital Account.*—There was no outlay on works.

620. *Revenue Account.*—No charges were incurred under Extensions and Improvements, but the expenditure under ordinary maintenance works was heavier than in the previous year.

621. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was 102,014 acres, and was the largest on record. It is satisfactory to be able to report that this large crop was well matured.

VII.—SIDHNAI SERIES.

622. *Capital Account.*—The principal works executed during the year under this head were the widening of the Main Canal, in order to carry increased supplies for the Rawan Distributary extensions, and the construction of the new branches and water-courses of that system.

623. *State of River Ravi.*—The floods were very heavy in August, and the river was sufficiently high till 9th October to give a full supply in the Sidhnai Canal. It then began to fall, and eventually became dry on 28th March. The maximum flood recorded during the year occurred on the 27th August, when the gauge above dam was reading 9·1 feet and the gauge below was 8·4 feet, the discharge being 64,000 cusecs.

624. *Working of Canals.*—The Sidhnai Canal worked well. It was closed during the heavy floods in August. The canal bed was scoured in a few places, which were subsequently protected with brushwood.

625. All three subsidiary canals ran on the average for 10 days in the month as against 20 days in the case of the Sidhnai Canal. Very little silt deposited in any of the canals, as all heavily silted flood water was prevented from entering them.

626. *Irrigation.*—The following table compares the areas irrigated by the several canals with those recorded in 1896-97. On the subsidiary canals there was a further improvement on the results of the preceding year, in which the area irrigated had been the highest on record. The Fazl Shah and Abdul Hakím Canals irrigated areas in excess of those anticipated in the Project Estimate, while the Koranga Canal, which fell short by 1,371 acres, will doubtless irrigate larger areas when the proposed extensions at the tail have been carried out.

Canals.	Net areas irrigated (in acres).					
	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Kharff.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Sidhnai	84,540	41,715	126,255	93,727	65,487	159,214
Koranga	1,706	2,238	3,944	2,820	2,559	5,379
Fazl Shah	6,668	4,911	11,579	6,760	5,639	12,399
Abdul Hakim	4,502	3,174	7,676	5,069	3,648	8,717
Total ...	97,416	52,038	149,454	108,376	77,333	185,709

Minor Irrigation Works.

VIII.—Upper Sutlej Canals.

627. *Capital works.*—The construction of the Kanganpur Distributary of the Khánwah Canal, in progress during the previous year, was completed with the exception of some outlets. The distributary was fully working during the irrigating season.

628. *Revenue Account.*—Under "Extensions and Improvements" two diversion cuts of the Khánwah Canal were completed, and a third practically so.

629. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The usual silt clearances and repairs to banks were effected.

630. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated on all three Canals amounted to 198,085 acres, and exceeded by 34,666 acres the area attained in the previous year. The crops were well matured.

IX.—LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB SERIES.

631. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works executed under this head were the amalgamation of the Wali Muhammad and Daurana Langana Canals, and the completion of temporary rest-houses at Ratta Tibba and Mubárakwah on the Hájiwah Canal.

632. *State of Rivers.*—The supply in the Sutlej was considerably better than in the previous year, and was very favourable in August and September, when water is in most demand. The Chenab was below its normal height during the early part of the season, but rose very high in August, and severe floods resulted, the highest occuring on 26th August, when the river rose to a level of 389·2 (19·2 on the Shershah Railway Bridge gauge). The lowest level ever recorded in the Chenab, *viz*, 375·0, was reached on 7th February 1898.

633. *Erosion.*—There was again considerable erosion near the head of the Janwah Kalán Canal of the Sutlej Series, where the left bank was cut through, and at a distance of 9 miles down stream the river approached to within 100 feet of the canal.

634. *Working of Canals.*—Of the Chenab Canals, all worked well except the Mattithal. All the Sutlej Canals worked satisfactorily.

635. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was the largest on record, and exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 67,135 acres.

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1892-93	136,170	205,186	341,356	Mature areas.
1893-94	124,970	204,193	329,163	
1894-95	155,725	177,481	333,206	
1895-96	139,737	156,129	295,866	
1896-97	150,971	134,450	285,421	
		Average ...	317,002	
1897-98	167,027	217,111	384,138	

X.—Indus Series.

636. *Extensions and Improvements.*—These consisted of the following, *viz.*, Diversions of Kasturi and Chibri Canals, an alternative head for Massuwah Canal, the closing of the Shoria Creek, construction of new Pir Adil groyne and extension of Kot Daud, Sahiban and Khosáwála Bunds.

637. *State of the river, rise and fall.*—In April 1897 a sudden freshet did considerable damage, breaching the Kot Daud reclamation groyne and damaging the bridge-of-boats. With this exception the rise was very steady throughout the season, especially during the months of May and June. In the middle of July the river was in full flood and remained so until the 24th August. As the Suleman affluents were in frequent and high flood, and the Attock gauge was also very high, the floods were much above the average in height and duration. No damage was done to the permanent embankments, but breaches occurred in the Adamgarh, Hairo and Kutab reclamation groynes. The first of these was due to erosion and the effect was to increase the head of water against the latter two, which failed one after the other, but the damage done was inconsiderable, while certain *sailába* tracts were actually benefited by the breaches which occurred only a few days before the river began to subside.

638. *Change in course of river.*—At the end of the season the main stream in the Northern Sub-Division was found to be in closer proximity than ever to the west bank and to the city of Dera Gházi Khan, which has been injuriously affected by the consequent rise in the subsoil water. It has been decided to make a long diversion of the Shoria Canal about a mile landwards, the left bank of which will form a retired flood embankment. At several other points also the stream is dangerously close to the existing embankments. In the Rájanpur Sub-Division, on the other hand, the main-stream is now well off the west bank, and is as nearly as possible midway between the Muzaffargarh and the Dera Gházi Khan embankments.

639. *Erosion.*—This continued at intervals all down the west bank from Pir Adil to the Barwála reclamation bund, part of which was carried away. No great damage was done at any one point, but the effect of intermittent attacks at various points has been to leave the general situation critical.

640. *Working of Canals.*—The river was very favourable for the working of the canals, though breaches were caused by the hill torrents in the banks of the Massuwah, Manka, Dhundi and Kadra Canals.

Excepting the Fazalwah and Gamunwála (the two smallest canals), which ran dry in the last week of August, all the canals flowed much later than usual, especially the Shoria, Dhingána, Sohan and Nur, with the results very favourable to the *Rabi* crops.

641. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated was 180,951 acres against 165,144 acres in 1896-97 and 177,137 in 1895-96.

XI.—SHAHPUR (IMPERIAL) CANALS.

642. The main work of the year consisted in the erection of Regulators at the heads of the Eastern and Western Station Canals. These were completed and in working order before the close of the year. A shelter hut for the regulating establishment was also built near the regulator on the Eastern Station Canal. The banks of the Imperial Canals were also further strengthened during the year to prevent breaches, and a riding path was cleared alongside.

643. The area irrigated was as follows :—

Crop.	Gross.	Kharába (failed crops).	Net.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	18,420	1,873	16,547
Rabi	28,511	6,236	22,275
Total ...	46,931	8,109	38,822
Total 1896-97 ...	41,841	6,955	34,896

XI A.—SHAHPUR (PROVINCIAL) CANALS.

644. A regulator was erected at the head of the Western Feeder of Raniwah Canal, similar to those on the Eastern and Western Station Canals. A good deal of work was done in strengthening the banks, clearing a riding path and removing obstructions in the waterway.

645. The area irrigated during the year was—

Crop.	Gross.	Kharába (failed crops).	Net.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Kharíf	17,395	1,022	16,373
Rabi	8,610	878	7,732
Total ...	26,005	1,900	24,105
Total 1896-97 ...	20,934	4,902	16,032

XII.—MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

646. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The Executive Engineer's residence and office at Muzaffargarh, begun in the previous year, were completed.

647. *Erosion.*—On the Indus side erosion more or less violent occurred at the heads of all the canals except Gharku. Violent erosion set in at the beginning of the season above the head of the Mirani Creek, which feeds the Gharku and Magasson Canals, and silted up the upper head completely ; the lower heads were, however, opened out by the river action and gave satisfactory supplies.

Violent erosion occurred also at the feeder of the Maggi Creek and silted it up heavily, causing a large reduction in the supply of this canal in the months of May and June.

There was little or no erosion along the Puran Canal Head to the end of June, but when the river rose to its flood level in July it encroached on the bank all along the old head channel and burst into it in the month of August at three places, rendering about four miles of the channel unserviceable for the time being as a feeder for the canal.

The encroachment along the old Suleman Head Channel advanced with rapid strides during the flood season, cut away a length of over a mile of the channel, and approached dangerously near to the junction of the old and new heads. The river, however, turned away from the bank towards the end of the flood season, leaving a small channel running along it and forming a large shoal between it and the main stream.

On the Chenab side, the river burst into the Karm Canal above Rangpur in July and carried away a portion of it. A diversion cut had to be excavated to keep up the supply in the canal. The lower end of the Khudai Creek, from which the Ganesh Canal drew its supply in the beginning of the season, was heavily silted during the floods by the river erosion from above, but the working of the canal was not materially affected.

A considerable change occurred in the course of the Chenab above the head of the Taliri Creek, and the river receded from the head, but fortunately the supply into it was obtained by back flow from the river. Very extensive erosion occurred and is still in progress opposite the town of Khángarh, and the river has advanced to within 2,000 feet of the Flood Protective Embankment and has made a considerable change in the head of the Bhagtanwáli Creek, which feeds the Jhangawar and Khalli Canals.

The flood protective embankments were subjected to heavy floods during the year. Flood water reached all along the Indus Embankment, except for about 12 miles opposite Koreshi and Kinjar, and was very high at the Gholámwah embankment opposite Sanawan and between the Adil and Sardár (Ghuttu) Regulators and the Shujra rest-house and Surrab Regulator ; near this latter Regulator it breached the embankment, but no damage was done. Similarly the flood water reached all along the Chenab Embankment from its upper end in the '*Thal*' to the Khalli Head. It breached the Makhan Bela Embankment, a few miles below Jhangawar Regulator ; the subsidiary embankment which was under construction was, however, run up quickly and the country saved from inundation.

648. *Working of Canals.*—The Canals worked well.

649. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 312,823 acres against 295,198 acres in 1896-97.

XIII.—Jhelum Canal.

650. The work of excavation, which had been started as a famine work in January 1897, was closed on the 19th June. The total amount of earthwork done amounted to 28,292,000 cubic feet. Arrangements were made to minimise the damage likely to be caused by rain. The bed of the Jhelum River for 5 miles above and 3 miles below the proposed site of the Weir and Headworks was carefully surveyed and plans were prepared.

651. Detailed Survey of Jech Doab.—The first part of the survey was finished in August 1897. The progress made was as follows :—

	In 1896.	In 1897.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Base Line—			
Lockspitted ...	42	25	67
Levelled ...	...	134	131
Cross Lines—			
Lockspitted ...	809	1,288	2,097
Levelled ...	...	2,097	2,097
Kiranah Hills ...	...	Surveyed.	

The cross lines were at 3,300 feet intervals along the base line.

In September a second portion of the survey was commenced. This consisted in laying out and levelling the intermediate cross lines at 1,100 feet intervals, and in extending the original surveys to the west, so as to include an unirrigated tract below the "*Bár.*" The progress made on this portion of the survey was as follows :—

Intermediate Cross Lines.

	Miles.
Aligning ...	4,039
Lockspitting ...	3,981
Levelling ...	2,890

Connecting and Check Lines.

Aligning ...	684
Levelling ...	548

Extension on the West.

Aligning ...	207
Lockspitting ...	207
Levelling ...	207

The whole survey was practically completed by the end of April 1898. Twelve sheets of plans 6″= 1 mile were plotted.

XIV.—GHAGGAR CANALS.

652. When the official year opened, the earthwork of these canals was in full progress as a famine work. This arrangement lasted until September, by which time most of the earthwork had been done, both on the lake embankments and on the Northern and Southern Canals. The head regulators and weir were not begun till March 1897, and were practically completed in July, a very creditable performance, considering the difficulties encountered. It was thus possible to fill the lake in the monsoon of 1897, and a considerable area was irrigated in both Kharíf and Rabi crops.

During the remainder of the year the other masonry works were put in hand, and three-quarters of the work was completed. Most of the larger minors also were constructed. Water-courses are being gradually excavated by the villagers. Service roads also have been made alongside the canals by the agency of famine labour.

The floods in the Ghaggar in 1897 were said to be below the average, so that the demand was great, while the supply in the autumn months was scanty. The Rabi crops sown, however, turned out excellently, with the help of the unusually favourable rain of February. This rainfall caused a small flood in the Ghaggar which was all ponded up in the lake, and so prevented from doing any damage to the low-lying crops below the weir.

The question of the rates to be assessed on these canals is being held in abeyance, as until the present assessment expires (in 3 years) an equitable decision on the question is very difficult.

653. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 14,410 acres on the British portions of the canals and 5,026 acres in Bikanir territory.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

654. In Appendix No. 50 of this report the accounts of the receipts and charges of the Punjab Government for the year 1897-98 are compared with those of the previous year, the revenue and expenditure being distributed under the three heads Imperial, Provincial and Local. The first two of these heads represent the interests of the Government of India and the Punjab Government, respectively, in the general revenues and expenditure, as determined by the terms of the scheme of decentralization of finance in force in each year; while under the head Local are shown the revenues and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds, of which the principal are the District Funds constituted under Act XX of 1883 and the Patwári Funds consisting of the cess levied under Act XVII of 1887 for the payment of Patwárís. The District Funds are administered by District Boards and are separately treated in the section of Chapter III of this report headed "District and Local Boards"; the Patwári Funds are administered by Deputy Commissioners under the general control of Government.

655. The distribution of the general revenues and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial in 1897-98 is in accordance with the revised scheme of decentralization or "contract" which came into force on 1st April 1897 on the termination of the quinquennial "contract" of 1892-93 to 1896-97. The only differences of distribution made by the new "contract" are the following :—

(1) In the old contract the provincial share of the land revenue was one-fourth, with a fixed assignment of Rs. 34,85,000 to cover the deficiency in the provincialized revenues as compared with the provincialized expenditure; in the new it is two-fifths, with a fixed assignment of Rs. 2,48,000. The Local Government will thus receive 40 instead of 25 per cent. of future increments of the Land Revenue.

(2) Expenditure incurred in the Punjab on account of Upper Burma which was adjusted in the accounts of the Burma Administration is in the new contract treated as expenditure of the Punjab Government, an addition being made to the revenues assigned to the latter to meet it.

656. The new contract is briefly as follows :—

The provincialized revenues and expenditure were estimated at Rs. 1,87,70,000 and Rs. 1,88,91,000 respectively. In this estimate of expenditure (1) the charge for interest payable by the Punjab Government on the Provincial Loan Account is reduced by one-eighth, in accordance with the decision of the Government of India to reduce the rate of interest charged to Local

Governments from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and (2) the outlay on Provincial Canal Works is put equal to the total revenue derived from those works, the surplus revenue from the works being thus secured to the Local Government for outlay on fresh projects of the kind. The provincialized expenditure is in excess of the provincialized revenue by Rs. 1,21,000, and to remove this deficit and further to leave the Province in a state of surplus, an assignment of Rs. 2,48,000 is made from the Land Revenue over and above the fixed provincial share of that revenue. The surplus which the new contract professes to provide is Rs. 1,27,000.

657. In the following review of the accounts the figures in every case represent even thousands of rupees.

658. In the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 the total revenue of the Province (excluding contributions under the Adjusting Heads) was estimated a 4,18,11 and the expenditure at 2,83,50, leaving a surplus of 1,34,61. In the Revised Estimate the totals were altered to 4,42,27 for revenue and 2,75,52 for expenditure, which raised the estimated surplus to 1,66,75. The actual results for the year, however, were revenue 4,39,75 and expenditure 2,75,13, the surplus being 1,64,62, or 30,01 more than that estimated in the Budget.

659. The only changes in classification made during the year, which call for notice, are (*a*) the transfer of the receipts and charges connected with staging bungalows and serais from *XXV* and *32—Miscellaneous* to *XXXII* and *45—Civil Works*, and (*b*) the transfer of the expenditure connected with the Sánsi Reformatories in the Siálkot District from *32—Miscellaneous* to *19 B—Law and Justice—Jails.*

660. The comparison of the revenue realized during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 is as follows :—

Revenue.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference 1897-98: greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue ...	3,73,95	3,95,46	+ 21,51
Interest ...	2,39	2,59	+ 20
Post Office ...	62	64	+ 2
Receipts by Civil Departments...	16,49	16,93	+ 44
Miscellaneous ...	4,84	6,60	+ 1,76
Irrigation ...	9,08	9,72	+ 64
Civil Works ...	7,14	7,81	+ 67
Total ...	4,14,51	4,39,75	+ 25,24

661. The important variations under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* are given below :—

Land Revenue ...	+18,11
Stamps ...	—1,91
Excise ...	+1,54
Provincial Rates ...	+3,52
Assessed Taxes ...	+71
Forest ...	—40

The increases under *Land Revenue* and *Provincial Rates* are due to the termination of the famine and to an excellent *kharíf* harvest. The decrease under *Stamps* is chiefly in Court Fee Stamps, ascribed partly to a diminution in civil litigation, and partly in General Stamps, due to the improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes during the latter part of the year, which reduced the necessity for borrowing. The improvement under *Excise* was obtained partly from the new import duties on charas, but principally from the ordinary duties and fees on liquors which show an expansion under nearly every head. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* is accounted for by the natural tendency of the income tax collections to expand, and may be due also to the large profits made during the famine on grain transactions. The decrease in the "Forest" Revenue is due to reduced sales of fuel and timber due to various causes.

662. The advance in the *Receipts by Civil Departments* is contributed by several heads, the largest being in the Local receipts derived from fairs under *Scientific and other Minor Departments.* These receipts fell off in 1896-97 in consequence of the famine, owing to which several of the usual spring cattle and other fairs were not held. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase is mainly due to a large amount of fines having been realized from the frontier tribes in connection with the recent disturbances. The increase under *Irrigation* is ascribed partly to a better *kharíf* harvest, partly to the development of the revenue of the Kabul River Canal (Provincial), and partly to fresh revenue accruing from the new Sarsuti and Michni Dilazak Canals (Local) in Karnál and Pesháwar. There was also a larger Local revenue derived from Irrigation *bands*. The increase in the receipts from Civil Works is for the most part on acoount of sale of buildings.

663. The comparison of the expenditure for 1896-97 with that for the year 1897-98 is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference 1897-98 : greater (+) or less (−).
Direct Demands on the Revenue	53,80	54,70	+90
Interest	3,32	3,31	−1
Post Office	2,25	2,21	−4
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments...	1,49,26	1,50,56	+1,30
Miscellaneous	19,64	20,81	+1,17
Famine Relief	6,18	9,93	+3,75
Irrigation	1,24	78	−46
Civil Works	33,84	32,83	−1,01
TOTAL	2,69,53	2,75,13	+5,60

664. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* there are, on the one hand, increases aggregating 1,16, composed of 30 under *Assignments*, 25 under *Land Revenue*, 6 under *Provincial Rates*, 49 under *Forest*, and 6 under *Registration*; and, on the other hand, decreases of 18 under *Refunds*, 7 under *Stamps*, and 1 under *Excise*.

665. The increase of 1,30 against *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments* is the result of increased expenditure amounting to 3,35 under the heads *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* (6), *Jails* (73), *Education* (11),

Medical (98), *Political* (1,46) and *Scientific*, &c. (1), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 2,05 under *General Administration* (60), *Police* (1,12) and *Ecclesiastical* (33).

666. The increase of 1,17 under *Miscellaneous* includes 15 under *Territorial and Political Pensions*, 93 under *Superannuation*, and 17 under *Stationery and Printing*, or 1,25 in all, while there is a decrease of 8 under *32—Miscellaneous*. The *Famine Relief* expenditure was higher by 3,75. Under *Irrigation* the decrease of 43 in 1897-98 is due to a special payment of 46 in the previous year from the Ferozepore District Fund in aid of Local Canal Works. The decrease of 1,01 under *Civil Works* is mainly due to short outlay on Public Works, Provincial and Local, necessitated by the appropriation of funds for the relief of famine.

667. The variations are more fully explained in the review by Major Heads which follows.

668. The Provincial Service Account for the year opened with a balance of 5,23, and as it stands at present closes with a balance of 4,33, making a deficit of 90, whereas the estimated deficit was 2,37. The difference of 1,47 has been obtained by an increase of 7,50 in the total revenue, including contributions from Local to Provincial, counterbalanced by an increase of 6,03 in the total expenditure. The balance will, however, be raised to 5,00 by a write back of famine expenditure under orders of the Government of India which undertook to meet from the Imperial Revenues as much of the outlay on famine relief which could not be charged against Provincial without reducing the Local Government's balance below half the prescribed minimum. The Provincial revenues and expenditure amounted to 1,95,71 and 1,96,61, as compared with the 1,90,18 and 1,88,91 estimated in the new contract.

669. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of 14,86 and closed with a balance of 14,65, resulting in a deficit of 21 as against an estimated deficit of 6,22 provided for in the Budget Estimate. This improvement of 6,01 has been obtained by an increase of 3,64 in Revenue and a saving of 2,90 in Expenditure, counterbalanced by an increase of 53 in contributions to the Provincial Revenues.

REVIEW BY MAJOR HEADS.

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

670. I—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Ordinary Revenue	2,13,78	2,34,94
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,21	2,33
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	7,12	4,46
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	9,87	9,36
TOTAL	2,32,98	2,51,09

The *Ordinary Revenue* in 1896-97 was affected by large suspensions and remissions of revenue consequent on the famine and scarcity. The year 1897-98

on the contrary was one of plenty in which a full revenue was realized and considerable suspensions of previous year were recovered.

Under *Sale of proprietary rights, &c.*, however, the receipts of 1896-97 were higher, sales of waste and other lands having been effected on a larger scale.

The decrease under the last head appears mainly in the miscellaneous receipts, which are of a fluctuating nature.

671. II—OPIUM—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	77	67

The decrease is due to a smaller consumption of Excise opium, owing to the competition of the Málwa drug which was selling at a lower rate.

672. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Court Fee Stamps	29,34	28,13
Commercial and Other Stamps	16,05	15,28
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	55	62
TOTAL	45,94	44,03

The decline in 1897-98 under *Court Fee Stamps* is chiefly the result of a decrease in civil litigation. The decrease under *Commercial and Other Stamps* appears mainly in the income from *Other General Stamps*, and is said to be due to the improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes during the latter part of the year and the consequent diminution in borrowing transactions.

673. V—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
License and Distillery fees and duties for sale of Liquors and Drugs	20,31	21,74
Opium	1,60	1,71
Other Receipts	2	2
TOTAL	21,93	23,47

The increase under the first head was obtained partly from the new import duties on charas, but principally from the ordinary duties and fees on the sale and manufacture of liquors, which show an expansion under nearly every head. The improvement under *Opium* is on account of *transit duty on Excise Opium* and due to larger consumption.

674. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	22,24	24,11
Patwárís' Cess	12,89	14,01
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways	5,55	6,02
Rates on Wards' Estates	18	23
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	5	6
TOTAL	40,91	44,43

The increase under the first three heads is explained under the head Land Revenue.

675. VII—CUSTOMS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	13	15

The small increase under this head is due to a larger production of cotton goods by the mills in the Lahore and Delhi Districts.

676. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Income Tax	13,24	13,85

The increase is consistent with the natural tendency of the Income Tax to expand and is probably also due in part to large profits made by grain-dealers during the famine.

677. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency ...	7,12	6,96
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers	3,14	2,97
Other Receipts	82	75
TOTAL	11,08	10,68

The decrease occurred for the most part in the sales of "fuel." The revenue from fuel in 1896-97 was swelled by a credit to the Department of the estimated value of standing stock in *rakhs* at Chunián in the Lahore Division, surrendered for cultivation; and the diminution in the receipts of this class in 1897-98 is further accounted for by smaller deliveries of fuel to the North-Western Railway, an unexpected slackness in the demand for firewood from *rakhs* in the Chenab Division, and a falling-off in sales in the Ráwalpindi Division attributed to the disturbances on the frontier. The principal other variation brought out by the comparison of the accounts of the two years is an increase in the grazing receipts of 1897-98—not far short of half the decrease under the head "fuel"—which occurred in the Jhelum, Shahpur, Chenab, Simla and Lahore Divisions.

678. X—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Fees for registering documents	3,07	2,94
Fees for copies of registered documents	92	1,06
Other Receipts	20	20
TOTAL	4,19	4,20

On the whole the receipts were about the same in both years. The increase in copying fees in 1897-98 is due to the charge for copying having been

raised. Previously 8 annas a copy was levied, however long the document to be copied, but under the new scale if the number of words exceeds 400 an extra charge is made of 2 annas for every hundred or fraction of a hundred words. The decrease in registration fees took place in the class "Fees ordinary," and is partly due to reduction of the fees charged on documents of the compulsory class.

679. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and Contributions under 5	47	48
TOTAL	2,78	2,79

No remarks.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

680. 1—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Land Revenue	62	32
Stamps	44	43
Assessed Taxes	7	9
Other Revenue Refunds	7	18
TOTAL	1,20	1,02

The expenditure recorded under this head is liable to fluctuation. The variations are not important.

681. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Land Revenue Compensations	1,10	1,09
Excise Compensations	5	7
Customs Compensations	7	34
Purchase of Life Pensions	6	3
Miscellaneous Compensations	10	15
Total	1,38	1,68

The increase in *Customs Compensations* is due to the extent of 14 to a payment to the Náhan State on account of 1896-97. The *Miscellaneous Compensations* in 1897-98 include a special payment of 5 made under the orders of the Government of India to the Punjab and Oriental Oil Syndicate as compensation in respect of two oil wells abandoned as unremunerative.

682. 3—LAND REVENUE—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Charges of District Administration	19,77	19,29
Survey and Settlement	3,88	4,50
Land Records and Agriculture	15,52	15,63
Allowances to District and Village Officers	72	72
Total	39,89	40,14

The decrease of 48 in 1897-98 under *Charges of District Administration* is chiefly made up of 23 in the charges of *General Establishment* and 21 in those of *Sub-Divisional Establishments*. The former is composed of 7 in *Salaries* and 16 in *Exchange Compensation Allowance*, while the latter consists of 11 in *Salaries of Tahsíldárs* and 10 in the payments for *Compensation for dearness of grain to inferior and menial servants*.

The increase in 1897-98 under *Survey and Settlement* is partly, to the extent of 41, under the sub-head *Control*, on account of the newly created appointment of Settlement Commissioner, and partly to Settlement operations having been begun in the Muzaffargarh District.

683. 6—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Charges on sale of Stamps, including Discount	1,30	1,27
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	85	81
TOTAL	2,15	2,08

The Stamp revenue of 1897-98 was nearly 2,00 less than that of 1896-97, and this accounts for the reduced expenditure in the former year.

684. 7—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Charges of Collection	55	54

No remarks.

685. 8—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Establishment and other Charges	5	11

The expenditure is on account of Patwárís' share of Mutation Fees, the transactions of which are treated as Revenue Deposits under the orders of the Comptroller-General with effect from the 1st January 1898; the unpaid portion of the receipts on account of these fees were charged to Provincial Rates during the year and credited to Revenue Deposits for future payment.

686. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Collection of Income Tax	12	12

No remarks.

687. 11—FOREST—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.		Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	2,75	3,10
	Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	3	1
	Other charges	1,33	1,30
Establishment		3,12	3,31
	TOTAL	7,23	7,72

The expenditure in 1897-98 is higher than that of the previous year by 30 under *Conservancy and Works* and 19 under *Establishment.* Generally, the increase on account of *Conservancy and Works* is due to more extensive timber operations in the Chamba and Kulu Forests. The growth of expenditure on establishments is accounted for by the reorganization of the Subordinate Forest Establishment.

688. 12—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
District Charges	1,23	1,29

No remarks.

B.—INTEREST.

689. XII—INTEREST—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,42	1,59
Interest on Loans to Landholders, &c.	6	5
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	89	93
Interest on Provincial Fund Securities	1	1
Other Items	1	1
TOTAL	2,39	2,59

No remarks.

690. 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	2,15	2,03

The expenditure represents the interest—at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1897-98 and 4 per cent. in 1896-97—paid from the Provincial to the Imperial revenues on the mean balance of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

691. 14—INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
On Special Loans	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	1,13	1,21
Miscellaneous	4	7
TOTAL	1,17	1,28

The increase under the second head is consequent on the ordinary growth of the Provident Institution of the North-Western Railway.

C.—POST OFFICE.

692. XIII—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
District Post Collections	62	64

693. 15—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896 97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
District Post Charges	2,25	2,21

The receipts consist of the traffic earnings, including subsidies from the Imperial Post and Municipal Funds, of a carriage (*tonga*) dâk service maintained partly by the Local Government and partly by the District Board in Dera Ismail Khan, and of similar services maintained by the District Boards in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Kohát, Jhang and Bannu. The earnings of and expenditure on the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu lines were higher than in the previous year owing to increased traffic brought about by the military operations in the Tochi—a large number of Military Officers going to the scene of operations having made use of the dâk. The receipts in Gurgaon, Mooltan and Kohát, however, were less, the line in Gurgaon having been made over to private enterprise, that in Mooltan having had to be suspended owing to the removal of the mules used on it for military transport work and the line in Kohát having suffered by the competition of a private line established during the frontier disturbances. The expenditure consists of the cost of maintaining the carriage services and of the ordinary village post.

D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

694. XVI A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	12	12
Court Fees realized in cash	5	6
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,29	3,53
Other Receipts	47	54
TOTAL	3,93	4,25

There was a substantial increase under the head "*General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures,*" which is composed chiefly of Magisterial fines. These fluctuate

from year to year according to the state of crime in the Province, but the decrease in the realizations of 1896-97 were attributed to a diminution in the proportion of realizations due to the famine and to instructions issued by the Chief Court that heavy fines were not to be imposed in consideration of the prevailing distress.

695. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,81	1,69
Other Receipts	34	11
TOTAL	2,15	1,80

The decrease under the first head is due to a reduction in the selling price of jail-made paper, and the decrease under *Other Receipts*, which consist for the most part of the hire of convict labour, is owing to the closure of Chenáwán Convict Camp.

696. XVII—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,84	5,99
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	21	25
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,23	1,17
Other Receipts	15	18
TOTAL	7,43	7,59

The variations are unimportant. The second head includes recoveries on account of Punitive Police establishments and the third embraces the collections in cattle-pounds.

697. XIX—EDUCATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Fees and Fines	1,18	1,21
Contributions	7	8
Other Receipts	4	2
Total	1,29	1,31

The increase against the head *Fees and Fines* occurs in the Local section of the account and is due to an expansion in School fees.

698. XX—MEDICAL—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Medical College and School Fees	8	7
Hospital Receipts	5	6
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	2	1
Contributions	39	40
Other Receipts	3	3
Total	57	57

The variations are unimportant.

699. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	9	11
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	52	53
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	35	60
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	5	5
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	11	12
Total	1,12	1,41

The increase under the head *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* occurs entirely in the Local section of the accounts and is accounted for by the fact that owing to the famine several of the usual spring fairs—especially the great spring cattle fairs in Hissar and Rohtak—were not held in 1896-97.

D.—Charges of Civil Departments.

700. 18—General Administration—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	1,04	96
Staff and Household Expenses	23	23
Legislative Council	2	...
Civil Secretariat	2,56	2,55
Tour Charges	70	58
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,91	1,52
Commissioners...	3,58	3,51
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	53	54
Account Offices	1,65	1,73
Paper Currency Office	12	13
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,43	1,42
Total	13,77	13,17

The decrease under *Financial Commissioners, &c.*, resulted from the abolition of the appointment of Second Financial Commissioner. The expenditure on account of *Tour Charges* was exceptionally high in 1896-97, as the tours of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor were more extended than usual.

701. 19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,32	3,45
Law Officers	78	1,24
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,51	12,27
Courts of Small Causes	34	36
Criminal Courts	15,98	15,80
Refunds...	59	46
Total	33,52	33,58

The increase in 1897-98 against the head *High Courts, &c.*, is due to the appointment of a sixth Judge for a portion of the year. Under *Law Officers* the increase is due partly to the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer towards the end of the year 1897-98, but chiefly to larger payments on account of fees, &c., paid for conducting Government cases, especially in connection with an important trial of a gang of *Kanjars* in Karnál.

The decrease under *Civil and Sessions Courts* and *Criminal Courts* is mainly due to the stoppage of the compensation for dearness of grain to inferior and menial servants early in 1897-98.

702. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Jail Manufactures	1,55	1,21
Other Jail Charges	9,34	10,41
TOTAL	10,89	11,62

The decrease in *Jail Manufactures* is due chiefly to commission to Jailors on the profits of manufacture not having been paid during the year and to the discontinuance of the brick industry in the Mooltan Central Jail, the demand for bricks having fallen off. The increase in *Other Jail Charges* (*i. e.*, maintenance) was the result of high prices and growth of the jail population.

703. 20—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Superintendence	1,42	1,43
District Executive Force	28,55	27,07
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,76	5,85
Railway Police	1,74	1,87
Special Police	3,28	3,41
Cattle-pounds	36	36
Other Charges	8	8
TOTAL	41,19	40,07

The decrease in the cost of the *District Executive Force* is mainly due to smaller payments on account of compensation for dearness of food-grains. The increase in *Municipal and Cantonment Police* is due to payment in 1897-98 on account of grain compensation due for 1896-97. The increase under *Railway Police* is due to increase of establishment in consequence of the opening of the Kotri-Rohri Railway during the year. Under *Special Police* the increase is due to the re-organization of the *Border Police*.

704. 22—EDUCATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Direction	50	50
Inspection	1,65	1,71
University	32	30
Government Colleges, General	51	55
Government Schools *	7,04	7,04
Grants-in-aid	2,86	2,94
Scholarships	89	86
Other Charges	16	14
Total	13,93	14,04

The expenditure from the Provincial Revenues was slightly lower than that of the previous year, *viz.*, 7,39, against 7,41; but the local fund charges increased from 6,52 to 6,65.

705. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Church of England	2,37	2,11
Church of Scotland	14	15
Allowances to other Clergymen	31	23
Charges for Cemeteries	7	7
Total	2,89	2,56

The decrease occurs mainly under *Salaries of Chaplains.*

706. 24—MEDICAL—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Medical Establishments	3,33	3,02
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,30	1,30
Medical Colleges and Schools	1,34	1,29
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,42	3,43
Lunatic Asylums	38	41
Grants for Medical Purposes	2	1,32
Other Charges	2	2
Total	9,81	10,79

The decrease under *Medical Establishments* is more than counterbalanced by a large increase under the head *Grants for Medical Purposes* representing the cost of operations for the prevention and suppression of the plague, for which the Medical Establishment was freely withdrawn from their ordinary duties. Of the total expenditure, 6,32 in 1896-97 and 6,76 in 1897-98 were disbursed from the Provincial Revenues and 3,49 and 4,03 from local funds; the increase in both cases is due entirely to the plague.

707. 25—POLITICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Political Agents	4,93	5,31
Charges on the North-West Frontier	6,66	5,19
Political Subsidies	19	31
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	75	59
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	4	31
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,40	4,27
Other Charges	3,19	5,64
TOTAL	20,16	21,62

The increase under *Political Agents* is mainly due to the charges on account of *Salaries, Establishment, &c.*, of the Political Agent, Dir and Swat, formerly debited to the head *Charges on the North-West Frontier*, having been taken, with effect from the 1st April 1897, under this head in accordance with the orders of the Comptroller-General. The decrease under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* is due to the change of classification just mentioned, and to reduced payments to the Khaibar and other tribes who took part in the late frontier disturbances. The charge for *Political Subsidies* in 1897-98 includes arrear payments to the Mehtar of Chitrál.

The excess under the head *Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.*, is also due to the disturbances on the North-West Frontier. The increase under *Other Charges* is chiefly on account of *Special Political Expenditure* and due to charges connected with the Tirah Expedition, the Mohmand Expedition, the Malakand Field Force, and the Tochi Expedition.

708. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
SCIENTIFIC.		
Other Scientific Departments	4	4
AGRICULTURAL.		
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	1,55	1,52
Other charges	1,27	1,30
Labour and Emigration	6	6
Statistics	13	11
Miscellaneous	5	8
TOTAL	3,10	3,11

The Provincial and Local shares of the expenditure were respectively 1,50 and 1,60 in 1896-97 and 1,47 and 1,64 in 1897-98.

E—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

709. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	5	7
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	55	49
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	40	51
Other Items	20	27
TOTAL	1,20	1,34

The decrease under the head *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* is due to the retirement, &c., of subscribers; it is counterbalanced by an increase in the subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Pension Regulations, which are shown against the head *Other Items*. Under the head *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* the improvement is due to an increase in the number of officers contributing.

710. XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Receipts from sale of Stationery	24	25
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications	4	3
Other Press Receipts	33	32
TOTAL	61	60

No remarks.

711. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Premium on Bills	14	12
Unclaimed Deposits	58	93
Contributions	20	28
Rents	43	...
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	9	10
Extraordinary Items	71	2,48
Other Items	88	75
TOTAL	3,03	4,66

The receipts classified under the head *Unclaimed Deposits* are liable to considerable fluctuations. The adjustment to credit of Government made at the close of the year from lapses was unusually high, a special credit of 29 occurring in the Karnál District alone. The decline under *Rents* is due to the transfer of staging bungalow and serai receipts from this head to *XXXII—Civil Works.* The decrease under *Other Items* is chiefly on account of the Khaibar tolls, collection of which was suspended on the closing of the Khaibar route in consequence of the Afrídi rising. The increase under *Extraordinary Items* is due almost entirely to fines aggregating 1,81 realized from the frontier tribes in consequence of the recent expeditions.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

712. 27—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,10	2,23
Charitable Allowances	90	92
TOTAL	3,00	3,15

The increase is partly due to arrear claims paid during the year, and partly to a payment of 12 to Malik Mani Khán under the orders of the Government of India.

713. 28—CIVIL FURLOUGH—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Allowances	1	1

No remarks.

714. 29—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	9,83	10,51
Compassionate Allowances	20	35
Gratuities	11	11
Military, Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	7	11
Pensions of the Military Funds	6	9
Other Charges	5	8
TOTAL	10,32	11,25

The increase is accounted for mainly by the normal growth of the pension list and partly by the exhibition in the Punjab accounts under the terms of the new Provincial Contract of Burma pensions paid in this Province formerly charged in the Burma accounts.

715. 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Purchase of Stationery	1,37	1,28
Government Presses	1,65	1,71
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	83	1,09
Other Charges	78	72
TOTAL	4,63	4,80

The decrease appearing under the first head is chiefly due to a reduction in the rates for jail-made paper. The causes of the large increase in the expenditure on "*Stationery obtained from the Central Stores*" in Calcutta in 1897-98 are not known at present, the Superintendent's report for the year not having been received as yet.

716. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Allowances and Rewards	11	7
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	38	43
Charitable Donations	5	5
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals	10	8
Petty Establishments	87	68
Irrecoverable Loans written off	1	...
Other Items	16	29
Total	1,68	1,60

The increase under the second head is due to a larger expenditure on account of remittances made in connection with the disturbances on the North-West Frontier and to *Loss by Exchange on Local Transactions* incurred in disposing of Kabuli rupees received at Kurram, &c. The decrease under the head *Petty Establishments* is chiefly due to the charges on account of staging bungalows and Sánsi reformatories, which were formerly debited to this head, having been transferred, with effect from the 1st April 1897, to 45—*Civil Works* and 19 *B—Law and Justice—Jails* respectively. The difference between the actuals of the two years under the head *Other Items* is due to charges aggregating about 12 having been incurred in the year under report on account of the Jubilee Celebrations.

F.— Famine Relief and Insurance.

717. 33—FAMINE RELIEF—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
Expenditure on gratuitous relief, &c., adjusted in the Civil Department.		
Salaries and Establishments	9	12
Relief Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	...
Relief to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works	2	1
Gratuitous Relief	30	1,30
Miscellaneous	...	...
Expenditure on works adjusted in the Public Works Department.		
Works	5,77	8,50
Total	6,18	9,93

Of the outlay in 1896-97, 35 in the Civil Department, chiefly for gratuitous relief, and 2,72 in the Public Works Department were incurred from Local

Funds and 6 and 3,05 from Provincial Revenues. In 1897-93 the portions are 44 and 28 Local, and 99 and 8,23 Provincial. In both years the debits to Local were limited in each district to an amount which could be so debited without reducing the balance of the Local (District) Fund below half the prescribed minimum, but the only districts in which this restriction operated to relieve Local Funds of expenditure were Hissar, Karnál, Lahore and Gujrát in 1896-97 and Hissar and Rohtak in 1897-98. The same rule of adjustment was adopted as between Imperial and Provincial in 1896-97—Provincial being relieved of all expenditure which could not be charged to it without reducing the Local Government's balance below 5 lakhs—and remains to be carried out in the accounts of 1897-98 before they are finally closed.

J—IRRIGATION.

718. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS—DIRECT RECEIPTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers	7,65	7,65

This represents the owner's rate charged on canal-irrigated lands.

719. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	98	1,27
Local	11	45
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	34	35
TOTAL	1,43	2,07

The improvement in Provincial occurs in the revenue of the Kabul River Canal in the Pesháwar District. The increase in Local is due to fresh revenue accruing from the new Sarsuti and Michni-Dilazak Canals in Karnál and Pesháwar, which are the property of the District Boards, and to enlarged receipts from the District Board's irrigation *bunds* in Gurgaon.

720. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers	2	4

The charges under this head represent refunds of owner's rate, and are subject to fluctuations from year to year.

721. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	34	35
Local	50	6
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	37	33
TOTAL	1,21	74

The Public Works Department portion of the Provincial expenditure is the cost of maintaining the Provincial Canals in the Shahpur District; the Provincial charges in the Civil Department represent the maintenance of the Kabul River Canal in Pesháwar, the Shah Nahr Canal in Hoshiárpur and the "Miráb" establishments in Kohát and Pesháwar. The Local charges in 1896-97 include an extraordinary item of 46 on account of a grant-in-aid of private canals in Ferozepore given from the District Fund for extension of local canal works; this grant is to be recouped to the Board by annual assignments to them from the revenue obtained from the new works. The remainder of Local charges consist of the maintenance of the Sarsuti and Michni-Dilazak Canals in Karnál and Pesháwar, local canals in Montgomery, and irrigation *bunds* in Gurgaon.

K—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

722. XXXII—CIVIL WORKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	3,83	3,73
Local	2,66	2,96
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	63	1,09
Local	2	3
TOTAL	7,14	7,81

The transfer in 1897-98 of the ferries in the Gujránwála and Jhelum Districts from the Deputy Commissioners to the District Boards for management accounts on

the whole for the decrease and the increase respectively of the Provincial and Local receipts in charge of Civil Officers. The large increase in the Provincial receipts in charge of the Public Works Department Officers in 1897-98 is due to an extraordinary receipt of 50 obtained by sale of the buildings and site of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum to the North-Western Railway.

723. 45—CIVIL WORKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	57	84
Local	1,29	1,47
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	24,14	23,20
Local	7,84	7,32
TOTAL	33,84	32,83

The increase in 1897-98 in *Charges of Civil Officers* is due mainly to a change of classification whereby the cost of maintaining staging bungalows has been transferred to this head from 32—*Miscellaneous* and partly to larger outlay in connection with town improvements in the Chenab Colony.

The decrease in the outlay on works incurred by the Department of Public Works is due to restrictions on this class of expenditure to provide funds for famine relief.

724. SALT.—The following notice of the revenue and expenditure of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab is extracted from the report of the Commissioner. The receipts and charges appear in the accounts of the Government of India and do not therefore find a place in the accounts of the Punjab Government contained in Appendix 50 of this report.

725. PUNJAB MINES.—The gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges (including the cost of the Indus Preventive line), and the net revenue of the Punjab Mines Division, for the past and three preceding years were as follows:—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.				Net revenue.	Per centage of charges on receipts.
	Salt duty.	Salt price.	Miscellaneous collections.	Total.	Fixed.	Excavation.	Other contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95 ...	46,03,521	86,316	54,091	47,43,928	1,66,602	72,551	93,759	3,32,912	44,11,016	7·03
1895-96 ...	53,08,689	99,538	62,036	54,70,263	1,67,370	77,486	95,205	3,40,061	51,30,202	6·21
1896-97 ...	50,66,173	94,992	58,701	52,19,866	1,63,613	82,503	91,122	3,37,238	48,82,628	6·46
1897-98 ...	53,94,999	1,01,156	62,582	55,58,737	1,58,930	82,173	80,136	3,21,239	52,37,498	5·78

The gross receipts of the year under review are higher than those of the three preceding years by Rs. 3,38,871, Rs. 88,474, and Rs. 8,14,809 respectively.

On the other hand, charges were lower, the decrease as compared with 1896-97 being Rs. 15,999. The fixed charges diminished by Rs. 4,683, owing to reductions effected in connection with the abolition of the Indus Preventive line. Under the head of excavation there was a small decrease, but not of importance. And under other contingent charges there was a decrease of Rs. 10,986, owing principally to the discontinuance of compensation for dearness of food-grain to the subordinate establishment, and to economies effected during the year by the postponement of works.

The net revenue of the Division was higher than that of 1896-97 by Rs. 3,54,870, than that of 1895-96 by Rs. 1,07,296, and than that of 1894-95 by Rs. 8,26,482.

726. The following statement shows the opening stock balance, the quantity of salt excavated, and the balance of stock in hand at the Mayo Mine during the past and three preceding years :—

YEAR.	Balance in store at commencement of the year.	Excavation during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Issued during the year.	Balance in store at close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1894-95	484,344	1,719,269	2,203,613	1,655,027	548,586
1895-96	548,586	1,882,229	2,430,815	1,940,640	490,175
1896-97	490,175	1,836,868	2,327,043	1,840,229	486,814
1897-98	486,814	1,957,792	2,444,626	1,975,769	468,837

The balance at the close of the year was less than that of 1896-97 by 17,977 maunds. The figures, however, do not include a quantity of 52,415 maunds lying at the Warthganj Depôt, which had been sold, but not cleared, on the 31st of March 1898, and another quantity of about 10,000 maunds lying in the mine, which had been excavated, but not paid for. Including these two items, the balance of stock at Khewra at the close of the year under review amounted to 531,252 maunds. This quantity was a sufficient reserve as the supply of mining labour is ample and excavation can be rapidly effected.

727. The cost of excavating salt at the Mayo Mine during the past four years was as follows :—

YEAR.	Quantity of salt excavated.	Cost of excavation.	Rate per 100 maunds.
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1894-95	1,719,269	60,919	3 8 8·32
1895-96	1,882,229	76,248	4 0 9·78
1896-97	1,836,868	74,410	4 0 9·78
1897-98	1,957,792	79,306	4 0 9·78

As in previous years, the yield for every 100 cubic feet of salt excavated was calculated at 135 maunds. The rate paid during the year, 10½ pies a cubic foot, or Rs. 4-0-9·78 for every 100 maunds, was the same as during 1895-96 and 1896-97. The system of payment by cubic measurement has been in force for the past 26 years, and the rate now paid is sufficiently remunerative.

728. The sales and deliveries of salt from the Punjab Mines Division are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Sales.	Deliveries.	Increase or decrease over sales.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1894-95	1,841,408	1,783,646	−57,762
1895-96	2,123,476	2,151,088	+27,612
1896-97	2,026,469	2,048,563	+22,094
1897-98	2,157,999	2,178,533	+20,534

The sales of the year under report are the largest in the comparison, and exceed those of 1896-97 by 131,530 maunds; those of 1895-96 by 34,523 maunds; and those of 1894-95 by 316,591 maunds. The average annual sales of the past four years amount to 2,037,338 maunds and those of year under review exceed this average by 120,661 maunds.

There was a large increase of 135,539 maunds in the trade of the Warthganj Depôt; a good increase of 21,153 maunds at the Kálabágh quarries; a small increase of 354 maunds in the petty local trade of Núrpur; and a falling-off of 25,516 maunds at Warcha.

The increase in the trade of the year was principally due to the general return to prosperity of the country after the agricultural depression which followed the failure of the monsoon rainfall of 1896, and partly also (1) to the gradual return to its normal condition of the trade with the Kashmir State, and (2) to the enhancement of the duty on Kohát salt having resulted in an increase in the consumption of cis-Indus salt along the River Indus, and in the northern portion of the Hazára District. In every direction the trade of the Division was satisfactory during the year.

The clearances of the year were in excess of those of 1896-97 by 129,970 maunds; of those of 1895-96 by 27,445 maunds; and of those of 1894-95 by 394,887 maunds. The clearances of the past four years average 2,040,457 maunds, and the figures of 1897-98 exceed this quantity by 138,076 maunds. Thus the volume of salt actually issued for consumption was steadily maintained.

729. The cost of the Indus Preventive Line, which was maintained for the purpose of confining the use of Kohát salt to the territories lying on the right bank of the River Indus, was as follows:—

Year.	Fixed establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	42,571	4,523	47,094
1895-96	43,561	5,200	48,761
1896-97	39,661	6,546	46,207
1897-98	22,823	3,328	26,151

Compared with 1896-97 there was a decrease of Rs. 16,838 under the head of fixed establishment, and of Rs. 3,218 under contingencies. The entire

expenditure of the year under review was Rs. 20,056 less than that of 1896-97. This decrease was the result of the reduction of establishment which became possible owing to the enhancement of the duty on Kohát salt and the gradual exhaustion of stocks of that salt which had been purchased at the former, and lower, rate of duty.

Towards the end of the year under report the Government of India decided upon the abolition of the line; orders were issued for the removal of the establishment from the River Indus, and rules under Act XII of 1882 were published abolishing the special protective zone on the left bank of the Indus but maintaining legal restrictions on the transit of Kohát salt cis Indus in quantities in excess of five seers. The removal of the establishment from the Indus was effected by the close of March 1898, and since then the Preventive Line has ceased to exist.

730. KOHAT MINES.—The receipts and charges and the net revenue of the Kohát Salt Mines for the past four years will be found in the following table:—

Year.	Receipts.		Charges.			Net revenue.
	Quantity of salt sold.	Collections.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Percentage to Maliks, &c.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	591,497	2,32,003	37,841	23,144	60,985	1,71,018
1895-96	785,470	3,08,100	39,004	31,848	70,852	2,37,248
1896-97	496,170	1,95,461	55,336	37,929	93,265	1,02,196
1897-98	322,404	5,05,784	80,364	39,465	1,19,829	3,85,955

The sales of the year under review were much below those of the three preceding years. The trade of 1894-95, at the eight-anna rate of duty, was normal. During 1895-96 it became known to traders, carriers and others that an increase in the duty was in contemplation, a rush was made to lay in stocks, and sales were abnormally heavy in consequence. Early in 1896-97 the Government of India decided upon raising the duty from eight annas to two rupees a Lahori maund of $102\frac{17}{28}$ lbs., and the measure was carried out with effect from the 13th July 1896, a month's notice of the enhancement being given. The rush for salt, which commenced during 1895-96, continued during 1896-97, down to the date on which the higher rate of duty took effect. Four hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two maunds were disposed of at the eight-anna rate of duty between the 1st April and 12th July 1896. From the 13th July 1896 to the end of the year 1896-97 the trade of the mines was practically at a stand-still, as only 738 maunds of salt were issued at the higher rate of duty of two rupees a Lahori maund. Trade gradually revived during the year under report, but was unable to return entirely to

its normal course. The frontier war not only closed the markets beyond the border for a time, but caused a scarcity of carriage ; the stocks of salt purchased at the lower rate of duty, and stored in the country trans Indus, were not inconsiderable ; and to a certain extent Kohát salt was displaced along the line of the Indus river by cis-Indus salt. These remarks show that the past three years have been abnormal ones.

Taking into consideration that the trade was without doubt impeded by the war on the frontier, the existence of old stocks and the advance of cis-Indus salt along the line of the River Indus, the sales of the year under report appear to be satisfactory.

The increase in the revenue of the Mines during the past year was of course entirely due to salt having issued at the higher rate of duty.

The charges during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,19,829 compared with Rs. 93,265 during 1896-97, or an increase of Rs. 26,564. This was owing to the addition of 4 officers and 182 men made to the establishment during 1896-97 having had full effect upon the charges of the past year, and to an increase in the percentage paid to Maliks and others. The net revenue of the mines for the past year exceeds that of 1896-97 by Rs. 2,83,759, though the quantity of salt issued was smaller. This is of course due to the whole of the salt sold during 1897-98 having paid the higher rate of duty, while that duty was levied upon only 738 maunds during 1896-97.

731. MANDI MINES.—The following statement shows the transactions of the past four years at the salt mines in the Mandi State :—

Year.	Total amount realized at Re. 1-2-0 per maund.	Due to British Government at two-thirds of duty, *viz.*, at 5 annas per maund.	Balance due to Rája.	Charges incurred by the British Government.			Net revenue derived by the British Government.
				Establishment maintained at the mines.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,44,887	40,246	1,04,641	8,551	825	9,376	30,870
1895-96	1,54,498	42,916	1,11,582	8,882	800	9,682	33,234
1896-97	1,41,031	39,175	1,01,856	6,389	1,065	7,454	31,721
1897-98	1,40,212	38,948	1,01,264	6,640	1,037	7,677	31,271

The realizations of the year under report fall below those of 1896-97 by Rs. 819, and are the lowest recorded above. This decrease was owing to less of the salt of these mines having been consumed in British territory.

A charge of Re. 1-2-0 a maund is levied on all salt issued. This charge includes price and duty, and it is divided in the proportion of 13 annas to the Rája of Mandi and 5 annas to the British Government. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 1,40,212, the share of the Rája amounted to Rs. 1,01,264 and that of the British Government to Rs. 38,948. This last item was charged with the cost of the departmental establishment at the mines, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 31,271.

Under the head of charges there was a slight increase of Rs. 223 during the year as compared with 1896-97. This was owing to a Superintendent of higher rank having been posted to the mines during the latter half of the past year.

732. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The statement below shows the gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges, and the net revenue of the Sultánpur Salt Works during the past and three preceding years :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.				Charges.			Net revenue.
	Excise duty.	Hákimi cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Contingent.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,36,535	8,386	589	2,45,510	16,104	1,924	18,028	2,27,482
1895-96	2,70,332	7,864	58	2,78,254	15,508	2,551	18,059	2,60,195
1896-97	2,79,693	1,748	13	2,81,454	16,071	3,237	19,308	2,62,146
1897-98	2,00,074	1,249	17	2,01,340	15,609	1,743	17,352	1,83,988

Down to the end of 1896-97 the revenue of these works was steadily progressive, and it was hoped that this improvement would continue. During the year under review, however, there was a large decrease of Rs. 80,114 compared with 1896-97, and the figures are below those of 1895-96 and 1894-95 also by Rs. 76,914 and Rs. 44,170 respectively. This decrease in receipts has of course been due to a smaller quantity of salt having been excised during the past year. As regards the details under the head of receipts it may be explained that the falling-off in the revenue derived from the Hákimi cess during 1896-97 and 1897-98 as compared with 1894-95 and 1895-96 is owing to the rate of the cess having been reduced from varying amounts (one anna and nine pies to six pies) to one uniform charge of three pies a maund with effect from the 7th of January 1896.

Compared with 1896-97 there was a decrease of Rs. 1,956 in the expenditure incurred at the works during the year. This difference was owing partly to ordinary minor fluctuations under fixed and contingent charges and also to Pachotra payments under the latter head having been smaller than usual owing to the reduction of the Hákimi cess.

733. Statistics of stocks, manufacture and sales at the Sultánpur Salt Works during the past four years will be found in the following statement :—

Year.	Stock at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Sold during the year.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1894-95	537	100,485	94,614	6,408
1895-96	6,408	119,392	108,133	17,667
1896-97	17,667	119,494	111,877	25,284
1897-98	25,284	68,485	* 80,093	13,676

* Includes wastage maunds 63.

The quantity of salt manufactured during the year fell below the outturn of 1896-97 by 51,009 maunds, and is the lowest recorded in the table.

The past year was a most unfavourable one for these salt works. During the hot season, when manufacture is always most brisk, storms occurred very frequently, and salt lying in the evaporation pans was injured and greatly depreciated in value by dust being deposited upon it. Besides this, manufacture was impeded from the very commencement of the year. Owing to scarcity and high prices prevailing all over the country when the time for manufacture arrived, capital which used to be invested in the works was diverted to the grain trade. The tightness of the money market accentuated this difficulty and advances of funds were hard to obtain. Added to this, there were persistent rumours that the Branch Railway to Farukhnagar was about to be closed, and men with capital were most reluctant to lay it out on the salt works. This caution was not uncalled for, as at the beginning of December 1897 notice was issued by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to the effect that the Farukhnagar Branch would be closed for traffic from the 1st January 1898. There was then a stock of about 30,000 maunds of salt lying on the works, which could not be disposed of and removed at such short notice, and which was practically valueless without the facilities for removal to areas of consumption afforded by the Railway. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited the town of Farukhnagar at about this time, and in consequence of action taken by His Honor the notice of closure was withdrawn, and a decision on the question has been postponed until the 30th of June 1900. Though this is satisfactory in the interests of the works, yet the industry has received a shock from which it may be difficult for it to recover. Down to the close of 1896-97 it was slowly, but steadily, progressive. During the year under review there was a sudden decadence, only 38 factories having worked compared with 48 during 1896-97.

734. CANALS.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1897-98:—

I.—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE MAJOR WORKS.

			Rs.
Capital expenditure during the year.	Direct charges		28,39,531
	Indirect charges		80,069
	Total ...		29,19,600
The Capital invested to end of 1897-98 amounted to ...			8,70,19,865
Deduct—		Rs.	
Half direct charges for the year ...		14,19,765	
Indirect charges to date		33,26,408	
			47,46,173
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year ...			8,22,73,692
Income from all sources *less* Refunds			1,21,88,419
Working Expenses ditto			31,86,227
Balance excess revenue, being 10·35 per cent. on Rs. 8,70,19,865			90,02,192
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 8,22,73,692			32,90,947
Net profit after paying interest			57,11,245
Ditto ditto in 1896-97			46,97,792
Ditto ditto in 1895-96			12,45,647

735. The result of the year's operations, excluding interest charges, was a profit of Rs. 90,02,192 compared with a profit of Rs. 78,57,443 in the previous

year. As shown against line 22 of the statement attached, all the seven Major Works contributed towards this increase. The working of each of these canals, after paying the interest charges of the year, also resulted in a profit, as exhibited in line 16 of the statement.

II.—IMPERIAL CANALS—MINOR WORKS—NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

736. The Capital outlay at the close of 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 21,29,213 against Rs. 19,70,359 at the end of 1896-97. The increase is chiefly due to the Ghaggar Canals on which Rs. 1,16,888 were expended, and also to an expenditure of Rs. 29,628 on the Upper Sutlej Canals in the construction of certain distributaries on the Katora and Khánwah Canals, which were completed during the year. On the Shahpur (Imperial) Canals a sum of Rs. 9,235 was spent on the construction of regulators at the heads of the Eastern and Western Station Canals. An addition of Rs. 3,103 was made during the year to the Capital Account of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals on account of the construction of two rest-houses on the Hájiwah Canal.

737. The Revenue Account of these Minor Works, including the Muzaffargarh Canals, which have no Capital Account, shows the following results :—

	Rs.
The income from all sources *less* Refunds amounted to ...	18,15,656
Working expenses	11,33,334
Balance profit	6,82,322
Ditto in 1896-97	4,46,447

738. The following statement shows the net revenue of each Minor Work for 1897-98 as compared with that earned in the previous year :—

	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur (Imperial) Canals.	Ghaggar Canals (Imperial).	Muzaffargarh Canals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	60,554	2,18,678	—50,165	37,173	...	1,80,207
Percentage of profit	7·58	184·34	—7·09	18·34	...	No Capital Account.
1897-98	95,272	2,07,659	1,82,372	41,645	—14,510*	1,69,884
Percentage of profit	11·51	170·60	25·77	19·65	—5·58	No Capital Account.

*No revenue realized during the year. This amount represents the maintenance charges.

III.—PROVINCIAL CANALS.

739. The Shahpur (Provincial) Canals show a profit of Rs. 5,875 against a profit of Rs. 427 in 1896-97. The increase is due to the good early supply in the canals allowing a large and well matured kharíf area to be assessed. This largely made up for the very poor rabi collections of the previous year's irrigation.

Particulars.		Serial No.	Canal classed as Protective Major Work.	Canals classed as Productive Major Works.						Total Protective and Productive.	Canal in abeyance.	Imperial Canals, Minor Works, not classed as Productive.	Grand Total (Imperial).	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.
			I.—Swat River Canal.	II.—Western Jumna Canal (including II A., Sirsa Branch).	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.		Jhelum Canal.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1896-97	1	39,71,837	1,57,60,047	1,79,82,408	2,41,18,263	2,04,31,137	7,12,467	11,24,106	8,41,00,265	1,07,904	19,70,359	8,61,78,528	...
	1897-98	2	39,97,404	1,61,99,491	1,80,88,902	2,41,59,936	2,26,93,473	7,16,250	11,64,409	8,70,19,865	2,04,270	21,29,213	8,93,53,348	...
II.—Income realized during the year—														
Direct, *viz.*, water rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1896-97	3	2,66,200	26,22,825	26,63,382	27,93,489	16,75,658	77,615	3,14,025	1,04,13,194	...	5,61,030	1,09,74,224	33,871
	1897-98	4	3,65,500	25,38,088	29,29,453	32,86,649	20,47,917	99,847	3,41,793	1,16,09,277	...	5,92,347	1,22,01,624	34,840
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1896-97	5	58,462	...	1,97,025	...	2,32,729	18,697	24,341	5,31,254	...	5,79,835	11,11,089	6,353
	1897-98	6	42,418	...	2,13,629	...	2,79,202	18,213	25,680	5,79,142	...	8,21,811	14,00,953	7,398
Total direct and indirect	1896-97	7	3,24,661	26,22,825	28,60,407	27,93,489	19,08,387	96,312	3,38,366	1,09,44,448	...	11,40,865	1,20,85,313	40,224
	1897-98	8	4,07,918	25,38,088	31,43,082	32,86,649	23,27,149	1,18,060	3,67,473	1,21,88,419	...	14,14,158	1,36,02,577	42,238
III.—Charges for the year—														
Maintenance including Establishment	1896-97	9	65,703	8,43,080	7,21,839	7,22,856	5,28,945	61,447	1,43,135	30,87,005	...	8,74,625	39,61,630	39,797
	1897-98	10	1,13,002	8,62,355	6,72,081	6,70,851	6,61,521	75,655	1,30,762	31,86,227	...	9,01,720	40,87,947	36,363
Interest on Capital outlay	1896-97	11	1,49,259	5,91,914	6,89,041	9,15,759	7,43,328	27,425	42,925	31,59,651	2,316	...	31,61,967	...
	1897-98	12	1,53,732	6,09,317	6,95,640	9,18,321	8,42,145	27,475	44,317	32,90,947	6,070	...	32,97,017	...
Total	1896-97	13	2,14,962	14,34,994	14,10,880	16,38,615	12,72,273	88,872	1,86,060	62,46,656	2,316	8,74,625	71,23,597	39,797
	1897-98	14	2,66,734	14,71,672	13,67,721	15,89,172	15,03,666	1,03,130	1,75,079	64,77,174	6,070	9,01,720	73,84,964	36,363
IV.—Profit and Loss—														
(a) Including interest on Capital outlay	1896-97	15	1,09,700	11,87,831	14,49,527	11,54,874	6,36,114	7,440	1,52,306	46,97,792	—2,316	2,66,240	49,61,716	427
	1897-98	16	1,41,184	10,66,416	17,75,361	16,97,477	8,23,483	14,930	1,92,394	57,11,245	—6,070	5,12,438	62,17,613	5,875
(b) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On direct income. Amount	1896-97	17	2,00,497	17,79,745	19,41,543	20,70,633	11,46,713	16,168	1,70,890	73,26,189	...	—3,13,593	70,12,594	—5,926
	1897-98	18	2,52,498	16,75,733	22,57,372	26,15,798	13,86,426	24,192	2,11,031	84,23,050	...	—3,09,373	81,13,677	—1,523
(b) On direct income. Percentage on Capital outlay.	1896-97	19	5·05	11·29	10·80	8·59	5·61	2·27	15·20	8·71	...	—15·92	8·14	...
	1897-98	20	6·33	10·34	12·48	10·83	6·11	3·38	18·12	9·68	...	—14·53	9·08	...
(b) On total income, direct and indirect. Amount	1896-97	21	2,58,959	17,79,745	21,38,568	20,70,633	13,79,442	34,865	1,95,231	78,57,443	...	2,66,240	81,23,683	427
	1897-98	22	2,94,916	16,75,733	24,71,001	26,15,798	16,65,628	42,405	2,36,711	90,02,192	...	5,12,438	95,14,630	5,875
(b) On total income, direct and indirect. Percentage on Capital outlay.	1896-97	23	6·52	11·29	11·89	8·59	6·75	4·89	17·37	9·34	...	13·51	9·43	...
	1897-98	24	7·38	10·34	13·66	10·83	7·34	5·92	20·33	10·35	...	24·07	10·65	...
V.—Percentage of profit earned by Major Works based on the assessments* of the year.	1896-97	25	8·78	11·63	12·42	10·26	8·64	3·65	17·51	10·55	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	26	8·15	12·27	14·63	9·86	9·63	11·78	25·59	15·04	...	...	...	...

* The assessments shew the actual results of the year's working, and differ from the income *collected* during the year, the latter being on account of the revenue earned during the kharif crop of the year under review and during the rabi crop of the previous official year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

740. BIRTHS.—During the year under review 874,623 births were recorded, or 10,069 less than the number in the previous year. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population was 42·6, which is much higher than the rate registered in other Provinces of India.

741. The districts which registered the highest birth-rates during the year were:—Jhang 57·5 per 1,000, Gujránwála 53·2, Karnál 49·6, Mooltan 48·5, Ferozepore 47·8, Amritsar 47·4, Muzaffargarh 47·2, Gurgaon 46·8, Ludhiána 46·6 and Delhi 46·2. The districts which had the lowest rates were as follows:—Simla 19·3, Pesháwar 30·5, Kángra 30·3, Hazára 31·4. Owing to the prevalance of scarcity and the consequent immigration of a large number of people, there was a considerable decrease in the number of births registered in the districts of Hissar, Jhelum and Gujrát, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

742. Excepting Pesháwar and Hazára, in which registration is yet far from satisfactory, there has been a steady improvement in the frontier districts of the Province, in which the birth-rate now ranges between 40 to 47 per 1,000 as against 23 to 31 during the five-year period ending 1893.

743. The number of births exceeded the deaths by 236,396; the districts in which the increase was most marked were Siálkot 25,187, Lahore 19,228, Amritsar 18,998, Gurdáspur 17,905, Jullundur 17,586, Gujránwála 17,478.

744. In the following Municipal towns the birth-rate was very high:—Dera Ismail Khan 67·4, Jalálpur in Mooltan District 66·4, Kunjah in Gujrát District 60·1, Chunián in Lahore District 59·5, Sáhiwál in Shahpur District 58·7, Siálkot 56·0, Khairpur and Alípur in Muzaffargarh District 54·0 and 53·7 respectively, Ewardes-abad 53·8, Khudián in Lahore District 52·7, Wazirabad 51·8, Maghiána 51·4, Jhang 50·4, Chiníot 50·3, Talamba in Mooltan District 50·1.

745. DEATHS.—Excepting a few districts, the year was very healthy—the death-rate per 1,000 of population being 31·05 against 31·53 and 29·29 in the two preceding years. There was a considerable decrease in the deaths reported from small-pox, the number having fallen to 16,077 from 45,084 registered last year.

746. In the following districts, the highest death-rates were registered:—Hissar 45·31, Muzaffargarh 44·25, Bannu 43·03, Karnál 40·83, Jhang 40·37 and Gurgaon 37·36.

747. Of the Municipal towns, the following recorded the highest death-rates :—

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Hissar	Hissar	67·34
	Bhiwáni	56·70
	Sirsa	64·09
	Fatahabad	69·87
Mooltan	Jalálpur	51·49
Ráwalpindi	Attock	54·63
Bannu	Edwardes-abad	51·68
	Lakki	55·26
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	75·28
	Bhakkar	74·86
	Kahror	78·36
Dera Ghází Khan	Dájal	52·26
Muzaffargarh	Alípur	57·99
	Khairpur	96·12

748. The table, contrasting the urban and rural death-rates, shows very much the same results as in previous years, *viz.*, a higher death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa and all other causes in the towns than in the rural circles and a lower rate from fevers in the towns. In the rural circles the death-rate from small-pox is somewhat higher than that in the towns.

749. The highest death-rates, as usual, were recorded amongst infants under one year and old people over sixty years of age.

750. The death-rate amongst Muhammadans was 31·24, Hindús 30·78 and Native Christians 17·25 per 1,000 of population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively 30·51, 32·82 and 17·31.

751. Plague appeared in an epidemic form during the year. The disease first appeared in the village of Khatkar Kalán and is said to have been imported into the village from Hardwár. Up to the end of April the total number of villages attacked in the Jullundur District has been 62 and in Hoshiárpur 14. The total cases in the Jullundur District have been 2,238 with 1,267 deaths, and in the Hoshiárpur District 448 cases with 269 deaths.

752. The Province was comparatively free from cholera during the year, There were only 622 deaths registered from the disease, *viz.*, 538 in the Hissar District, 61 in Gurgaon, 15 in Ráwalpindi, 6 in Gurdáspur and 2 in Lahore.

753. Under the head of small-pox 16,077 deaths were reported against 45,084 in the previous year. As usual, the smallest number of deaths from small-pox, *viz.*, 14, was registered in the best vaccinated district of Kángra.

754. The total number of deaths registered from fevers was 422,826, showing a death-rate of 20·57 as compared with 19·15 in 1896. The highest death-rates, due to malarial fevers, were reported in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh, Hissar, Jhang, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan. In 19 out of the 31 districts the rate was below the average for the preceding five years.

755. A total of 15,851 deaths was registered under the head of dysentery and diarrhœa against 13,886 in 1896. In the undermentioned districts the death-rate from these diseases was comparatively high:—Hissar, Simla, Gurgaon, Delhi, Kángra, Karnál, Dera Ismail Khan and Umballa.

756. Under the head of "Injuries" 7,265 deaths were recorded including 355 deaths from suicide, 5,024 from accidents, 685 from wounding, 1,008 from snake-bite and 129 from hydrophobia.

757. The total number of deaths returned under the head of "All other Causes" was 175,586.

758. WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.—During the year the following water-supply schemes were completed:—(1) The Pind Dádan Khan Water-supply scheme; (2) the excavation of two storage tanks in connection with the Bhiwáni Water-supply Project; (3) the extension of the water-supply to the Cavalry Lines of Kohát and also to the Kutcheri and Kohát Charitable Dispensary. Twenty-one new water-supply standposts were erected in the Pesháwar City. The Amritsar and Ludhiána Water-supply Schemes are still under consideration. Experimental borings have been taken, and a project is under preparation for supplying water to Meean Meer Cantonment from Lahore.

759. In Jhelum a large intercepting sewer was completed during the year. Rupees 78,214 were spent on the Lahore Sewage and Drainage schemes. The drainage schemes of Mooltan, Ráwalpindi, Hazro, Delhi, Part II (Chándni Chouk), Ballabgarh, Jagráon, Ráekot, Fázilka, Muktsar and Batála are under preparation.

760. The total income of Municipal towns was Rs. 42,03,884, and there was a balance at the beginning of the year of Rs. 10,92,066. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,04,421. The amount spent during the year on drainage, sewerage and water-supply, including cleaning of tanks, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,02,847 and Rs. 2,17,183, respectively, against Rs. 1,26,608 and Rs. 1,66,744 in the previous year.

761. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—The following works of public utility, constructed by private individuals, during the year 1896-97 deserve special mention:—A serai at Dharmkot by Rupi Mal, son of Gopi Mal Nauria, costing Rs. 25,000; a serai and well on the Ráwalpindi-Murree Road, costing Rs. 10,000, by Lála Kalyán Dás, Contractor, Ráwalpindi; a tank at Sagri by Mehta Wazír Chand, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, at a cost of Rs. 5,000; a masonry bathing ghât at Pundri, costing Rs. 5,000, by Pandit Brindabhan of Pundri, Tahsíl Kaithal, in the Karnál District; and a well and accommodation for travellers on the Grand Trunk Road between Wah and Sarai Kála, costing Rs. 5,000, by Ahmed Khán of Wah, in the Attock Tahsíl, of the Ráwalpindi District.

762. SANITARY BOARD.—The Sanitary Board met only once during the year, and the following subjects were considered:—(1) Papers connected with the excessive death-rates from fevers in the Province, and (2) correspondence relating to the unhealthiness of the villages in the Neli Circle tract of the Kalsia State, and also of the villages in the Neli Circle tract of the Kharar Tahsíl of the Umballa District.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

763. Three new dispensaries were opened during 1897. Two of these are permanent institutions, namely, those at Wahāli, in the Jhelum District, and Laliān, in the Jhang District.

764. A temporary dispensary was also opened during the time the Famine Relief Works were in operation in the Gujrát District. The year was unfavourable for the opening of new dispensaries, the majority of districts having no funds to spare owing to the scarcity.

765. The female dispensary in the Hissar City and the dispensaries at Dádri, in the Rohtak District, at Aláwalpur, in the Jullundur District, and at Setáwáli, in the Delhi District, were closed during the year.

766. None of these institutions was doing useful work. The Famine Relief Works Dispensary in the Gujrát District was also closed. As the Aláwalpur, Setáwáli and Famine Relief Works dispensaries were open for part of the year, their statistics are included in the present report.

767. Thus the following figures deal with the working of 268 dispensaries compared with 267 in 1896 and 257 in 1895.

768. There are 52,381 in-door patients treated during 1897 compared with 52,877 in 1896, showing for the third year in succession a decrease. In 1896 the decrease amounted to 3,295; in 1897 it was 496. In addition to the fact that 1897 was not an unhealthy year, the continued decrease of in-patients was also probably due to the greater discrimination now exercised in the matter of admissions.

769. The daily average number treated was 1,766·46, consisting of 1,320·84 men, 332·74 women and 112·88 children; and the percentage of these classes to the daily average treated was 74·77, 18·84 and 6·39 respectively.

770. The daily average of men, women and children for 1896 was 1,346·63, 317·71 and 122·27 respectively. There was thus a decrease amongst the men and children treated, while the number of women treated shows an increase as compared with the figures for 1896.

771. The number returned as cured was 35,277, as relieved 8,588, as discharged 'otherwise' 4,777, and as having died 2,489. The cures amounted to 67·35 per cent., and the deaths to 4·75 per cent., as compared with 66 and 4·42 per cent., respectively, in 1896.

772. There were 3,027 beds available at dispensaries, 2,086 for males and 941 for females. The number in 1896 was 3,031, of which 2,078 were for men and 953 for women. There was practically no difference in the total number of beds available for the two years, although the distribution varied slightly in different dispensaries.

773. The number of patients treated for the principal diseases was as follows :—

Malarial fevers	646,471
Dysentery	59,419
Diarrhœa	50,317
Lung diseases	12,055
Other diseases of the respiratory system	215,249
Rheumatic affections	62,883
Diseases of the eye...	382,041
Diseases of the ear	174,359
Dyspepsia	210,164
Other diseases of the digestive system	319,278
Spleen diseases	31,257
Diseases of the skin	262,218
Ulcers	291,108

774. Malarial fever was common; dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system were also prevalent. They not unusually accompany malarial outbreaks. There is a continued rise in the number who seek relief for diseases of the eye, which shows appreciation of the benefit of the treatment given in these affections. On the other hand, the noticeable falling-off in cases attending for skin diseases, which was seen in 1896, continued in 1897. Such diseases are necessarily more common in unhealthy years when the general condition of the people is low.

775. The total number of operations performed was 173,808 compared with 193,370 in 1896. This shows a falling-off of 19,562 operations. Various causes combined to lessen the number of operations. On account of the disturbed state of the frontier, few patients crossed the border into the neighbouring districts. In many places the pinch of scarcity was sufficient to prevent people incurring even the small necessary expenditure attendant on a visit to, and stay in, a hospital. In some places, also, the restrictions and inspections imposed on travellers on account of plague prevented patients from coming freely to hospitals.

776. It would appear that this diminution of surgical work was general in both the selected and other operations. Cataract operations, which in 1896 numbered 5,346 (on 4,696 patients), fell to 4,671, a decrease of 675. Including 110 cases remaining from 1896, there were 3,827 cures, this representing a percentage of 85·94, which compares unfavourably with 86·69, the percentage of cures in 1896.

777. The number of operations of various kinds for the removal of stone from the bladder also shows a considerable decrease on the previous year's record. In 1897 the number of these operations recorded was 1,811 against 2,038 in 1896. This is a decrease of 227 operations.

778. The income and expenditure for 1897 and the two preceding years is shown in the following table, which includes the figures of the Mayo Hospital, the State Hospital of the Province :—

Year.	Income.				Expenditure.
	From Provincial Funds.	From Municipal and other Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895	49,988	4,80,880	47,382	5.78,250	5.77,760
1896	47,276	4,81,846	52,116	5,81,238	5,69.793
1897	52,877	4.64.860	51,039	5,68.776	5.77.357

779. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries, excluding the Mayo Hospital, amounted to Rs. 5,30,587, and was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government	30,020	2	9
Local Funds	2,13,616	15	9
Municipal Funds	2,44,242	13	3
Interest on investment	3,427	12	1
Sale of Securities	...		
Subscriptions { Europeans	4,919	13	0
Subscriptions { Natives	12,324	1	6
Diet of paying patients	7,835	13	9
Sale of medicines not supplied by Government ...	5,743	5	2
Miscellaneous receipts...	8,455	12	1

780. The total expenditure excluding the Mayo Hospital was Rs. 5,34,325.

781. At the close of 1896 there were 389 lepers in the six Asylums, and 215 were admitted during 1897, making a total of 604. Of this total 47 died, 123 left of their own accord, and 434 remained in residence at the close of the year.

782. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Asylums amounted to Rs. 24,369, compared with Rs. 22,529 in 1896, an increase of Rs. 1,840.

783. The average cost per head ranged from Rs. 30-2-4 at Dakhni Serai, Jullundur District, to Rs. 54-11-1 at Kángra.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

784. There were 364 lunatics in confinement in the Asylums at Delhi and Lahore on the last day of 1896. During the year 1897 there were 162 admissions and re-admissions, giving a total population of 526, of whom 115 were criminals.

785. Fifty-two lunatics were cured, 54 were made over to friends or escaped, and 32 died, leaving 388 in residence at the end of the year.

786. The expenditure on the Lahore Asylum was Rs. 38,777-15-3, and on the Delhi one Rs. 12,683-6-8, a total expenditure on the two Asylums of Rs. 51,461-5-11.

787. The cost per lunatic during 1897 was Rs. 138-6-2 at Lahore and Rs. 93-5-5 at Delhi.

VACCINATION.

788. VACCINATION.—On an average 305 Vaccinators were employed during the year under review, or 2 more than in the previous year. The number of Native Supervisors and Divisional Inspectors, *viz.*, 34 and 6 respectively, was the same as last year.

789. The total cost of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 98,508, a reduction of Rs. 3,671 as compared with the previous year, due, in part, to the decrease in travelling allowance, owing to the deputation of Dr. James, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, to plague duty for more than 5 months in the year.

790. The cost of each successful vaccine operation was 2 annas and 2 pies, or the same as last year.

791. The total number of vaccinations, both primary and secondary performed by all the Establishments was 845,491. As compared with the figures for the previous year, there was a decrease of 56,922 operations, 41,304 under the head of primary vaccinations and 15,618 under that of re-vaccinations.

792. The District Staff performed a total of 553,317 primary operations and 180,564 re-vaccinations, against 596,686 and 188,777 respectively during the previous year. The decrease in the number of primary operations was most marked in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Hissar, Rohtak, Umballa, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Montgomery, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh. In the two first named districts the decrease amounted to 9,139 and 5,906 respectively.

793. The decrease was attributed by the Civil Surgeons chiefly to the insufficiency of the lymph supply, high mortality among children and to carelessness of the Vaccination Staff.

794. With regard to the quality of work done by the District Staff, the percentage of success in primary cases was 95·16 against 93·97 during the previous year, and in re-vaccinations 59·21 against 59·19. The number of vaccinations done by the Special Staff was 72,031 primary and 31,104 secondary, the figures for the last year being 67,780 and 34,113 respectively. The percentage of primary successful cases was 88·73 against 86·93 in the previous year, and of re-vaccinations 69·07 against 61·84.

795. The Cantonment Staff performed 5,185 primary vaccinations and 1,482 re-vaccinations, with 95·08 and 80·70 per cent. of successful cases respectively. During the previous year the number of primary operations was 4,875 and re-vaccinations 4,218, and the percentages of success were 91·92 and 66·00 respectively.

796. The Dispensary Staff performed 1,241 primary operations, or 2,496 less than in the previous year. In re-vaccinations also there was a considerable decrease, the number having fallen from 2,227 in 1896-97 to 567 during the year under review.

797. The officers of the Department inspected 669,172 out of 845,491 vaccinations, or 79 per cent. of the total work performed during the year.

798. The number of primary operations performed with vaseline lymph was 72,854 against 70,199 in 1896-97, the percentages of success being 94·3 and 92·6 respectively; the number of re-vaccinations performed was 23,477 against 22,009 in 1896-97, with 75·6 and 81·0 per cent. of successful cases, respectively.

799. The establishments maintained by the large Native States did satisfactory work during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

800. GENERAL SUMMARY.—The table below gives a general summary of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the last two years :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... English...	9	8	1	...	1,083	1,101	...	18	1,31,256	1,22,424	8,832	...
Arts Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	74	70	4	...	19,952	20,826	...	874
Medical College	1	1	...	...	207	238	...	31	83,937	81,687	2,250	...
High Schools	89	74	15	...	23,743	21,826	1,917	...	6,23,599	5,74,244	49,355	...
Middle Schools	250	241	9	...	37,009	36,764	245	...	3,98,830	3,91,279	7,551	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	339	315	24	...	60,752	58,590	2,162	...	10,22,429	9,65,523	56,906	...
Primary Schools	2,423	2,453	...	30	106,792	108,315	...	1,523	4,90,029	4,79,207	10,822	...
Total Schools for General Education.	2,762	2,768	...	6	167,544	166,905	639	...	15,12,458	14,44,730	67,728	...
Schools or Special Instruction.	16	16	...	...	1,983	1,918	65	...	1,60,354	1,57,871	2,483	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	2,778	2,784	...	6	169,527	168,823	704	...	16,72,812	16,02,601	70,211	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	8	...	...	772	750	...	28	67,042	77,115	...	10,073
Middle Schools	24	23	1	...	1,922	1,788	134	...	63,919	61,153	2,766	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	32	31	1	...	2,644	2,538	106	...	1,30,961	1,38,268	...	7,307
Primary Schools	319	317	2	...	11,206	10,731	475	...	82,422	83,280	...	858
Total Schools for General Education.	351	348	3	...	13,850	13,269	581	...	2,13,383	2,21,548	...	8,165
Schools for Special Instruction.	3	2	1	...	249	237	12	...	20,288	387	19,901	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females.	3,143	3,144	...	1	184,990	1,83,738	1,252	...	21,41,628	20,49,473	92,155	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,545	4,844	...	299	69,770	74,847	...	5,077	...	...	...	...
For Females	506	519	...	13	7,791	7,337	454	...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions, Males and Females.	5,051	5,363	..	312	77,561	82,184	...	4,623	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.	8,194	8,507	...	313	262,551	265,922	...	3,371	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,166	1,55,477	...	5,311
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,64,720	8,67,764	...	3,044
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,56,514	30,72,714	83,800	...

Number of Scholars.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Stage ... Boys ...	3,230	2,941	289	...
High Stage ... Girls ...	63	62	1	...
Middle Stage ... Boys ...	17,115	16,122	993	...
Middle Stage ... Girls ...	558	558	...	...
Total ... Boys ...	20,345	19,063	1,282	...
Total ... Girls ...	621	620	1	...
Upper Stage,* Primary Boys ...	31,825	31,075	750	...
Upper Stage,* Primary Girls ...	1,443	1,510	...	67
*Lower " ... Boys ...	115,387	116,795	...	1,408
*Lower " ... Girls ...	11,773	11,111	662	...
Total ... Boys ...	147,212	147,870	...	658
Total ... Girls ...	13,216	12,621	595	...

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Imperial Revenues	1,33,315	1,43,106	...	9,791
" Provincial Revenues...	7,37,616	7,27,394	10,222	...
" District Funds	6,21,245	6,41,001	...	19,756
" Municipal Funds	3,39,921	3,37,203	2,718	...
" Fees ... Tuition Fees	6,40,502	6,20,216	20,286	...
" Fees ... Other Fees	1,81,910	1,78,374	3,536	...
" Other Sources	5,02,005	4,25,420	76,585	...
Total ...	31,56,514	30,72,714	83,800	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

801. The number of Public Institutions is practically unchanged, being 3,143, against 3,144 last year, but the number of scholars has risen from 183,738 to 184,990, or by 1,252. The fall is in Primary Schools, in which there are 1,523 fewer boys and 475 more girls than in the previous year, but this is more than counterbalanced by the marked rise in the attendance at Secondary Schools, the number of which institutions has increased by 25. On the whole, the total number of Public Schools for General Education is only 3 less than in the previous year, while the attendance in them has risen by 1,220. The rapid decrease in the number of Private Institutions, which are steadily giving way before our Public Schools, continues, and their number is now 5,051, against 5,363, last year, with a fall of 4,623 in the attendance. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 8,194 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 262,551 scholars, or to 8·38 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 8,507 institutions and 265,922 scholars (or 8·49 per cent.) reported last year. Of the whole number of pupils in the Province, 240,522 are males, or 14·24 in 100 of school-going age, and 22,029 females, or 1·52 per cent.

802. The number of Colleges is now 11, namely, 10 Arts Colleges (9 English and 1 Oriental), and 1 Medical College; last year 9 Arts Colleges were returned, the new one being the Khálsa College at Amritsar. The attendance on the Arts (English) Colleges has fallen by 18, and on the Medical College by 31; in the Oriental College there was an increase of 4. In all, the number now receiving a University education in the Province is 1,364; this does not include those reading in the Law and Engineering Classes.

803. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen during the year from 315 to 339, and the number of pupils from 58,590 to 60,752. The number of such schools for girls has risen from 31 to 32, and the number of pupils from 2,538 to 2,644. Of the whole number of Secondary Schools, 325 are for Natives, and 14 for Europeans; and of the pupils, 59,706 are Natives, and 1,046 Europeans. Of the total number of pupils in these schools, 3,293 belong to the High stage, and 17,673 to the Middle stage of instruction, compared with 3,003 and 16,680 in the previous year.

804. The number of Primary Public Schools for boys has fallen from 2,453 to 2,423, and the attendance from 108,315 to 106,792. The number of such schools for girls has risen from 317 to 319, and the attendance from 10,731 to 11,206. Taking both Boys' and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,742 Primary Public Schools in the Province attended by 117,998 pupils, against 2,770 schools and 119,046 pupils last year. Five of the schools are for Europeans with 120 pupils, and 2,737 for Natives with 117,878 pupils.

805. Besides the ordinary schools for General Education referred to above, there are 19 schools for Special Instruction with 2,232 pupils, against 18 such schools with 2,155 pupils returned last year. The new institution is the North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána. Of the whole number of pupils, 252 are females, of whom 3 attend the Medical School at Lahore.

806. During the year the total departmental expenditure was Rs. 31,56,514, against Rs. 30,72,714 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 83,800, which was solely on the *direct* side, *i.e.*, expenditure on Tuition. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,41,628; and the indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on Scholarships, Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c., to Rs. 10,14,886, against Rs. 10,23,241 last year.

807. The income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 6,40,502, or Rs. 20,286 more than last year. There was a rise in High Schools for boys, in Middle and Special Schools for both boys and girls, and in spite of a decrease in the schools in Primary Schools for boys. There was a decrease in Colleges and in High and Primary Schools for girls. The income from "Other Fees," which includes University and Boarding House Fees, was Rs. 1,81,910, or Rs. 3,536 more than last year, the rise being in Boarding House Fees only.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

808. The following table gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years :—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			9	15	...	6
Master of Oriental Learning			...	1	...	1
Bachelor of Arts			131	100	31	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			2	1	1	...
Intermediate	Arts	Calcutta	(a) 4	1	3	...
		Punjab	231	246	...	15
	Science	Punjab	2	...	2	...
	Oriental	Punjab	5	4	1	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	(b) 1,043	305	238	...
		Girls	13	8	5	...
	Oriental		9	4	5	...
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys	15	18	...	3
		Girls	2	3	...	1
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	2,786	2,538	248	...
		Girls	42	52	...	10
	Vernacular	Boys	1,417	1,243	174	...
		Girls	30	22	8	...
Upper Primary		Boys	9,504	9,930	...	426
		Girls	365	406	...	41
Lower Primary		Boys	13,600	13,569	31	...
		Girls	730	781	...	51

(a) Includes one girl.

(b) Includes 11 who passed in Science Faculty.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

809. The number of Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory is now 9, against 8 last year, the new College being the Khálsa College near Amritsar; the others are the Lahore Government College, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, the St. Stephen's College at Delhi, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, all teaching up to the Degree Standards; and the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi, the Scotch Mission College at Siálkot, the Amritsar Municipal Board College, and the Lahore Islámiya College, all teaching up to the Intermediate Standard only. The following statement gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the past two years:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	310	370	...	60
	Second Year	390	337	53	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	154	162	...	8
	Fourth Year	207	208	...	
M. A. Class		22	24	...	2
	Total	1,083	1,101	...	18

810. THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 136—74 belonging to the College Department and 62 to the School: this total is higher than for any year since 1889-90. Of those in the College Department, 20 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 54 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the School, 19 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 43 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 97 students on the Language side, 92 read English. In addition, instruction is given in Oriental Languages to 163 students of the Government College.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

811 SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Secondary Schools rose by 23 during the year, and now stands at 325. Of the additional schools, 20 are Anglo-Vernacular, 14 High Schools, and 6 Middle Schools, the great majority of them being Unaided. Of the present total, 198 are Anglo-Vernacular and 127 Vernacular. Acccording to grade, there are now 85 High Schools in the Province, 82 Anglo-Vernacular, 3 Vernacular, and 240 Middle Schools—116 Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular. The number of pupils

reading in Secondary Schools has risen from 57,546 to 59,706, the increase being almost entirely in the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the High Departments there are now 3,153 pupils against 2,839 last year, and all but a few are learning English; in the Middle Departments, 16,852, against 15,800, of whom about two-thirds learn English; in all, a rise from 18,639 to 20,005 in the Secondary Departments. In the Primary Departments there are now 39,701 pupils, against 38,907, and of these more than one-half are in Vernacular Schools. The number learning English is now 25,918, against 24,731; and the number of agriculturists 14,494, against 13,455.

812. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of schools has fallen during the year from 2,452 to 2,420, the decrease being under the head of Aided Schools. The number of Board Schools has risen by 13, and of Unaided Schools by 19. The noteworthy fact of the year is the collapse of a number of Indigenous and Elementary Schools that had previously earned grants. The attendance at Primary Schools has fallen from 108,286 to 106,713, or by 1,573. The fall in the cases of Aided Schools was 2,528, partly counterbalanced by a rise in Board and Unaided Schools. If the attendance in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 146,414 pupils at the Primary stage of instruction, or only 779 less than last year. Of this total, 63,652, or 30 more than last year, are returned as agriculturists, so that over 43 per cent. of the children receiving an elementary education belong to this class.

813. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—There are now 202 Zamíndárí Schools, in the Province, compared with 213 last year, and the number of pupils has fallen by 495, of whom 367 are agriculturists. Of the schools, 191 are Urdu, and the others Nágri. The examination results are generally satisfactory.

814. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES.—The schools for the education of low-caste children are mostly Aided Elementary Schools. In the Delhi Circle there are 22 such schools, with 595 pupils, against 21 schools with 548 pupils last year. In the Jullundur Circle, of the 4 low-caste schools opened last year, only 3 now exist, and these have become mixed schools. In the Lahore Circle, there are 32 schools, with 623 pupils, against 18 schools with 287 pupils in the previous year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the principal school for the education of this class of children is the Native Christian Training Institute at Siálkot with 97 pupils; it is really an Anglo-Vernacular Boarding High School intended for the education of Native Christian boys. Besides this, there are 19 schools, with 112 pupils, under Mission Societies in the Siálkot District, and 2 such schools with 41 pupils, in the Gujrát District.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

815. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—At the close of the year the College contained 71 students in all, compared with 82 in the previous year. The falling-off is partly in the Junior English Class, and partly in the Senior Vernacular Class owing to a reduction in the number of stipends at the disposal of the Principal. Last year there were 5 non-stipendiary students;

this year all had stipends—70 from Government and 1 from District Funds. Of the students on the rolls, 14 were teachers and 57 had no previous experience Altogether there were 18 students in the Senior English Class, 18 in the Junior English Class, and 35 in the Senior Vernacular Class. Of the 71 students examined, 64, or 90 per cent., passed the Certificate Examinations, 28 being placed in the First Division. From the Senior English Class, 18 candidates appeared, and 16 passed, 10 being in the First Division, against 14 out of 16 last year. Twelve private candidates also appeared, and 6 passed, 1 being in the First Division. It is noteworthy that of the private candidates, 1 was a Master of Arts, and 6 were B. As. From the Junior English Class, 18 candidates appeared in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 13 passed, 4 being in the First Division; last year 21 passed out of 28. Nine private candidates also appeared, of whom 7 passed. From the Vernacular Class, 35 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and all passed, 14 being in the First Division; last year 33 passed out of 38, 23 being in the First Division. Six private candidates also appeared in this examination, of whom only 2 passed.

816. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Normal Schools is the same as last year, *viz.*, 5. The number of students at the end of the year was 255, compared with 270 last year. The Normal Schools have two classes: a *Junior Vernacular Class*, preparing for Vernacular Teacherships in Primary Schools or Departments; and a *Zamíndári Class*, training teachers for Zamíndári Schools, The latter Class has, however, been abolished except at Lahore since the close of the official year owing to the supply of Zamíndári Certificate-holders being in excess of the demand. At the end of the year there were 217 students in the ordinary or Junior Vernacular Classes, and 38 in the Zamíndári Classes. For the Junior Vernacular Certificate, 216 candidates appeared from the ordinary classes, and 150 passed, or over 69 per cent. This percentage is almost exactly that of the previous year. Seventy-nine private candidates also appeared, and 33 passed. For the Zamíndári Certificate, 48 candidates appeared from the Normal Schools, and 41 passed, or over 85 per cent., compared with 54 out of 68 or 79 per cent., in the previous year. Sixteen private candidates also appeared and 7 passed.

817. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—The arrangement at present existing for the supply of trained female teachers is that of having *Normal Classes*, in connection with the ordinary schools, and of offering stipends to girls who have passed the Upper Primary or Middle Standard Examination on condition of their joining these classes, and preparing for the Certificate Examinations in some institution recognised as having suitable provision for training. During the past year Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board School for Girls, Amritsar. This year 9 appeared in the Senior Certificate Examination, of whom 7 passed, and 2 in the Junior Certificate Examination, of whom 1 passed. There were besides two pupils of the Amritsar Municipal Board School who, having previously failed in one subject only, this year obtained their certificates So that of 13 candidates, 10 in all were successful.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

818. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 434, compared with 433 last year. The result of the examinations held during the year is given below:—

Results of Examinations.

Preliminary Examination	Candidates	147	124
	Passes	91	95
First Certificate Examination	Candidates	101	74
	Passes	63	25
Licentiate Examination	Candidates	17	12
	Passes	7	9
Intermediate Examination	Candidates	48	35
	Passes	19	23
LL. B. Examination	Candidates	31	14
	Passes	17	12

819. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The average numbers of students on the rolls of the College and School for the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
College	210	247
School	205	219

The decrease in the number of College students is due to the introduction of a higher standard of attainment as a condition of admission. The decrease in the number of students attending the School is due to a diminution in the number of stipends awarded by Native States. In the First L. M. S. Examination, 20 out of 60 candidates passed, or 33 per cent., against 37 out of 82, or 45 per cent ; and in the Second L. M. S. Examination, 13 passed out of 34, or 38 per cent., against 9 out of 28, or 32 per cent., in the previous year. For the First M. B. Examination, 6 candidates went up, and 2 passed, or 33 per cent.; and in the Second M. B. Examination, 3 candidates appeared, and all passed.

820. VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 87, against 82 last year, 44 belonging to the First Year Class, and 43 to the Second. The number of Stipends and Scholarships current at the end of the year was 38, leaving 49 non-stipendiary students. In the Final Examination, 43 cándidates appeared, and 38 passed, or 88 per cent., compared with 28 out of 39, or 71 per cent., last year. Of the successful candidates, 22 were Muhammadans, 9 Hindús, 6 Sikhs, and 1 a Pársee. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, which this year included Elementary Surgery and Medicine as well as Anatomy, 41 passed out of 44.

821. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 217, compared with 196 in the previous year. The students in the First Division (98 in number) all learn Freehand Drawing; those in Section A., learn, in addition, Geometrical Definitions, and those in Section B., Plan and Elevation, Practical Plane Geometry, and some Wood-working and Modelling. The students in the Second Division (23 in number) learn Advanced Building Drawing to scale from originals, Model

Drawing, Elementary Perspective, Plane Geometry, and Modelling, and some the Decorative Drawing in Colours and Carpentry. The students of the Third Division (33 in number) learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade Geometry, and some Ornamental Drawing and Design and Carpentry. The students of the Fourth Division (33 in number) all learn Architectural Designs and Building Construction; 11 practice applied Design for Building Decoration; 20 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c., and 2 Glazed Pottery, Moddeling in clay, and terra cotta. The Engineering Class of 30 learn Elementary Building Drawing, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction, Surveying, Levelling, and Revision of Mathematics. From the Engineering Class, 7 students went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Panjab University, and 3 passed against 7 out of 7 last year

822. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Industrial Schools now returned is 7, with 822 pupils, compared with 7 schools and 759 pupils last year. The following list gives the names of the schools and the attendance:—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	236
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	94
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	100
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	96
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	67
	593

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	195
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalápur Jattán	34
	229

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

823. The number of schools of all kinds has increased from 328 to 332, and the number of pupils from 11,945 to 12,605, or by more than 10·5 per cent. If the number returned as attending Technical Schools, or 249, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 7,641, we get a total of only 20,495 girls under school instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·42 in 100 of the girls of school-going age.

824. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 15, or one more than last year, owing to the opening of the Scotch Mission Christian Boarding School at Siálkot. The number of girls at the High stage of instruction has fallen by 3, and at the Middle stage has risen by 31. In the Primary Classes of the same schools, there are 1,222 girls, against 1,094 last year. The number of girls learning English is 254, against 294 in the previous year.

825. The total number of Primary Schools is 317, against 314 last year. The number of pupils in Primary Schools has risen from 10,661 to 11,165, and if those reading in the Primary Classes of the Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 12,387 at the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 11,755 last year, the increase being almost entirely in the Lower Primary Classes.

826. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 5 candidates appeared from the Alexandra Girls' School, and 2 passed; in the Punjab Entrance Examination, 3 girls appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and 2 were successful. In the ordinary Middle School Examination, chiefly intended for boys, 7 candidates from the same two schools appeared, and all passed; last year all passed out of 11 candidates. All the passed candidates were Christians. There were 45 candidates in the Middle Standard Examination for Girls, of whom 37 passed, against 28 out of 40 last year: 8 of the successful candidates were from the Anglo-Vernacular, and 29 from the Vernacular Schools. Of those who passed, 15 were Christians, 12 Hindus, and 10 Muhammadans.

827. In the Upper Primary Examination, there were 467 candidates, of whom 283 passed, or 60·6 per cent., compared with 277 out of 424, or 65·3 per cent. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of a total of 1,227 candidates 730 passed, or 59·5 per cent., compared with last year's pass of 781 out of 1,220, or 64 per cent.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

828. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.—The number of Public Schools is now 36, with 2,370 pupils, compared with 34 schools and 2,397 pupils, last year. Of these schools, 17 are for boys, with 1,125 pupils, and 19 for girls, with 1,245 pupils. The number of Private Schools now returned is 15, with 253 pupils against 13 schools, with 203 pupils, in the previous year: 6 of these are for boys and 9 for girls. The number of Public and Private Schools together is now 51, with 2,623 pupils, compared with 47 schools and 2,600 pupils returned last year. Of the whole number of pupils, 1,228 are boys and 1,395 girls, against 1,210 boys and 1,390 girls last year: the preponderance of girls over boys still continues.

829. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, there are now 10 High Schools, 21 Middle Schools, and 5 Primary Schools, against 10, 20, and 4 in the preceding year. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction is 743, against 854 last year; while at the Primary stage it has gone up from 1,543 to 1,627. This is mainly due to the re-classification of pupils entailed by the demands of the revised Code. In Private Schools, there are comparatively few pupils reading beyond the Primary stage. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 15 out of 26 boys passed; one girl also appeared, but failed. This result is not so good as last year's. In the High School Examination the result is an improvement on last year's: 33 candidates passed out of 58, or 57 per cent., compared with a pass of 45 per cent., or 15 out of 33, in the previous year. The increase in the number of candidates for this examination is noteworthy. In the Middle School Examination, 46 passed out of 115, or 40 per cent., compared with 79 out of 83, or 95 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 157 were successful out of 258 candidates, against 257 out of 259 in the previous year.

830. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction fell during the year from 128,537 to 122,419, or by 6,118. The decline was solely on the side of the males and chiefly in the Private

Schools. On the side of the females, there was a rise of 28. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance in schools of all kinds is 12·05 per cent. of the number of school-going age, compared with 16·41 per cent. in the case of Hindús and 18·14 per cent. in the case of Sikhs.

831. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &C.—At the close of the year the number on the rolls of the Aitchison College at Lahore was 62. Of the total number on the rolls 20 were scholarship-holders, leaving only 42 boys paying fees. Out of these 42, 24 were Wards of Court, leaving only 18 whose parents have voluntarily sent their sons to the institution. In the Standard Examinations, 3 out of 5 passed the Upper Primary Examination, against 4 out of 5 last year; and 3 out of 3 in the Lower Primary, against 2 out of 3 last year. In the Middle School Examination, 5 out of 6 passed, against 8 out of 8 last year; and in the Entrance Examination, 3 out of 4 passed, against 3 out of 6 last year. Of 626 others of family rank in the province, 547 attend the ordinary schools, or receive private tuition.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

832. There is a fall in the number of schools and pupils, there being 314 fewer schools and 4,673 fewer pupils than last year. The decrease is partly due to the conversion of many of these schools into Public Schools; but the remarkable fact of the year is that, while there has been a satisfactory increase of 21 in the number of Vernacular Schools for girls, there is a falling off in Rote Schools of 178 and in Advanced Indigenous Schools of 59. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,036, with 77,308 pupils; or 4,539 schools for boys, with 69,667 pupils, and 497 schools for girls, with 7,641 pupils.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

833. Four Arts Colleges are now returned, compared with 3 last year. The aggregate number of students on the rolls is 113, exactly the same number as in the previous year, a decrease at Patiála being counterbalanced by increase at Kapúrthala and Nábha. Of the Public Schools returned, 42 are Secondary Schools—32 Anglo-Vernacular and 10 Veruacular—with 6,225 pupils, against 6,099 last year; 172 are Primary Schools, with 6,557 pupils, against 6,766 last year; and 7 are Special Schools, with 141 pupils, against 139 last year; in all, 221 schools, with 12,923 pupils, compared with 220 schools and 13,004 pupils in the previous year. The Private Schools are now returned as 747 in number, with 8,423 pupils, against 797 such schools and 8,980 pupils last year; in the case of these schools the returns fluctuate considerably from year to year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 21,459, of whom 1,620 are girls, compared with 22,097 pupils and 1,498 girls in the last return. In the B. A. Examination, there were 6 passes out of 14 candidates, compared with 1 out of 9 last year; in the Intermediate Examination, 21 passed out of 43, against 16 out of 30; in the Entrance Examination, 85 passed out of 153 on the Arts side, against 39 out of 121; in the same examination, 1 passed out of 3 on the Oriental side, against 4 out of 11; and in the Middle School Examination, 272 passed out of 411 on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 94 out of 136 on the Vernacular side, against 226 out of 356, and 92 out of 126.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

834. The conduct of the pupils in Schools continues satisfactory, and the teachers are becoming more and more alive to the importance of behaviour and discipline. Many of the village Schools are described as models of neatness; and the display of pictures and materials for Object Lessons are making the schools more attractive than they used to be. The reports of conduct and discipline in the Colleges are also everywhere favourable, though difficulties occasionally arise from the readiness with which students flit from one institution to another. It is the opinion of Inspectors that the recently introduced grants for organisation and discipline have had a beneficial effect on Aided institutions.

835. BOARDING HOUSES.—The reports on Boarding Houses are an almost unvarying record of steady improvement and usefulness. The College Boarding Houses are well managed and supervised. All the Training institutions are provided with suitable Boarding Houses, as well as most of the Secondary Government and Board Schools; and Aided and Unaided Schools are following the example. In most cases, the management is efficient; in some cases the equipment, comfort, and care are excellent.

836. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The remarkable progress in physical training still continues, and it is reported that the former opposition of many parents, chiefly among the well-to-do classes, has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation of the benefits of bodily exercise for the young. All the Inspecting Officers attribute the most wholesome effects upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

837. A General Educational Conference was held at Lahore in the month of April, there being 30 members. Several important matters were considered and the conclusions of the Conference were, with some exceptions and modifications, accepted by Government. The Departmental Conference met immediately after the General Conference and its recommendations were generally approved by Government.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

838. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department, remain as heretofore, *viz.*, the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The contract between the Mufíd-i-'Am Press and the Text-Book Committee expired during the year, and, after full consideration of the tenders submitted, the Committee decided that the agreement with the present Contractors should be renewed on slightly modified terms for a period of five years with effect from the 16th October 1897. The work of these agencies continues highly satisfactory.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

839. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the Punjab in the year 1897 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Language of publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Circulation, i. e. number of copies.
	English and Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers.				
1	Anglo-Vernacular Paper ...	Lahore ...	Enlish and Urdu.	Weekly ...	500
2	Arjuna ...	Do. ...	English...	Do. ...	1,000
3	Arya Messenger ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
4	Arya Patrika ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550
5	Batála Chronicle ...	Batála (Gurdáspur District).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150
6	Civil and Military Gazette ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	...
7	XIVth Monthly Regimental Paper ...	Meean Meer ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	700
8	Harbinger ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	355
9	Hindu Advocate ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
10	Independent ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	500
11	Monthly Circular ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	2,500
12	Morning Post ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	3,000
13	Municipal Records and Sanitary Review	Amritsar ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150
14	On Guard ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
15	Panchat Pandita ...	Lahore ...	English and Sanscrit.	Do. ...	300
16	Pioneer Daily Bulletin ...	Simla ...	English...	Daily ...	500
17	Punjab Advocate ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	60
18	Punjab Magazine ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
19	Punjab Mission News ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
20	Punjab Observer ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	1,200
21	Punjab Patriot ...	Lahore ...	English...	Weekly ...	950
22	Punjab Times ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	300
23	Purity Servant ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	350
24	Simla Bulletin and Advertiser ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400
25	Simla News ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
26	Simla Times ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
27	Supplement to Nur Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	230
28	Swadesh Vastu Parcharak ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000
29	Theist ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	300
30	Tribune ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tri-weekly ...	1,650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of News-Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular News-papers.					
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	300 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	General and Political news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
3	Afzal-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
4	Aina-i-Sanátan Dharm.*	Ráekat (Ludhiána).	General and Religious news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
5	Ahluwália Gazette ...	Amritsar ...	Local and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
6	Akhbár-i-'Am ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	2,600 "
7	Akhbár-i-Doába † ...	Hoshiárpur ...	General and Political news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
8	Akhbár Haftewár ...	Lahore ...	General, Social and Scientific news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	952 "
9	Akhbár-i-Middle School.	Delhi ...	General and Educational news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	225 "
10	Al Hakam * ...	Kádian (Gurdáspur).	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
11	Alrafiq † ...	Amritsar ...	Political and General news.	Do.	Do. ...	200 "
12	Arorbans Gazette ...	Lahore ...	General and Social news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
13	Arorbans Parkash ...	Kot Pindi Dás (Lahore).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
14	Arya Gazette ...	Lahore ...	Organ of the Arya Samáj.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200 "
15	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	70 "
16	Bharat Sewak ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	600 "
17	Bharat Sudhar † ...	Lahore ...	General and Religious news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
18	Chaudhwin Sadi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200 "
19	Christian Advocate †	Gujránwála ...	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
20	Civil and Military news.	Ludhiána ...	Political, General and Military news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200 "
21	Daily Guide ...	Delhi ...	Ordinary news ...	Do. ...	Thrice a month ...	90 "
22	Dánish-i-Hind*† ...	Mooltan ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	250 "
23	Dost-i-Hind and its Supplement Gulzár Bhera.	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	375 "
24	Faiz-i-Am * ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
25	Fath-ul-Mubin * ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
26	Ghamkhwar-i-Hind...	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
27	Guru Ghantál*† ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	120 "

* Started during the year 1897.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of News-Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular News-papers—continued.					
28	Hamdard-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	500 copies.
29	Ishat ul-Sunnah ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ..	Monthly ...	400 "
30	Jafar Zatalli ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Occasional ...	40 "
31	Jahan Numa ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Twice a month ...	250 "
32	Jauhar-i-Hind † ...	Rewári (Gurgaon).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	100 "
33	Kaisari Akhbar ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
34	Kapurthala Akhbar...	Kapurthála ...	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	125 "
35	Khair Khwah-i-Alam and Chaltapurza.	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	125 "
36	Khair Khwah-i-Hind and Rekhta Akhbar.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
37	Khair Khwah-i-Punjab	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
38	Kháir Khwah-i-Riyasathai-Hind.*	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
39	Khalsa Bahádur ...	Do. ...	Political, Social and Religious.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
40	Koh-i Núr ...	Do. ...	General and Political news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	160 "
41	Lahore Punch ...	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
42	Mashír-i Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
43	Medical Mission Gazette.†	Amritsar ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100 "
44	Mohyal Gazette ...	Jhelum ...	General and Social news.	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	350 "
45	Muallim-ul-sehat ...	Rewári (Gurgaon).	Medical Journal ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	250 "
46	Mufid-i-'Am Akhbár*	Delhi ...	General and Mercantile news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	250 "
47	Mufid-i 'Am Gazette†	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
48	Mulki Akhbár † ...	Gujránwála ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
49	Mulla Dopiáza† ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
50	Muslim Akhbar ...	Delhi ...	General and Mercantile news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	410 "
51	Nának Parkash, Kapurthala.‡	Amritsar ...	Affairs in Kapurthala, &c., and General news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
52	Nazim-ul-Hind Safir Government.	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
53	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	424 "
54	Núr-ul-ala Núr † ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
55	Núr-ul-Qorán† ...	Kádian (Gurdáspur.)	Religious ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	300 "

* Started during the year 1897.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1897.
‡ Not published regularly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of News-Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular News-papers—concluded.					
56	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	200 copies.
57	Paisa Akhbár ...	Lahore ..	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and weekly	1,000 copies daily and 11,000 weekly.
58	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 copies.
59	Punjab† ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
60	Punjab Gazette † ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
61	Punjab Organ ...	Wazírabad (Gujránwála)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
62	Punjab Samáchár ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4,000 "
63	Rafiq-i-Hindustán† ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
64	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	262 "
65	Rifah-i-'Am ...	Siálkot ...	Religious news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
66	Risala Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500 "
67	Rozana Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	1,000 "
68	Sada-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
69	Sadíq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
70	Safir-i-Tijarat ...	Delhi ...	Advertiser ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10,000 "
71	Sanatan Dharm Gazette.	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	650 "
72	Sat Dharm Parcharak	Jullundur ...	Religious and Social	Do. ...	Weekly ...	750 "
73	Singh Sahái Punjab Gazette.	Amritsar ...	Religious and Political.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	200 "
74	Siráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	540 "
75	Tijarat Gazette† ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,200 "
76	Taj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
77	Taza Akhbar† ...	Pind Dádan Khan (Jhelum).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
78	Tohfa-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
79	Umballa Gazette ...	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
80	Vakíl ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000 "
81	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,965 "
82	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and weekly	600 copies weekly and 200 daily.
83	Wafadár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,500 copies.
84	Wazír-i Hind ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
85	Wazír-ul-Mulk† ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
86	Zimíndár† ...	Lahore ...	Agricultural news ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	600 "
87	Zubdat-ul-Akhbár† ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000 "

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of News-Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Gurmukhi News-papers.					
1	Khálsa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Religious and General news	Gurmukhi	Weekly ...	632 copies.
2	Khálsa Gazette ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
3	Khálsa Parkash ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
4	Shudhi Patr Khálsa Dharm Parkashak.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	650 "
	Hindi Newspapers.					
1	Mitra Vilása ...	Lahore ...	Political and Literary	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	700 copies.
2	Punjab Theosophist	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	300 "

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

840. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The number of visitors again shows a decrease as compared with the two preceding years, the total number of persons who passed the turnstiles being 232,353, or 33,840 less than in the year 1896-97. The decrease is no doubt to be ascribed chiefly to the prevalence of plague in Sind and other parts which lessened the influx of pilgrims, many of whom visit Lahore on their way to Hardwár.

841. Some small additions have been made to the exhibits in the shape of inscribed stones from Dír and Swát, and from the Hazára District, and of a few old silver and mixed metal coins.

842. The necessary repairs to the Museum buildings were carried out by the Public Works Department. Rupees 2,000 have been spent in procuring materials for the new cases required in the Sculpture Gallery.

843. The sales effected during the year in the Art Sale-room have decreased by Rs. 611, amounting to Rs. 2,155 only as against Rs. 2,766 in the previous year. The decrease is no doubt due to the falling-off in the number of visitors.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

844. There was no Archæological Surveyor in the Punjab during 1897-98, and therefore no professional survey work was done.

845. Doctor Führer, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had still in hand the following lists under preparation :—

(1) Ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Punjab.

(2) Monumental antiquities and inscriptions in the Punjab.

846. An expenditure of Rs. 6,717 was incurred from Provincial Funds on repairs to Archæological buildings, the more important of which are Moti Masjid, Delhi; Díwán-i-Khás, Delhi; Old Fort Masjid, Delhi; Old Fort at Sair Manazar, Delhi; Humáyún's Tomb at Nizám-ud-dín; Muhammad Tughlaq Shah's Tomb at Tughlaqabad; Kutab Mínár, Kutab; Safdar Jang's Tomb near Delhi; Lál Bungalow near Old Fort, Delhi; Khairpur Mosque, Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thánesar; Shálimár Garden, Lahore; Emperor Jahángír's Tomb at Shahdara; Mahárája Ranjít Singh's Tomb at Lahore and the Palace in Fort, Lahore.

847. A sum of Rs. 1,669 was also expended from Provincial Funds on repairs to buildings of Historical interest. The more important repairs carried out were in connection with the Memorial Obelisk at Chilliánwála, Tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai, Pesháwar District; Gateway of Dakhni Serái, Jullundur District; Serái at Núrmahal; Tombs at Nakodar; Memorial Monuments at Delhi; Battlefield Monuments at Ferozepore; Sir Henry Durand's Tomb at Dera Ismail Khan.

848. The total outlay incurred on repairs to buildings of Archæological and Historical interest was Rs. 8,386.

849. With the sanction of Government, Doctor M. A. Stein, Registrar of the Punjab University, accompanied the expeditionary force to Boner and made as complete an examination of the Archæological remains of that country as the short time at his disposal allowed. He has since submitted a report of his explorations.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHAEOLOGY.

[illegible] the Archaeological Survey in the Punjab during [illegible] professional survey work [illegible] include:—

[illegible] of Archaeological Survey, North-West Frontier Provinces [illegible] lists under preparation:—

(1) [illegible] monuments selected for conservation in the Punjab.

(2) [illegible] their registration in the [illegible].

[illegible] Rs. [illegible] was incurred from Provincial funds [illegible] the more important of which [illegible] Delhi; Old Fort [illegible] Delhi; [illegible] Muhammad [illegible] [illegible] Jang's Tomb [illegible] and the palace at [illegible].

A [illegible] of Rs. 1,[illegible] was also [illegible] from Provincial funds [illegible] of which [illegible] important repairs [illegible] in connection with [illegible] at [illegible] Tomb [illegible] District; [illegible] of [illegible] District; [illegible] at [illegible] Battlefield Monument [illegible] Tomb at Dera [illegible] Khan.

The total outlay incurred on repairs to buildings of Archaeological [illegible] was Rs. [illegible].

With the sanction of Government, Doctor M. A. Stein [illegible] University, accompanied the expeditionary force [illegible] and made an examination of the Archaeological remains of the country as the [illegible] allowed. He has since submitted a report of his [illegible].

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

850. During the year sanction was accorded for the erection of a new Chapel for the Roman Catholic members of the Railway community at Lahore. The building of the Church is fast progressing, and it is anticipated that it will be completed by the end of this year. Beyond this there is nothing to add to the information on the subject of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction given in the Annual Report for 1892-93.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1897.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles ; columns 14 to 17 in miles ; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.			Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
		Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	6 (*a*). According to the Survey of India, square miles.	6 (*b*). According to the village papers. Square miles.	6 (*c*). According to the village papers. The same in acres.		8 (*a*). Available for cultivation. Unappropriated and owned by Government.	8 (*b*). Available for cultivation. Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,2[illegible]7	5,188·2	3,320,471	41,218	3,555	519,973	154,264	677,792	2,248,396	353,065	2,601,461	...	25	881	147
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·3	1,154,143	...	5,122	123,770	70,148	199,040	437,562	517,541	955,103	...	79	543	52
Gurgaon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·0	1,241,630	...	...	112,504	157,066	269,570	234,037	738,023	972,060	30	79	492	62
Delhi	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,258·6	811,903	...	749	135,589	143,173	279,511	139,748	392,644	532,392	79	142	477	74
Karnál	2,594	...	...	...	2,594	2,592·0	1,658,873	...	7,963	516,368	243,154	767,485	496,635	394,753	891,388	81	92	734	74
Umballa ...	9,445	7,036	...	7,036	2,409	2,412·4	1,543,962	13,712	2,039	198,742	365,209	565,990	324,939	639,321	964,260	52	63	448	68
Simla	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,628	9,611	64	21,459	8,076	29,599	831	9,587	10,418	...	66	969	1
Kángra	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,848·8	2,463,250	1,420,285	355	254,559	195,772	450,696	153,705	438,574	592,279	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,237·3	1,431,889	41,510	1,868	175,037	495,672	672,577	72,465	645,337	717,802	...	34	647	...
Jullundur ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,357·9	869,086	1,079	221	68,245	105,659	174,125	123,915	569,967	693,882	80	157	332	49
Ludhiána ...	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,385·4	887,357	197	17	64,899	66,218	131,134	178,791	577,235	756,026	53	133	226	35
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,082·6	2,612,863	...	1,119	332,212	160,106	493,437	1,239,221	880,205	2,119,426	148	97	1,071	117
Mooltan ...	23,354	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,914·3	3,785,170	118,839	1,451,588	1,254,315	254,836	2,960,739	66,258	639,334	705,592	344	68	1,201	130
Jhang	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,897·3	3,774,303	14,039	1,556,574	1,375,384	225,479	3,157,437	23,672	579,155	602,827	180	9	1,248	27
Montgomery ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,586·1	3,575,115	540,968	1,561,065	920,929	155,634	2,637,628	60,734	335,785	396,519	243	5	1,003	82
Lahore	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,607·3	2,308,649	212,366*	2,211	608,928	276,350	887,489	538,233	670,561	1,208,794	104	198	856	127
Amritsar ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,558·6	997,524	2,903	1,399	94,226	120,115	215,740	148,553	630,328	778,881	...	72	355	61

No. I.—RETURN OF AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897—concluded.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles ; columns 14 to 17 in miles ; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		DEDUCT.			NET AREA DEALT WITH IN THE RETURNS.				UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.				CULTIVATED.			MILEAGE OF COMMUNICATIONS.			
					6 (*a*).	6 (*b*).	6 (*c*).		8 (*a*).	8 (*b*).									
						According to the village papers.			*Available for cultivation.*										
DISTRICT.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,821·8	1,166,140	7,045	419	104,690	222,091	327,280	136,564	695,331	831,895	80	26	583	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,976·4	1,264,995	1,842	3,435	164,181	161,026	328,642	236,054	698,457	934,511	30	49	786	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,919·2	1,228,259	53,753	2,040	173,843	163,398	339,281	354,890	480,335	835,225	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,928·7	1,874,381	16,480	44,729	706,209	140,986	891,924	353,733	612,244	965,977	82	64	1,166	116
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·0	3,032,261	749,714	1,978	1,215,633	316,073	1,533,684	371,232	377,631	748,863	112	13	839	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,042·9	2,587,462	220,757	63,235	181,417	1,046,980	1,291,632	521,894	553,179	1,075,073	127	...	1,155	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,046·0	3,229,431	463,022	2,644	265,998	1,190,439	1,459,081	636,381	670,947	1,307,328	178	207	1,375	167
Hazára	3,391	...	220	220	3,171	2,845·0	1,820,866	302,153	6	385,462	701,634	1,087,102	85,525	346,086	431,611	...	44	399	...
Pesháwar ...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·4	1,668,733	23,887	7,958	332,388	409,358	749,704	339,168	555,974	895,142	146	102	616	47
Kohát	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,754	...	1,134	185,389	1,241,699	1,428,222	122,204	200,328	322,532	84	94	527	...
Bannu	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·6	2,450,284	...	92,506	659,819	840,351	1,592,676	270,018	587,590	857,608	76	69	724	80
Dera Ismail Khan	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,277·3	5,937,444	3,612	611,920	3,344,278	1,330,258	5,286,456	90,592	556,784	647,376	120	108	1,225	93
Dera Ghází Khan	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,031·9	3,220,389	34,456	131,181	1,232,076	787,979	2,151,236	602,457	432,240	1,034,697	239	25	901	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,160·2	2,022,505	44,960	245,076	971,019	326,443	1,542,538	13,460	421,547	435,007	277	27	559	64
GRAND TOTAL ...	149,222	38,324	8,068	46,392	102,830	102,716·6	65,739,730	4,338,408	5,804,180	16,699,541	12,075,646	34,579,367	10,621,867	16,200,088	26,821,955	3,017	2,428	24,010	1,976

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr.)									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
Station.	January to May 1897.	June to September 1897.	October to December 1897.	Total annual.	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest)	January to May 1897.	June to September 1897.	October to December 1897.
Hissar ...	0.55	22.70	0.27	23.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	1.14	13.03	0.16	14.33	115.3	95.0	69.3	110.3	91.3	75.3	83.3	59.2	37.2	N.	S.-E. & W.	W.
Rohtak ...	1.24	17.91	0	19.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	0.82	16.73	0	17.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	1.07	19.99	0	21.06	114.2	94.7	73.9	109.2	88.7	76.4	79.7	61.1	43.4	W.	S.-E.	W.
Karnál ...	1.45	19.37	0	20.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	1.85	22.96	0.20	25.01	112.9	91.5	66.5	108.0	86.2	73.0	77.5	57.6	36.5	N.-W.	E.	N.-W.
Simla ...	11.75	38.49	0.74	50.98	82.1	66.7	48.3	76.4	64.8	55.1	59.4	44.5	32.2	N.	N.	N.-E.
Dharmsála ...	21.43	97.62	0.85	119.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ..	6.83	13.04	0.16	20.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	5.74	16.76	0	22.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	3.05	17.43	0.02	20.50	113.9	92.5	71.1	108.9	88.9	70.6	75.1	57.7	38.6	N.-W.	S. E.	W.
Ferozepore ...	3.50	7.45	0.55	11.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	0.78	9.59	0.48	10.85	115.5	95.5	73.0	113.4	95.2	75.5	84.8	60.2	42.9	N.-E.	S.-E.	N.-E.
Jhang ...	1.97	13.82	1.03	16.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	1.70	6.54	0.71	8.95	117.1	94.4	67.0	113.1	95.9	74.5	83.5	58.5	39.5	N.-E.	S.-E.	S.-E.
Lahore ...	2.80	12.41	1.23	16.44	112.1	90.9	67.1	109.1	93.1	74.6	77.6	56.8	40.7	N.	N. & S. E	S.-E. & W.
Amritsar ...	3.67	11.37	0.64	15.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	6.66	29.30	0.66	36.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	4.36	12.88	0.55	17.79	112.9	91.3	68.5	111.8	91.9	74.6	74.5	56.2	36.0	N.	E.	N.-E.
Gujrát ...	4.72	8.55	0.88	14.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	3.43	10.62	0.73	14.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	3.34	15.59	1.70	20.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ...	6.51	16.44	1.67	24.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	9.81	20.69	1.62	32.12	109.0	84.2	61.1	115.0	89.6	68.7	74.5	53.0	34.9	W.	E.	N. & W.
Murree ...	31.11	27.26	2.69	61.06	84.7	67.2	43.0	89.7	72.5	55.4	63.2	45.4	30.0	S E.	S. E. & N.-W.	S.
Abbott-abad ...	25.93	23.01	1.74	50.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	9.67	5.73	1.32	16.72	106.5	83.6	60.0	113.0	91.4	70.9	81.1	53.5	35.9	S.	N.	S.
Kohát ...	11.26	7.27	1.13	19.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	8.86	10.52	0.85	20.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2.66	6.88	0.23	9.77	112.2	89.9	67.0	111.2	92.7	74.0	81.3	57.8	38.0	N.	N.-E.	N.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1.77	3.19	0.45	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	0.89	6.93	0.44	8.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1897-98.

Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (according to Census of 1891).	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	Hissar	5	5,217	776,006	Hissar, 16,854	1,008	15	26	36	26	681	...	10,23,852
	Rohtak	4	1,797	590,475	Rohtak, 16,702	514	9	21	20	7	433	...	11,25,828
	Gurgaon	5	1,947	668,929	Rewári, 27,934	1,264	10	18	25	8	520	...	13,71,138
	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579	809	14	31	24	12	1,031	...	8,90,644
	Karnál	3	2,594	683,718	Karnál, 21,963	993	16	24	40	15	555	...	9,57,734
	Umballa	6	2,409	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294	2,221	22	27	28	16	867	...	9,83,402
	Simla	2	78	44,642	Simla with Kasumpti and Jutogh, 13,836	165	6	9	12	2	307	...	21,151
Jullundur ...	Kángra	6	3,889	763,030	......	718	17	21	34	10	427	...	9,17,049
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiárpur, 21,552	2,177	20	30	48	12	480	...	15,58,993
	Jullundur	4	1,331	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202	1,288	19	24	24	5	257	...	16,30,134
	Ludhiána	3	1,395	648,722	Ludhiána, 46,334	907	16	23	54	13	507	...	11,16,131
	Ferozepore	5	4,064	886,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,616	22	30	44	16	670	...	11,34,911
Lahore ...	Mooltan	5	5,019	631,434	Mooltan, 74,562	1,378	14	28	44	25	762	...	10,57,337
	Jhang	3	5,743	436,841	Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána, 23,290	1,228	12	15	37	18	529	...	10,01,784
	Montgomery ...	4	5,743	499,521	......	1,462	8	20	40	15	465	...	6,35,298
	Lahore	4	3,609	1,075,379	Lahore, 176,854	1,519	26	33	26	13	1,404	...	10,14,852
	Amritsar	3	1,547	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	1,038	20	30	30	12	852	...	12,44,644
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	943,922	Batála, 27,223	2,336	17	21	21	8	536	...	16,56,082
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	5	1,991	1,119,847	Siálkot, 65,087	2,221	25	24	25	13	563	...	16,91,323
	Gujrát	3	1,887	760,875	Gujrát, 18,050	1,412	11	19	28	5	351	...	7,66,520
	Gujránwála	4	3,043	690,169	Gujránwála, 26,785	1,329	14	22	32	12	503	...	10,95,970
	Shahpur	3	4,840	493,588	Bhera, 17,428	713	11	16	54	19	445	...	6,95,949
	Jhelum	4	3,995	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878	9[illegible]1	12	16	35	16	496	...	7,59,177
	Ráwalpindi	7	4,850	887,194	Ráwalpindi, 73,795	1,703	26	37	36	17	1,056	...	11,38,686

PESHAWAR ...	*Hazára*	3	3,171	516,288	Abbott-abad, 10,163	936	10	12	65	16	487	...	2,90,495
	Peshâwar	5	2,605·3	703,768	Peshâwar, 84,191	838	17	31	38	9	1,117	...	11,43,287
	Kohát	3	2 609·7	203,175	Kohát, 27,003	282	12	15	70	20	457	...	1,42,144
DERAJAT ...	Bannu	4	3,847	372,276	......	488	13	18	52	29	514	...	4,93,138
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9,440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	810	15	25	50	15	627	...	6,02,437
	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	4	4,919	404,031	Dera Ghâzi Khan, 27,886	715	22	29	30	8	514	...	6,83,807
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,127	381,095	......	701	13	20	40	19	389	...	7,07,892
	GRAND TOTAL ...	126	102,830	20,860,913	......	37,996	484	721	65	12	19,747	*1,60,24,012	2,95,51,789
GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†5,36,87,549

NOTE.—The figures for the year under report are open to final revision and adjustment in the next Report. The corresponding figures for the previous year 1896-97 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Total cost of Administration	1,62,07,100
Land Revenue and Rates	2,73,88,760
Gross Revenue	4,98,67,760

*These figures comprise the following heads :—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
3.—*Land Revenue* (District and General Administration) and 18.—Administration	33,18,820
6.—Stamps	2,07,843
7.—Excise	53,795
8.—Provincial Rates	10,613
10.—Assessed Taxes	11,627
19 A & B.—Law and Justice	39,29,093
20.—Police	32,47,992
22.—Education	12,73,331
24.—Medical	10,22,560
30.—Stationery and Printing	4,45,534
45.—Civil Works	25,02,804
Total ...	1,60,24,012

†The particular items corrected up to the 20th September 1898 which make up this Gross Revenue are as follows :—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,51,08,922
IV.—Stamps	44,03,465
V.—Excise	23,46,737
VI.—Provincial Rates	44,42,867
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	13,94,905
X.—Registration	4,20,355
XII.—Interest	2,58,764
XVI A & B.—Law and Justice	5,91,481
XVII.—Police	7,58,801
XIX.—Education	1,30,536
XX.—Medical	56,470
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,41,332
XXII.—Receipts in aid, &c.	1,34,343
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	60,008
XXV.—Miscellaneous	4,79,772
XXIX.—Major Works	1,16,31,386
XXX.—Minor Works	4,88,403
XXXII.—Civil Works	8,39,002
Total ...	5,36,87,549

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,097	776,006	150
Rohtak	79,347	188,026	167,306	34,690	27,137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	329
Gurgáon	67,589	211,127	199,903	38,558	27,926	100,544	90,871	350,229	318,700	668,929	337
Delhi	81,779	211,311	187,197	36,834	27,057	88,656	79,634	344,801	293,888	638,689	495
Karnál	78,551	227,341	192,958	42,030	30,140	101,519	89,730	370,890	312,828	683,718	280
Umballa	157,702	352,282	280,730	66,526	47,937	148,573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,686	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,268	4,362	28,091	16,551	44,642	437
Kángra	199,364	243,345	223,736	44,308	34,360	109,408	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiárpur	178,935	325,605	287,966	57,476	43,460	156,967	140,185	540,048	471,611	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,028	256,916	48,698	33,796	146,151	123,994	492,877	414,706	907,583	633
Ludhiána	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,370	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	445
Ferozepore	104,227	280,911	230,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,076	886,676	206
Mooltan	119,022	204,347	162,582	34,884	24,494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,276	631,434	104
Jhang	78,937	132,539	114,215	29,953	17,899	78,097	71,138	233,589	203,252	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	152,290	125,247	26,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	229,908	499,521	87
Lahore	156,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	42,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	292
Amritsar	130,745	317,570	272,494	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdáspur	125,162	303,213	255,639	30,769	34,456	159,447	140,398	513,429	430,493	943,922	500
Siálkot	148,538	355,849	316,063	60,756	45,490	181,810	159,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrát	103,781	231,554	211,686	43,310	35,287	125,650	113,388	400,514	360,361	760,875	371
Gujránwála	101,173	229,622	187,221	39,159	29,301	110,253	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	147,795	134,330	26,402	22,065	83,950	79,046	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,373	32,977	26,803	100,081	90,299	317,581	291,475	609,056	152
Ráwalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,617	130,599	478,457	408,737	877,194	183
Hazára	81,469	151,739	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Pesháwnr	106,069	223,470	185,429	37,161	25,979	122,405	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohát	22,692	65,676	49,149	10,147	7,475	36,980	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13,400	69,341	63,337	197,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,836	149,793	131,669	24,296	17,387	89,598	76,458	260,687	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Gházi Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,056	13,612	74,846	63,990	221,946	182,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,430	13,720	66,813	60,017	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
Total	3,187,042	6,663,646	5,707,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,307	11,252,249	9,608,664	20,860,913	188

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total to all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi
Gurgáon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári and Punjabi.
Kángra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects.
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685,342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrát	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,394	669,347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Jhelum	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	193	17	26	236	3,609	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshâwar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát	180	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62,961	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Ghâzi Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404,031	Punjabi, Bilúchi and Hinaki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1897-98.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactuers and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,583,521	68,54,089	8,673	None	State quarry and lead, marble stone and copper mines. Gram, berara, jowár, bájra, wheat, moth, múng, cotton, gur, shakkar and all other grains.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	16,00,000	1,607	"	Indigo, rice, wheat, gram, cotton, oil-seeds, maize, silk lungís, striped silks and cotton carpets.
(3) Jínd	...	284,560	6,27,856	2,043	"	Rice, sugarcane, indigo and wheat, &c.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	7,00,000	1,818	"	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton, barley, wheat and gram mixed, makki, moth, indigo, mung, bájra and jowár.
(5) Kapurthala	Rs. 1,31,000	299,690	20,00,000	1,773	"	Wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, melons, masur and sainji, cotton, sugarcane, maize, rice and moth.
(6) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	5,12,000	604	"	Sugarcane, dhán, kulthi, til, maize, mandwa, kangni, cholai, ginger, haldi bari and opium.
(7) Mandi	Rs. 1,00,000	166,923	4,29,699	691	"	Wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, maize, másh, iron, salt and timber.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	" 8,000	91,760	1,57,000	1,021	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bashahr	" 3,945	75,727	70,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Máler Kotla	...	75,755	3,02,023	280	"	Wheat, gram, barley, Indian-corn, poppy, anise-seed, garlic, moth, ajwain, methi, cotton, onions, jowár aud sarson.
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	Rs. 5,000	54,032	1,00,000	277	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Keonthal	...	37,320	40,000	60	"	Ditto ditto.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	3,56,250	571	"	Wheat, barley, gram, jowár, másh, sugarcane, tára míra and moth, &c.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	124,032	3,50,000	409	"	Wheat, barley, Indian-corn, phulun, kodra, rice, tobacco, honey, various timbers, iron, edible pine, nuts, fruits, wool, ghi, carraway seeds, dye stuffs and hops.
(15) Suket	" 11,000	52,403	1,92,789	67	"	Wheat, rice, pulses; and deodár timber for sleepers.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,89,583	185	"	Wheat, gram, maize, cotton and rice.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	59,903	83	"	Bájra, jowár, pea, mung, moth, cotton, turmeric, barley, wheat, gram and rapeseed.
(18) Lohάru	...	20,139	66,077	94	"	Bájra and moth.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	77,170	207	"	Bájra, moth, mung, jowár, másh, gowar, wheat, tobacco, rapeseed, barley and gram.
(20) Bághal	Rs. 3,600	24,545	50,000	80	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	" 603	8,668	30,000	48	"	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	" 2,520	21,412	70,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	" 2,000	10,416	18,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	" 1,440	12,205	23,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	" 1,440	9,329	15,000	16	"	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	" 1,080	5,496	9,000	50	"	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	" 720	3,985	8,000	25	"	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kothár	" 1,000	3,947	11,000	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	" 180	1,957	4,000	20	"	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mangal	" 72	1,091	900	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bíja	" 180	1,171	500	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	595	800	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	Rs. 288	3,938	20,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,6 6	2,400	...	"	Ditto ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1897-98.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Sir Rajindar Singh of Patiála, G. C. S. I.	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	27	Knows English and Persian ...	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Mahárája on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the gaddi. A son and heir was born to the Mahárája on 12th October 1891.
(2). Sir Sádik Muhammad Khán of Baháwalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawáb.	Daudputra ...	36	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	No.	No.	Do.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jínd	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	19	Ditto ditto ...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Sir Hira Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	55	Can read and write Gurmukhi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Sir Jagatjít Singh of Kapúrthala, K. C. S. I.	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	25	Knows English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Sir Shamsher Parkásh, G. C. S. I. of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Rájpút ...	54	Knows Sanskrit, and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Rájá's elder son now carries on the administration of the State under his father's direction, the Rájá being attacked with paralysis.
(7). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Do.	52	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines.
(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	25	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	His father died on 3rd February 1889. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	60	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	The administration is carried on by a British official who is established at Rámpur as Chief Wazír.
(10). Muhammad Ibráhim Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	41	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(11). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Rája.	Rájpút ...	68	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
(12). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do.	46	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(13). Bikram Singh of Farídkot ...	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	56	Can read and write English, and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút	32	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1897-98—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Rája.	Rájpút ...	32	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia	Sardár.	Ját	16	Under instruction. Is a minor...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muhammad Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán ...	23	Knows English and Persian ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	The Nawáb was invested with full powers in October 1895 on his attaining the age of 21, his maternal uncle, Khán Bahádur Kásim Ali Khán, being appointed Adviser.
(18). Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru, K. C. I. E.	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Persian, Arabic and English.	Do.	...	...	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884. The Nawáb has been appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána ...	Do.	Do.	33	Knows Persian	Do.	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal ...	Rája.	Rájpút ...	56	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghát, C. I. E.	Rána.	Do.	38	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State and Wazír Bhagwán Das.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	56	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders and Wazír Mangat Rám.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	55	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by a Council of *Ahlkárs* of the State under Superintendence of the Rána.
(25). Ragnáth Chand of Mailog ...	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Do.	Do.	34	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Híra Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	21	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Fateh Singh died during the year and was succeeded by his son, Hira Singh.
(28). Jagat Chand of Kothár ...	Do.	Do.	11	...	Is a minor.	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Jai Chand died in April 1896, and his son being a minor the State is administered by Mián Durga Singh, Náib Tahsíldár of Kot Khái, who has been appointed Wazír.
(29). Tek Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur.	Do.	63	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No.	
(30). Tilok Singh of Mangal	Rána.	Do.	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(31). Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur.	Do.	72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rána.	Do.	54	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 36.
(33). Kidár Singh of Taroch ...	Thákur.	Do.	32	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Híra Singh of Sángri	Rái.	Do.	47	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1897-98.*

Survey				Settlement				Remarks.
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Revenue demand in: Settlements last expired.	Revenue demand in: Settlements now current.	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
				Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	1,556	13,26,223	15,14,796	
				Settlements in progress ...	4,769	18,80,708	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	576	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	29,498	1,66,85,948	1,87,47,641	
				Total ..	35,823	1,98,92,879	2,02,62,437	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1897.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Incidence of

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5
	Area in Acres.				
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatory.	Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.	
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	28,048	45,702	3,265,130	2,571,308
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,264	4,788	1,134,028	943,934
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,162	182,694	1,060,904	719,120
Delhi	825,600	9,896	13,697	802,007	384,216
Karnál	1,660,160	170,642	11,815	1,477,703	798,880
Umballa	1,541,760	24,576	...	1,517,184	585,092
Simla	65,280	1,326	43,684	20,270	9,949
Kángra	6,385,920	47,640	5,545,504	793,776	413,825
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,501	4,271	1,420,388	645,337
Jullundur	917,120	2,843	48,034	866,243	567,174
Ludhiána	929,920	32,114	42,563	855,243	550,094
Ferozepore	2,753,280	150,058	616,311	1,986,911	817,229
Mooltan	3,890,560	11,944	105,390	3,773,226	633,941
Jhang	3,675,520	303,328	1,471,830	1,900,362	527,056
Montgomery	3,682,560	42,394	2,209,478	1,430,688	335,785
Lahore	2,375,040	44,302	557,318	1,773,420	656,353
Amritsar	1,024,640	62,489	31,396	930,755	665,020
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,037	42,890	1,157,033	687,745
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,812	9,245	1,258,183	694,817
Gujrát	1,312,640	6,170	140,174	1,166,296	476,099
Gujránwála	2,012,800	32,735	744,758	1,235,307	598,147
Shahpur	3,097,600	49,164	1,133,104	1,915,332	453,783
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,813	...	2,533,987	1,058,248
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	79,545	1,626,260	1,398,195	609,906
Hazára	1,914,240	569,292	300,571	1,044,377	328,255
Peshâwar	1,667,392	447,601	108,659	1,111,132	431,782
Kohát	1,670,208	351,198	...	1,319,010	250,198
Bannu	2,462,080	516,601	...	1,945,479	520,139
Dera Ismail Khan	6,041,600	456,039	720,608	4,864,953	523,193
Dera Gházi Khan	3,148,160	626,705	284,265	2,237,190	998,848
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	327,988,	593,291	1,404,481	420,748
Total	70,718,720	4,482,227	16,638,300	49,598,193	19,876,221

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.						INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District, (i.e., on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (*i. e* of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per he d of population (columns 8 and 9)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4)	For total area (column 4)	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.		
7,42,411	31 4c6	7,73,817	776,006	0 15 11	7,66,167	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
9,33,088	25,678	9,58,766	590,475	1 10 0	9,49,167	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
11,77,099	36,878	12,13,977	668,929	1 13 0	11,89,875	1 1 11	1 10 6	2	39 :61
7,89,395	60 942	8,50,337	638,689	1 5 4	8,35 496	1 0 8	2 2 10	2	205,190
6,48,758	1,77,994	8,26,752	683,718	1 3 4	7,48,984	0 8 1	0 15 0	3	65,278
8,71,939	5,09,339	13,81,278	1,033,427	1 5 5	13,22,381	0 13 11	2 4 2	4	114,241
16,330	1,557	17,887	44,642	0 6 5	16,330	0 12 11	1 10 3	1	13,279
7,13,641	2,08,052	9,21,693	763,030	1 3 4	8,88,472	1 1 11	2 2 4	...	...
13,16,007	1,09,649	14,25,656	1,011,659	1 6 7	14,15,822	0 15 11	2 3 1	2	23,184
13,76,476	1,08,476	14,84,952	907 583	1 10 2	14,80,164	1 11 4	2 9 9	3	87,310
9,23,576	1,86,126	11,09,702	648,722	1 11 4	10,76,445	1 4 2	1 15 4	2	64,450
8,87,570	2,11,654	10,99,224	886,676	1 3 10	10,21,870	0 8 3	1 4 0	1	50,437
10,24,593	28,672	10,53,265	631,434	1 10 8	10,46,804	0 4 5	1 10 5	2	74,562
5,81,344	16,377	5,97,721	436,841	1 5 11	5,95,702	0 5 0	1 2 1	2	36,766
3,17,309	16,487	3,33,796	499,521	0 10 8	3,24,574	0 3 8	0 15 6	.	...
8,15,091	1,36,256	9,51,347	1,075,379	0 14 2	9,28,320	0 8 5	1 6 8	4	207,483
10,27,901	2,22,742	12,50,643	992,697	1 4 2	12,23,635	1 5 0	1 13 5	1	136,766
13,96,671	1,19,284	15,15,955	913,922	1 9 8	15,02,005	1 4 9	2 2 11	1	27,223
13,91,491	89,191	14,80,682	1,119 847	1 5 2	14,75,138	1 2 9	2 2 0	2	55,087
7,76,927	57,886	8,34,813	760,875	1 1 7	8,30,081	0 11 5	1 11 11	2	29,115
8,13,192	1,62,607	9,75 799	690,169	1 6 7	9,62,557	0 12 6	1 9 9	2	42,571
5,59,807	47,367	6,07,174	493,588	1 3 8	6,02,279	0 5 0	1 5 3	1	17,428
6,91,801	38,102	7,29,903	609,056	1 3 2	7,24,727	0 4 7	0 10 11	2	27,933
9,10,246	64,300	9,74,546	887,194	1 1 7	9,57,730	0 11 0	1 9 1	1	73,795
2,27,864	79,387	3,07 251	516 288	0 9 6	2,90,344	0 4 5	0 14 2	1	10,163
9,09,534	1,95,138	11,04,672	703,915	1 9 1	8,48,490	0 12 3	1 15 5	4	107,137
1,41,142	49 700	1,90,842	203,175	0 15 0	1,05,078	0 1 3	0 6 9	1	27,003
4,07,783	33,392	4,41,175	372,276	1 3 0	4,17,711	0 3 5	0 12 10	..	...
4,23,604	1,51,785	5,75,389	486,201	1 2 11	4,84,613	0 1 7	0 14 10	1	26,884
4,20,194	79,937	500,131	404,031	1 3 10	4,20,194	0 3 0	0 6 9	1	27,886
5,74,551	11,606	5,86,157	381,095	1 8 7	5,84,839	0 6 8	1 6 3	...	...
2,33,07,335	32,67,967	2,70,75,302	20,861,060	1 4 9	2,60,36,004	0 8 5	1 5 0	54	1,712,851

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	164	830	28,901	23,443	5,312
	Right of occupancy	142	195	2,647	2,346	1,053
	Total ...	306	1,025	31,548	25,789	6,365
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	347	1,121	7,237	6 407	6 289
	Right of occupancy	14	32	75	75	135
	Total ...	361	1,153	7,312	6,482	6 424
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	377	1,228	9,971	8,360	10,645
	Right of occupancy	63	130	308	305	367
	Total ...	440	1,358	10 279	8,665	11,012
DELHI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	661	1,137	8,504	5,512	7,465
	Right of occupancy	5	14	100	100	140
	Total ...	666	1,151	8,604	5 612	7 605
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	97	973	18,775	8,126	5,271
	Right of occupancy	7	16	34	33	64
	Total ...	104	989	18,809	8,159	5 335
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	856	3,070	13,305	9,430	13,466
	Right of occupancy	152	321	580	573	1,181
	Total ...	1,008	3,391	13,885	10,003	14,647
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	44	109	224	129	165
	Right of occupancy	2	4	2	2	1
	Total ...	46	113	226	131	166
KANGRA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	5	34	27	...
	Ownership	2,134	5,844	11,146	7,629	11,854
	Right of occupancy	116	246	316	247	268
	Total ...	2,252	6,095	11,496	7,903	12,122
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	1	60	56	105
	Ownership	364	1,207	7,252	3,279	6,333
	Right of occupancy	166	374	336	314	921
	Total ...	531	1,582	7,648	3,649	7,359
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,121	3,920	8,075	6,108	11,809
	Right of occupancy	93	228	247	245	777
	Total ...	1,214	4,148	8,322	6,353	12,586
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,163	3,366	10,329	9,616	15,603
	Right of occupancy	62	153	277	276	378
	Total ...	1,225	3,519	10,606	9,892	15,981

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1897.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Transferred by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,855	63,779	56,609	17 229	262	4,658	3,974	1,256
1,095	12,705	11,594	4,953	71	809	759	280
3,950	76,484	68,203	22,182	333	5,467	4,733	1,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,149	28,987	27,684	27,962	355	2,255	2,170	2,071
462	1,401	1,385	1,506	21	46	40	49
3,611	30,388	29,069	29,468	376	2,301	2,210	2,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,975	27,279	24,248	34,196	323	1,216	1,166	1,636
676	2,630	2,492	3,988	26	82	80	122
3,651	29,909	26,740	38,184	349	1,298	1,246	1,758
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
2,319	16,519	14,830	23,874	121	593	560	874
608	1,791	1,725	2,990	6	3	3	9
2,928	18,311	16,556	26,865	130	596	563	883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,596	34,940	26,569	25 706	214	2,071	1,556	1,463
515	1,957	1,683	2,067	10	24	20	37
4,111	36,897	28,252	27,773	224	2,095	1,576	1,500
179	2,575	1,917	1,184	1	27	13	1
7,213	89,089	64,708	1,00,243	962	1,606	1,491	2,364
1,036	2,571	2,437	4,590	24	108	104	165
8,428	94,235	69,062	1,06,017	987	1,741	1,608	2,530
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	1,407	780	1,343	59	85	48	69
7	19	9	24	2	1	1	...
310	1,426	789	1,367	61	86	49	69
76	456	252	99	1	15	12	...
10,583	44,058	27,215	42,285	1,502	2,344	1,481	2,753
1,018	1,941	1,530	1,436	95	48	40	82
11,677	46,455	28,997	43,820	1,598	2,407	1,533	2,835
46	214	160	932	...	...	...	...
5,864	33,064	22,837	47,121	1,449	1,515	1,078	2,222
4,407	9,259	7,858	17,675	285	189	160	429
10,317	42,537	30,855	65,728	1,734	1,704	1,238	2,651
27	11	10	27	...	...	...	...
3,994	25,976	22,495	48,008	4,449	5,149	4,952	11,104
826	1,957	1,897	5,311	316	528	517	790
4,847	27,944	24,402	53,346	4,765	5,677	5,469	11,894
13	13,576	10,310	627	3	...	...	...
2,597	19,625	18,090	26,994	2,058	2,260	2,123	3,044
328	978	955	1,406	48	63	62	84
2,938	34,179	29,355	29,027	2,109	2,323	2,185	3,128

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

for the year

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including by order		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres	Acres.
Hissar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,624	29,387	26 894
	Right of occupancy	616	4,157	4,122
	Total ...	3,240	33,544	31,016
Rohtak.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,746	18,364	18,002
	Right of occupancy	130	525	521
	Total ...	3,876	18,889	18,523
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,717	15,838	15,463
	Right of occupancy	653	1,588	1,580
	Total ...	6,370	17,426	17,043
Delhi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	341	328
	Ownership	2,467	7,342	7,141
	Right of occupancy	301	830	762
	Total ...	2,769	8,513	8,231
Karnal.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,758	8,361	7 108
	Right of occupancy	138	345	338
	Total ...	1,896	8,706	7,446
Umballa.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	5	1,116	771
	Ownership	7,504	15,843	14,453
	Right of occupancy	702	1,156	1,138
	Total ...	8,211	18,115	16,362
Simla.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	287	220	132
	Right of occupancy	13	17	9
	Total ...	300	237	141
Kangrá.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	7	57	52
	Ownership	6,158	15,611	10,475
	Right of occupancy	230	209	170
	Total ...	6,395	15 877	10,697
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	25	...	...
	Ownership	7,217	13,776	8,857
	Right of occupancy	2,935	2,295	2,013
	Total ...	10,177	16,071	10,870
Jullundur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,827	11,938	10,794
	Right of occupancy	783	962	942
	Total ...	7,610	12,900	11,736
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,029	14,595	14,388
	Right of occupancy	315	594	588
	Total ...	7,344	15,189	14,976

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,327	3,86,631	838	10,772	9,656	3,383	1,07,486
1,742	58,464	221	1,590	1,585	571	23,697
11,069	4,45,095	1,059	12,362	11,241	3,954	1,31,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,909	7,39,132	1,345	9,816	9,621	8,012	2,31,053
515	22,131	22	110	117	88	2,342
16,424	7,61,263	1,367	9,935	9,738	8,100	2,33,395
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,905	6,43,356	4,479	12,677	12,415	17,153	3,71,191
2,632	63,223	401	1,071	1,065	2,048	33,086
24,537	7,06,579	4,883	13,748	13,480	19,201	4,04,275
56	700	...	...	...	...	...
12,123	5,19,704	972	3,949	3,788	6,284	1,98,497
1,559	45,439	113	325	323	593	10,027
13,738	5,65,843	1,085	4,274	4,111	6,877	2,08,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,448	3,32,998	580	3,016	2,621	2,914	83,664
493	17,527	33	104	88	201	4,198
8,941	3,50,525	613	3,120	2,709	3,115	87,862
53	258	4	73	38	3	80
22,093	11,26,292	4,183	10,177	9,464	14,949	6,15,772
2,353	75,228	172	359	349	716	16,324
24,499	12,01,778	4,359	10,609	9,851	15,668	6,32,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	15,932	163	167	82	175	6,082
17	946	...	...	...	...	...
277	16,878	163	167	82	175	6,082
97	375	3	3	3	...	...
18,430	6,43,899	3,558	10,215	6,510	12,635	2,96,730
241	7,172	128	94	79	194	2,984
18,768	6,51,446	3,689	10,312	6,592	12,829	2,99,714
733	14,753	8	...	...	171	2,248
19,411	11,10,021	3,344	5,447	4,368	9,523	3,14,069
5,530	2,19,076	1,113	1,037	906	2,515	63,396
25,674	13,43,850	4,465	6,484	5,274	12,209	3,79,713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,221	12,01,989	4,052	6,700	6,528	15,982	5,85,305
2,643	87,167	408	595	590	1,733	40,580
26,864	12,89,156	4,460	7,295	7,118	17,715	6,25,885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,344	13,55,830	5,128	12,635	12,475	17,007	8,67,222
812	46,520	208	421	415	579	22,650
22,156	14,02,350	5,336	13,056	12,890	17,586	8,89,872

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
			SALES AND PERMANENT	
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	919	15,601	12,487
	Right of occupancy	144	1,578	1,344
	Total ...	1,063	17,179	13,831
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	516	3,559	3,260
	Right of occupancy	4	8	7
	Total ...	520	3,567	3,267
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	296	2,485	2,274
	Right of occupancy	17	93	93
	Total ...	313	2,578	2,367
DELHI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	216	183
	Ownership	407	6,704	5,027
	Right of occupancy	24	76	60
	Total ...	432	6,996	5,270
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	691	5,234	3,368
	Right of occupancy	23	67	65
	Total ...	714	5,301	3,433
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	23	425	313
	Ownership	2,394	8,777	7,233
	Right of occupancy	101	230	212
	Total ...	2,518	9,432	7,758
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	160	159	88
	Right of occupancy	3	4	3
	Total ...	163	163	91
KANGRA.	Superior ownership of Tálukdári	1	48	33
	Ownership	2,501	6,946	3,823
	Right of occupancy...	94	124	101
	Total ...	2,596	7,118	3,957
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	2,171	3,435	2,528
	Right of occupancy...	260	271	232
	Total ...	2,432	3,706	2,760
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,557	4,398	4,166
	Right of occupancy...	205	316	314
	Total ...	3,762	4,714	4,480
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	2,376	3,979	3,755
	Right of occupancy	61	80	78
	Total ...	2,438	4,059	3,833

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,909	2,62,522	253	4,741	4,155	1,478
485	27,840	358	5,583	4,011	3,151
4,394	2,90,362	611	10,324	8,166	4,629
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,937	2,21,336	593	3,278	3,133	3,462
7	587	180	1,478	767	1,089
2,944	2,21,923	773	4,756	3,900	4,551
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,454	1,10,752	1,864	7,044	6,439	10,928
144	4,337	490	1,915	1,861	4,706
3,598	1,15,089	2,354	8,959	8,300	15,634
308	99	...	...	...	...
9,202	3,20,989	437	4 805	1,801	4 291
119	2,615	147	718	705	1,415
9,629	3,23,703	584	5,523	2,506	5,706
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,023	2,41,588	556	7 475	3,848	4,945
87	4,876	84	270	223	430
4,110	2,46,464	640	7,745	4,071	5,375
55	2,508	7	326	199	75
10,634	7,33,969	1,854	7,887	5,828	13,814
477	16,435	253	1,778	912	2,130
11,166	7,52,912	2,114	9,991	6,939	16,019
...	...	...	...	...	...
158	17,416	50	29	15	24
1	75	9	4	...	5
159	17,491	59	33	15	29
...	...	19	46	27	...
6,427	3,15,180	5,824	12,756	7,102	10,714
184	5,258	1,273	2,892	2,242	2,953
6,611	3,20,438	7,116	15,694	9,371	13,667
12	1,000	4	66	44	269
5,379	4,09,347	3,357	7,609	4,057	62,673
631	27,469	2,269	2,698	2,378	21,845
6,022	4,37,816	5,630	10 373	6,479	84,787
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,243	7,51,167	1,355	2,637	2,237	13,860
770	35,604	423	1,004	996	5,586
10,013	7,86,771	1,778	3,641	3,233	19,446
2	396	19	165	83	166
5,718	6,05,554	2,327	5,173	3,345	10,440
240	6,378	145	441	366	3,091
5,960	6,12,328	2,491	5,779	3,794	13,697

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	843	2,764	51,671	39,185	13,485
	Right of occupancy	241	489	2,155	2,136	1,985
	Total ...	1,084	3,253	53,826	41,321	15,470
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	160	162	848	490	1,971
	Ownership	1,041	2,048	24,234	12,130	13,990
	Right of occupancy	44	50	170	131	241
	Total ...	1,245	2,260	25,252	12,751	16,202
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	298	626	11,548	1,629	1,425
	Right of occupancy	2	5	53	53	55
	Total ...	300	631	11,601	1,682	1,480
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	200	503	37,671	13,970	6,827
	Right of occupancy	15	38	218	205	87
	Total ...	215	541	37,889	14,175	6,914
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	270	1,058	21,516	10,443	5,946
	Right of occupancy	11	35	292	278	254
	Total ...	281	1,093	21,808	10,721	6,200
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	514	1,814	10,292	7,664	10,418
	Right of occupancy	66	142	333	331	723
	Total ...	580	1,956	10,625	7,995	11,141
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	200	793	5,045	3,507	5,412
	Right of occupancy	27	46	44	36	124
	Total ...	227	839	5,089	3,543	5,536
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,690	7,534	24,697	20,924	36,074
	Right of occupancy	437	915	1,437	1,414	3,488
	Total ...	3,127	8,449	26,134	22,338	39,562
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	638	2,807	21,270	13,212	9,181
	Right of occupancy	45	59	132	132	175
	Total ...	683	2,866	21,402	13,344	9,356
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	208	744	25,656	9,117	8,353
	Right of occupancy	32	69	976	927	611
	Total ...	240	813	26,632	10,044	8,964
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	272	869	25,846	12,697	9,879
	Right of occupancy	12	21	106	103	55
	Total ...	284	890	25,952	12,800	9,934

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
11	168	153	15	...	...	...	...
2,148	42,071	37,182	20,930	1,315	6,307	5,179	2,517
995	8,797	8,630	5,147	202	934	928	439
3,154	51,036	45,965	26,092	1,517	7,241	6,107	2,956
98	9,519	3,579	4,445	13	325	227	307
1,540	43,877	16,508	19,136	595	8,083	2,989	4,653
139	2,747	1,307	2,676	15	221	81	111
1,777	56,143	21,394	26,257	623	8,629	3,297	5,071
25	1,897	518	263	...	...	...	...
1,813	37,723	9,332	12,801	102	2,619	850	905
242	6,674	5,213	2,574	509	10,068	5,142	2,470
2,080	46,294	15,063	15,638	611	12,687	5,992	3,375
40	6,093	1,046	1,405	...	...	...	...
762	31,703	11,498	7,346	95	1,551	905	390
192	2,236	1,006	564	11	722	128	115
994	40,032	13,550	9,315	106	2,273	1,033	505
11	1,419	721	529	...	...	...	...
2,063	42,716	33,077	28,724	247	2,410	1,924	1,674
415	3,204	3,010	2,863	9	71	69	40
2,489	47,339	36,808	32,116	256	2,481	1,993	1,714
9	290	132	258	...	...	...	...
3,349	25,865	22,948	37,192	1,445	2,481	2,137	3,355
706	1,914	1,847	3,962	42	38	36	67
4,064	28,069	24,927	41,412	1,487	2,519	2,173	3,422
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
3,925	29,299	25,635	47,514	452	1,113	979	2,052
882	2,710	2,418	4,548	20	22	22	44
4,808	32,012	28,056	52,062	472	1,135	1,001	2,096
3	156	148	247	...	...	...	...
3,842	34,111	27,733	43,123	1,140	3,066	2,612	4,815
1,046	2,240	2,165	4,590	178	169	161	332
4,891	36,507	30,046	47,960	1,318	3,235	2,773	5,147
1	8	7	5	...	...	...	...
2,162	22,679	19,173	21,746	367	1,789	1,542	1,733
473	1,761	1,695	2,236	14	43	42	55
2,636	24,448	20,875	23,987	381	1,832	1,584	1,788
10	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
1,494	39,007	24,941	26,273	256	3,747	1,116	1,491
426	5,387	4,157	3,439	254	4,850	2,038	1,098
1,930	44,396	29,100	29,716	510	8,597	3,154	2,589
2	3,249	1,203	314	...	...	...	...
1,500	64,103	25,869	18,094	180	1,261	839	786
124	916	762	612	2	17	17	6
1,626	68,268	27,834	19,020	182	1,278	856	792

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including by order		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	3	98	85
	Ownership	9,500	45,965	41,678
	Right of occupancy	2,657	8,086	8,012
	Total ...	12,160	54,149	49,775
Mooltan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	28	3,060	1,581
	Ownership	1,193	23,411	10,161
	Right of occupancy	15	212	62
	Total ...	1,236	26,683	11,804
Jhang.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	11	365	95
	Ownership	1,202	11,408	4,998
	Right of occupancy	21	386	127
	Total ...	1,234	12,159	5,220
Montgomery.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	348	8,675	4,180
	Right of occupancy	26	35	17
	Total ...	374	8,710	4,197
Lahore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,499	21,052	17,185
	Right of occupancy	318	1,113	1,081
	Total ...	3,817	22.165	18,266
Amritsar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,760	19.655	18,894
	Right of occupancy	906	1.251	1,240
	Total ...	9,666	20.906	20,134
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,044	17,081	15,760
	Right of occupancy	543	1,066	1,028
	Total ...	7.587	18,147	16,788
Sialkot.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,428	15,275	14,535
	Right of occupancy	827	970	959
	Total ...	9,255	16,245	15,494
Gujrat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5 179	15,944	13,870
	Right of occupancy	926	1,272	1,266
	Total ...	6,105	17,216	15,136
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,323	14,794	11,108
	Right of occupancy	46	171	168
	Total ...	1,369	14 965	11,276
Shahpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,625	28,318	17,136
	Right of occupancy	100	623	494
	Total ...	2.725	28,941	17,630

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1897—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Transfers for debt of Court.		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Motgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
4	93	...	...	...	...	...
27,324	22,05,807	7,618	29,632	27,114	18,004	12,13,125
6,156	4,70,141	2,060	6,349	6,307	4,815	2,49,674
33,484	26,76 041	9,678	35,981	33,421	22 819	14,62,799
2 245	22,917	9	391	150	240	69
14,067	9,07 476	910	19,178	8,052	11,228	4,61,608
42	1,200	11	74	36	69	1,090
16,354	9,31,593	930	19,643	8,238	11,537	4,62,767
...	927	8	178	94	...	568
5,642	4,16,142	986	10,961	4,241	4,539	1,99,880
127	4,560	14	200	49	67	2,651
5,769	4,21,629	1,008	11,339	4,384	4,606	2,03,099
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,575	1,40,352	196	6,940	3,161	1,945	66,082
14	469	6	37	30	26	950
2,589	1,40,821	202	6 977	3,191	1,971	67,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,691	9,01,071	2,132	20,717	12,086	10,143	4 41,125
1,129	46,201	137	491	475	458	12,267
14,820	9,47,272	2,269	21,208	12,562	10 601	4,53,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,719	18,16,048	4,495	10,910	10,688	17,264	7,23,640
2,767	86,138	391	537	533	1,200	30,359
33,486	19,02,186	4,886	11,447	11,221	18,464	7,53,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,390	9,46,013	3,217	7,773	7,278	13,748	3,27,281
2,236	47,747	184	399	375	814	13,808
32,626	9,93,760	3 401	8,172	7,653	14 562	3,41,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,024	10,62,321	3,551	8,876	8,416	15,391	4,31,135
2,137	65,217	262	461	459	1,133	21,926
27,161	11,27 538	3,813	9,337	8,875	16,524	4,53 061
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,812	8,28,555	3,309	7,508	6,849	8,094	2,98,316
1,668	91,017	327	494	492	666	22,681
22,480	9,19,572	3,636	8,002	7,341	8,760	3,20,997
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,384	2,60,208	614	7,136	5,483	6,095	1,13,636
296	4,833	25	143	140	247	3,180
10,680	2,65,041	639	7,279	5,623	6,342	1,16,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,165	4,67,735	1,324	18,486	10,844	9,090	2,22,314
504	12,046	48	395	320	444	8,141
12,669	4,79,781	1,372	18,881	11,164	9,534	2,30,455

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
		SALES AND PERMANENT		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	2,370	19 715	15.533
	Right of occupancy	555	4,319	4,047
	Total ...	2,926	24,034	19.580
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	70	4,457	2,285
	Ownership	1,754	40,905	18,038
	Right of occupancy	39	1.096	656
	Total ...	1,863	46,458	20,979
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	6	213	123
	Ownership	734	8,875	2,145
	Right of occupancy	4	342	198
	Total ...	744	9,430	2 466
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	261	6.251	2,064
	Right of occupancy	20	866	116
	Total ..	281	7,117	2,180
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,067	10,407	5.392
	Right of occupancy	34	250	245
	To'al ...	1,101	10 657	5.637
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,165	3,510	3,025
	Right of occupancy	41	64	63
	Total ...	1,206	3.574	3 088
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	795	2,975	2,442
	Right of occupancy	40	73	72
	Total ...	835	3 048	2,514
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	999	3,276	2,723
	Right of occupancy	25	70	70
	Total ...	1,024	3.346	2,793
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,932	4,606	4,198
	Right of occupancy	29	57	55
	Total ...	1,961	4,663	4,253
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1.068	14,456	7,104
	Right of occupancy	22	156	153
	Total ...	1,090	14,612	7,257
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,121	10,374	5,186
	Right of occupancy	17	102	93
	Total ...	1,138	10,476	5.279

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	5	1	2	2	...
7,324	9,77,944	1,535	10,747	8,195	14,741
1,922	1,44,919	608	4,637	4,057	3,515
9,246	11,22,868	2,144	15,386	12,254	18,256
2,789	13,288	118	6,519	3,223	3,821
35,722	10,04,930	1,731	27,616	11,575	18,372
714	6,276	170	3,002	1,055	1,522
39,225	10,24,494	2,019	37,137	15,853	23,715
...	993	1	34	20	8
2,345	2,83,217	437	6,669	2,333	2,543
103	6,176	1,019	25,186	15,436	6,647
2,448	2,90,386	1,457	31,889	17,789	9,198
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,414	1,24,254	614	30,171	11,0[illegible]1	5,011
167	3,535	420	4,145	1,624	1,194
1,581	1,27,789	1,034	34,316	12,715	6,205
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,197	5,94,608	812	7,380	5,955	21,505
202	10,841	115	751	670	2,[illegible]87
5,399	6,05,449	927	8,131	6,625	23,592
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,138	4,64,190	2,859	8,343	6,592	1,00,921
166	9,598	364	1,[illegible]50	1,426	11,616
5,304	4,73,788	3,223	9,893	8,018	1,12,537
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,472	2,61,059	1,545	7,124	5,598	10,881
153	4,856	416	783	752	1,871
4,625	2,65,915	1,961	7,907	6,350	12,752
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,778	3,10,976	4,226	11,415	9,241	70,102
167	4,319	787	2,241	1,945	7,228
4,945	3,15,295	5,013	13,656	11,186	77,3[illegible]0
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,988	3,18,611	1,494	5,107	3,098	36,967
70	9,081	289	1,029	799	4,686
5,058	3,27,692	1,783	6,136	3,897	41,653
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,431	3,29,210	590	10,346	4,613	14,058
222	4,146	311	4,925	2,574	2,446
9,653	3,33,356	901	15,271	7,187	16,504
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,675	2,47,106	579	11,490	5,768	12,795
147	3,016	27	190	158	190
3,822	2,50,122	606	11,680	5,926	12,985

No. 9—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Partitions.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	
				Acres.	Acres.	
Jhelum.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,291	6,203	46,864	27,515	19,152
	Right of occupancy	403	1,018	3,761	3,429	2,453
	Total ...	2,694	7,221	50,625	30,944	21,605
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	827	1,740	8,349	6,213	4,754
	Right of occupancy	252	440	612	577	1 189
	Total ...	1,079	2,180	8,961	6,790	5,943
Hazara.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	699	1,086	9,207	4,484	3,257
	Right of occupancy	301	551	2,190	1,362	1,120
	Total ...	1,000	1,637	11,397	5,846	4,377
Peshawar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	351	999	14,908	11,618	8,635
	Right of occupancy	48	95	369	361	745
	Total ...	399	1,094	15,277	11,979	9,380
Kohat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	278	503	6,316	2,638	1,641
	Right of occupancy	13	28	189	188	67
	Total ...	291	531	6,505	2,826	1,708
Bannu.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	23	38	4,528	484	648
	Ownership	1,329	2 475	23 402	10,710	6,376
	Right of occupancy	107	125	1,184	932	702
	Total ...	1,459	2,638	29,114	12,126	7,726
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	13	30	10,719	1 559	169
	Ownership	1,408	2,907	41,536	14,372	10,034
	Right of occupancy	294	498	5,896	2 105	1,143
	Total ...	1,715	3,435	58,151	18,036	11,346
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	354	742	15,522	7,068	3,322
	Right of occupancy	67	143	898	672	450
	Total ...	421	885	16,420	7,740	3,772
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	16	18	944	106	227
	Ownership	1,478	3,412	23,676	12 009	15,803
	Right of occupancy	88	212	703	571	643
	Total ...	1,582	3 642	25,323	12,686	16,673
Grand Total.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	215	254	17,134	2,722	3,130
	Ownership	23,517	64,432	572,945	329,144	2,88,176
	Right of occupancy	3,327	6,692	26,640	20,459	21 595
	Total ...	27,059	71,378	616,718	352,325	3,12,891

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
2 2,503 639	473 53,507 3,389	215 30,081 2,793	40 22,383 2,146	... 2,109 149	... 5,328 239	... 3,946 209	... 2,540 143
3,144	57,369	33,089	24,569	2,258	5,567	4,155	2,683
30 5,305 2,622	54,815 79,408 9,854	17,947 44,275 8,764	9,188 37,277 7,537	2 878 169	7 1,980 419	7 1,515 375	1 1,635 408
7,957	144,077	70,986	54,002	1,049	2,406	1,897	2,044
... 1,547 1,038	... 33,078 6,703	... 9,571 3,979	... 7,981 3,673	... 564 156	... 1,864 532	... 1,217 317	... 597 190
2,585	39,781	13,550	11,654	720	2,396	1,534	787
... 2,953 216	... 41,652 2,113	... 33,203 2,021	... 30,924 2,702	... 1,009 21	... 6,364 120	... 5,003 117	... 4,279 120
3,169	43,765	35,224	33,626	1,030	6,484	5,120	4,399
... 1,552 113	... 46,356 1,349	... 16,848 1,082	... 9,612 322	... 344 33	... 2,442 104	... 1,017 99	... 596 41
1,665	47,705	17,930	9,934	377	2,546	1,116	637
813 3,386 221	5,867 48,463 2,224	1,058 22,988 926	95 12,534 650	1 599 8	17 2,714 52	2 1,769 45	... 1,493 17
4,420	56,554	24,972	13,279	608	2,783	1,816	1,510
414 4,273 984	69,878 135,653 16,399	13,480 24,413 3,978	882 19,699 2,734	23 890 158	10,076 18,820 2,783	2,647 4,731 618	225 3,774 403
5,671	221,930	41,871	23,315	1,071	31,679	7,996	4,402
... 2,246 612	... 134,988 4,380	... 15,090 2,230	... 9,874 1,282	... 312 29	... 3,875 188	... 1,626 153	... 969 58
2,858	139,368	17,320	11,156	341	4,063	1,779	1,027
251 5,916 242	15,556 93,923 1,420	5,493 17,282 816	6,609 27,694 734	19 889 25	1,484 13,617 164	686 3,908 120	830 5,957 131
6,409	10,899	23,591	35,037	933	15,265	4,714	6,918
2,063 99,727 23,305	186,226 1,464,905 123,626	58,355 773,712 92,364	27,169 855,818 100,937	63 25,545 2,908	11,951 115,183 23,657	3,594 66,403 12,503	1,364 75,068 8,335
125,095	1,774,757	924,431	983,924	28,516	150,791	82,500	84,767

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING BY ORDER		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,597	18,351	13,674
	Right of occupancy	650	1,494	1,345
	Total ...	6,247	19,845	15,019
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	1	1
	Ownership	3,260	11,829	8,171
	Right of occupancy	884	1,199	1,155
	Total ...	4,145	13,029	9,327
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4 214	9,513	6,846
	Right of occupancy	1,815	3,336	2,414
	Total ...	6,029	12,849	9,260
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,796	18,970	17,187
	Right of occupancy	184	324	322
	Total ...	3,980	19,294	17,509
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,168	9,773	7,617
	Right of occupancy	70	313	277
	Total ...	2 238	10,086	7,894
BANNU.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	4	168	19
	Ownership	8,288	52,874	34,078
	Right of occupancy	284	2,186	1,443
	Total ...	8,576	55,228	35,540
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	67	22,414	5,003
	Ownership	2,931	58,916	16,460
	Right of occupancy	581	7,620	2,688
	Total ...	3,579	88,950	24,151
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,590	20,317	9,521
	Right of occupancy	55	321	242
	Total ...	1,645	20 638	9,763
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	47	4,367	1,337
	Ownership	2,959	21,882	8,804
	Right of occupancy	131	802	444
	Total ...	3 137	27,051	10,585
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	198	31,987	9,272
	Ownership	135,238	595,278	425,570
	Right of occupancy	17,855	45,458	36,967
	Total ...	153,291	672,723	471,809

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,768	4,80,172	2,022	10,634	8,138	6,529	2,51,241
1,619	63,460	303	785	690	696	22,339
17,387	5,43,632	2,325	11,419	8,828	7,225	2,73,580
1	80	1	1	1	1	49
6,624	3,70,172	2,534	11,862	7,858	6,259	2,70,582
2,371	89,724	587	946	903	2,028	50,847
8,996	4,59,976	3,122	12,809	8,762	8,288	3,21,478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,163	4,76,825	2,894	5,910	4,910	4,195	2,69,089
3,119	1,45,480	901	1,740	1,370	1,664	66,513
9,282	6,22,305	3,795	7,650	6,280	5,859	3,35,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,738	8,32,473	3,060	19,605	16,828	17,999	4,48,295
1,125	28,592	139	276	272	514	13,084
30,863	8,61,065	3,199	19,881	17,100	18,513	4,61,379
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,753	2,01,436	1,978	16,236	7,682	3,547	1,60,507
105	3,872	38	147	116	54	2,612
3,858	2,05,308	2,016	16,383	7,798	3,601	1,63,119
17	280	3	293	16	13	741
17,054	11,69,275	7,444	45,838	30,785	16,418	8,16,241
815	33,127	433	1,104	727	392	14,639
17,886	12,02,682	7,580	47,235	31,528	16,823	8,31,621
346	31,060	38	9,292	2,867	196	6,862
12,332	5,80,426	1,771	41,874	11,757	9,485	2,97,674
1,860	66,013	265	4,122	1,415	819	21,395
14,538	6,77,499	2,074	55,288	16,039	10,500	3,25,931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,607	3,76,471	755	12,516	5,892	5,124	1,08,548
92	7,794	15	113	106	30	2,140
6,699	3,84,265	770	12,629	5,998	5,154	1,10,688
1,549	16,111	18	2,892	1,620	817	2,773
9,545	6,22,667	1,900	17,831	8,674	10,010	3,52,263
761	12,904	51	275	186	194	4,19[illegible]
11,855	6,51,682	1,969	20,998	10,480	11,021	3,59,229
5,108	87,554	92	13,123	4,789	1,441	13,390
4,73,848	2,31,37,429	81,352	415,994	284,264	3,03,124	1,11,49,653
47,473	19,23,428	8,719	24,803	20,519	25,568	7,83,773
5,26,429	2,51,48,411	90,163	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816

No. 9.--Statement showing Totals of Sales, for the year

1	2	26	27	28
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Sales and permanent — Area transferred. — Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,175	12,149	7,780
	Right of occupancy	332	832	708
	Total ...	4,507	12,981	8,488
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	7	10	10
	Ownership	6,385	14,340	9,631
	Right of occupancy...	825	1,438	1,291
	Total ...	7,217	15,788	10,932
Hazara.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,577	3,765	2,184
	Right of occupancy...	485	1,356	812
	Total ...	2,062	5,121	2,996
Peshawar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,125	15,859	10,821
	Right of occupancy	71	1,625	1,599
	Total ...	2,196	17,884	12,420
Kohat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,311	5,716	3,751
	Right of occupancy	34	138	113
	Total ..	1,315	5,854	3,864
Bannu.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	2	...
	Oweership	3,371	14,452	8,711
	Right of cccupancy	53	637	267
	Total ...	3,425	15,091	8,978
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	104	11,483	2,476
	Ownership	3,522	47,808	8,535
	Right of occupancy	405	4,592	1,253
	Total ...	4,031	63,883	12,264
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	110	99
	Ownership	1,008	11,064	4,165
	Right of occupancy	113	728	526
	Total ...	1,122	11,902	4,790
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	65	1,863	272
	Ownership	3,108	18,683	6,832
	Right of occupancy	68	380	251
	Total ...	3,241	20,926	7,355
Grand Total.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	282	18,827	5,794
	Ownership	55,836	330,463	178,269
	Right of occupancy	4,148	21,968	15,097
	Total ...	60,266	371,258	199,160

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1897—concluded.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,256	6,04,174	4,850	18,390	8,400	7,493
678	48,474	512	4,293	2,535	752
6,934	6,52,648	5,362	22,683	10,935	8,245
7	1,086	...	...	...	...
8,090	8,79,080	704	13,939	5,234	8,185
1,920	1,00,004	396	1,084	973	5,060
10,017	9 80 170	1,100	15,023	6,207	13,245
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,932	1,98,870	1,565	5,583	3,148	49 258
840	34,420	1,063	2,704	1,944	19,721
2,772	2,33,290	2,628	8,287	5,092	68,979
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,431	5,51,033	3,130	25,631	23,184	16,016
2,492	70,970	162	367	342	931
11,923	6,22,003	3,292	25,998	23,526	16,947
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,583	1,40,999	1,068	3,844	2,715	3,208
37	2,551	70	299	244	41
2,620	1,43,550	1,138	4,143	2,959	3,249
...	30	2	23	6	2
5,957	6,48,186	2,784	11,030	7,329	1,23,546
112	6,087	129	1,151	581	305
6,069	6,54,303	2,915	12,204	7,916	1,23,853
256	28,216	36	7,602	1,427	156
7,469	5,08,465	2,999	39,062	9,918	9,468
779	40,663	2,638	16,681	7,511	3,550
8,504	5,77,344	5,673	63,345	18,856	13,174
32	...	...	...	...	...
2,211	1,96,362	12,854	2,26,481	38,307	23,183
299	5,978	7,112	1,04,236	59,015	6,955
2,542	2,02,340	19,966	3,30,717	97,322	30,138
307	16,363	44	5,312	605	809
8,959	6,96,079	2,658	38,958	7,605	21,544
244	6,053	339	3,376	1,416	3,003
9,510	7,18,495	3,041	47,646	9,626	25,356
3,768	63,984	251	20,095	5,636	5,306
1,98,456	1,33,29,173	67 504	582,760	2,21,859	7,06,426
14,579	6,53,437	22,578	201,411	1,19,518	1,29,721
2,16,803	1,40,46,594	90,333	804,266	3,47,013	8,41,453

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Description of Revenue.	1895-96.		1896-97.				Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1896-97.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year	2,20,34,418	2,13,59,609	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	...	...	30,05,352	...	...
Added to roll during the year	+2,05,344	...	+2,92,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off	−1,14,411	...	−66,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,77,690	2,77,690	2,77,794	2,77,794	...	2,77,794	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	27,62,840	2,725,145	24,63,632	22,98,582	72,399	23,70,981	...	...	1,91,113	...	...
Total	2,51,65,881	2,43,62,444	2,52,28,124	2,25,30,347	2,05,675	2,27,36,022	...	...	31,96,465	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1897.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1897 from last year.	Recruited in 1897.	Total for 1897.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1897.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,879	1,324	21,203	271	1,426	19,506	90	3,184	342	15,890	9,638	9,529	38	5,010	834	108	84	29,51,328	5,89,911	35,32,239

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1897.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	100	Christians ... ... 0·5
Muhammadans	12,291	Muhammadans ... ... 63·01
Brahmins	1,481	Brahmins ... ... 7·59
Rájpúts	1,089	Rájpúts ... ... 5·57
Sikhs	1,908	Sikhs ... ... 9·78
Gurkhás	3	Gurkhás ... ... ·0015
Kúkás	3	Kúkás ... ... ·0015
Mazbís	26	Mazbís ... ... ·0133
Hindús of all other castes	2,605	Other denominations ... 13·35
Other religions	...	
Total	19,506	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	80	Europeans ... ... ·41
Eurasians	10	Eurasians ... ... ·051
Natives	19,416	Natives ... ... 99·54
Total	19,506	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Magistrates' Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.						
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	1	11	3	1	1	1	8	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	98	50	1	40	1	47	...	...	16	31	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	4	91	43	8	7	9	43	...	2	20	14	...	4	100	2	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	806	299	193	84	236	283	1	20	160	49	3	2	40	28	28
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total	26	1,008	397	203	132	247	381	1	22	199	99	3	6	66	30	30

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (Magistrates' Cases)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.						
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... " dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... " robbers	...	8	3	4	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... " poison	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	3	36	5	21	11	26	7	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	32	10	21	1	21	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	13	3	6	2	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	3	88	33	48	3	49	8	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	3	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ... ... -	1	11	5	3	3	5	2	...	...	1	...	...		...	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	8	4	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	6	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	38	12	5	21	5	21	...	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	27	779	289	172	53	154	360	2	24	152	86	27	6	18	31	56
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	14	8	4	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	13	7	2	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1

23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	158	35	43	21	30	96	2	...	25	22	7	7	50	13	19
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	30	640	217	292	48	286	156	5	...	79	15	27	3	10	34	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	66	29	16	11	18	20	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	5
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	15	8	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	12	716	228	185	52	185	308	8	12	151	67	24	5	17	24	33
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	13	7	5	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*) Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	3	420	139	162	30	139	145	...	...	64	12	19	4	17	7	39
		TOTAL	89	3,082	1,048	1,000	260	949	1,146	17	37	509	230	108	25	18	117	138
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	1	42	8	26	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	5	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34		Robbery with hurt { By other means ...	3	45	5	34	5	31	6	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	6	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling-house ...	4	29	19	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
36		Robbery ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	614	214	358	10	344	59	1	...	19	3	17	...	...	14	5
37		Robbery ... { Other robberies ...	35	485	207	262	22	266	31	1	4	18	2	1	...	...	21	5
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 335 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	15	742	273	183	155	229	243	1	3	126	65	16	9	25	21	15
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	15	.601	264	151	77	167	179	7	1	76	59	9	2	18	17	14
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23	566	221	231	39	226	134	3	1	87	16	7	2	22	23	3
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	11	553	216	85	52	126	216	3	3	83	17	9	2	18	23	83
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	15	6	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	110	3,700	1,434	1,348	369	1,439	881	16	12	412	170	63	15	19	128	128

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Magistrates' Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.						
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	46	1,896	699	246	170	336	905	3	3	510	75	22	4	15	37	254
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	10	2	3	...	3	0	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total	46	1,908	702	249	170	339	912	3	3	512	76	22	4	15	37	258
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	4	60	23	23	5	22	19	1	...	8	3	1	1	50	2	3
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	92	2,473	1,056	1,057	107	1,026	467	4	...	300	45	64	4	5	61	6
49	379 to 382	Theft ... Ordinary...	147	5,081	2,002	1,851	290	2,001	1,192	33	19	654	160	87	17	16	143	100
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	75	2,474	1,165	544	203	584	876	16	11	551	92	81	9	10	81	59
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6	139	39	50	21	46	53	...	...	27	17	1	3	75	9	3
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	137	7,684	2,928	552	403	585	4,074	36	75	1,723	366	96	21	17	191	1,652
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	11	8	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	461	17,922	7,221	4,078	1,029	4,355	6,683	90	105	3,275	683	330	55	14	487	1,823
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		732	27,620	10,820	6,878	1,960	7,339	9,660	127	179	4,907	1,258	526	105	16	907	2,377

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	164	61	29	16	27	79	...	...	42	13	8	2	20	7	9
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	78	4,746	288	950	611	162	4,294	...	1	676	2,553	236	643	73	106	148
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	17	2	2	...	...	16	...	...	4	8	...	2	100	2	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws	2	75	2	3	7	...	75	...	...	26	46	...	3	100	...	...
58	"	" " Opium Act	...	99	...	...	1	1	98	1	...	13	80	...	...	...	3	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	1	105	2	2	...	...	99	...	...	15	58	1	1	50	7	22
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws	...	25	...	...	20	...	25	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	4	...
61	"	" " Arms Act	...	16	1	3	...	2	13	...	...	...	11	...	1	100	...	1
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2	566	33	89	38	30	505	...	1	49	362	20	60	75	1	13
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	...	773	...	...	...	...	773	...	...	90	682	...	...	...	1	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	1	229	11	36	10	1	221	...	...	43	135	19	12	38	13	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	4	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48	Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82	Registration Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	114	...	...	8	...	114	...	...	7	107	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25	Telegraph Act	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	89	6,943	401	1,116	714	224	6,321	1	2	978	4,075	284	724	71	144	193
		GRAND TOTAL	821	34,563	11,203	7,994	2,674	7,563	15,984	128	181	5,885	5,333	810	829	50	943	2,570

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (Persons in Magistrates' Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader)	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note (c).
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences, by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	6	6	...	...	12	...	12	5	7	58	...	...

4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	42	16	...	...	58	...	58	16	42	72	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	31	20	1	...	50	...	50	32	18	36	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	812	1,197	33	128	1,772	90	1,870	1,265	322	20	142	141
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	891	1,239	34	128	1,892	90	1,990	1,318	389	22	142	141
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	7	6	46	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	2	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	11	...	...	13	...	13	5	8	61	...	...
15	376	Rape	7	3	...	...	10	...	10	8	2	20	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	2	...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	3	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	...	...	...	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	44	...	...	...	44	...	44	10	32	76	2	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	369	428	17	40	729	47	778	467	181	27	50	80
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	5	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	60	152	3	6	200	10	212	91	44	32	33	44
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	218	119	1	4	330	10	342	257	40	13	27	18

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader)	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note (*c*).
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.												
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	28	37	...	...	65	...	65	46	10	17	...	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	320	306	2	9	599	35	637	412	114	21	38	73
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	152	113	9	3	248	3	259	145	25	14	12	77
		Total	1,230	1,181	32	64	2,277	105	2,400	1,468	464	24	167	301

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	...	12	...	3	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means	19	2	...	...	21	...	21	20	1	4	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... In dwelling-house ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	3
36		Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	89	48	...	...	135	2	139	87	17	16	15	20
37		Robbery ... Other robberies	27	39	...	3	63	8	71	47	13	21	11	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	433	389	5	10	804	15	819	570	204	26	17	28
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	198	206	5	6	382	10	392	188	165	45	15	24
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	107	169	2	9	260	11	271	220	34	13	8	9
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	94	487	6	11	527	8	536	262	42	13	26	206
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	4	22	84	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	993	1,355	18	42	2,230	54	2,287	1,407	498	26	92	290
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	217	1,898	5	127	1,962	60	2,027	1,260	159	11	51	557
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	9	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
		TOTAL	217	1,910	5	128	1,973	60	2,038	1,260	159	11	51	568

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 *(Persons in Magistrates' Cases)*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note (c).
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	36	32	...	6	62	...	62	35	17	32	1	9
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	660	667	21	51	1,245	88	1,333	1,057	170	13	75	31
49	379 to 382	Theft ... Ordinary	938	1,412	20	74	2,226	161	2,331	1,758	370	12	126	77
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	647	531	35	47	1,070	64	1,148	905	109	10	59	75
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	24	...	3	94	2	96	56	33	37	3	4
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1,057	8,983	78	382	9,515	173	9,708	4,722	928	16	385	3,673
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,415	11,649	154	563	14,216	488	14,682	8,537	1,627	15	649	3,869
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		6,746	17,534	243	929	22,588	797	23,397	13,990	3,137	17	1,101	5,169

	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	40	98	...	...	138	5	140	98	27	11	7	9
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2,880	1,690	144	115	4,321	145	4,270	947	3,324	70	95	115
56		Offences against Gambling Act	49	70	2	...	117	...	117	58	59	50	...	...
57		,, ,, Excise Laws	12	83	...	...	102	3	104	41	63	60	...	...
58	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	,, ,, Opium Act	23	62	...	1	101	...	101	19	80	80	2	...
59		,, ,, Railway Laws	9	186	...	...	195	...	195	32	96	75	5	62
60		,, ,, Salt and Custom Laws ...	52	2	...	...	54	49	25	11	28	70	15	...
61		,, ,, Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	27	697	...	2	722	14	717	122	587	82	...	13
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	1,503	1	2	1,500	...	1,500	137	1,360	90	3	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	13	680	...	...	632	1	687	199	467	70	28	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	2	1	...	...	4	1	4	...	4	100	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48 ...	Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	6	5	45	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20	Criminal Tribes Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws' Act	17	128	...	...	145	6	145	26	119	82	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156 ...	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	3,125	5,215	147	120	8,047	224	8,021	1,698	6,222	78	155	199
		GRAND TOTAL	9,871	22,749	390	1,045	30,635	1,021	31,418	15,688	9,359	37	1,256	5,368

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897. (*Persons in Police Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1896.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offences, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	1	155	...	...	165	100	9	165	16	1	...	...	...

4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	2	25	...	...	25	100	4	31	...	1	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	22	151	...	...	151	100	7	180	6	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	24	635	4	...	639	99	2	665	65	7	...	...	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	35	...	...	35	100	...	37	...	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	51	1,001	4	...	1,005	99	22	1,078	88	10	...	...	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	1	12	...	...	12	100	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	7	79	...	...	79	100	1	87	1	1	...	2	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	3	95	...	...	95	100	...	98	22	...	1	1	1
12		Other murders	24	535	...	...	535	100	1	560	48	6	3	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	5	129	...	...	129	100	...	134	22	1	1	...	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	256	...	...	256	100	2	266	39	...	3	...	...
15	376	Rape	1	75	...	...	75	100	...	76	25	1	...	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	91	...	...	91	100	...	94	22	...	...	2	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	46	...	...	46	100	3	52	14	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	212	...	...	212	100	2	218	37	2	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	8	...	...	8	100	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	47	2,128	10	1	2,139	99	6	2,191	733	10	...	2	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	105	...	...	105	100	...	106	40	2	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	47	...	...	47	100	2	51	1	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	430	...	...	430	100	1	444	81	4	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	11	309	5	...	314	98	7	332	80	6	...	1	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1896.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
		Class *II.—Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3	1	...	4	75	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	4	...	...	4	100	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	604	2	...	606	99	23	638	88	6	...	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	71	...	...	71	100	1	73	6	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	...	42	...	...	42	100	...	42	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	143	5,281	18	1	5,300	99	50	5,492	1,261	39	8	9	2

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	1	148	1	...	149	99	6	156	20	...	...	1	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	1	3	...	...	3	100	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	2	25	...	...	25	100	...	27	2	...	...	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means	3	87	...	...	87	100	...	90	8	...	...	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... In dwelling-house	...	18	...	...	18	100	...	18	3	...	...	...	...
36		Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	6	95	1	1	97	97	1	103	23	1	...	...	...
37		Robbery ... Other robberies	8	227	...	...	227	100	1	236	75	...	...	...	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	390	...	2	392	99	4	407	81	7	...	...	1
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	14	489	...	...	489	100	4	507	135	7	...	1	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	317	15,889	10	607	16,506	96	53	16,269	841	98	2	9	1
41	419 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	123	1	...	124	99	...	124	16	1	...	...	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or babitually	1	3	...	...	3	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	366	17,500	13	610	18,123	96	69	17,948	1,204	114	3	11	2

CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*

44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	142	...	...	142	100	...	143	47	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	17	6	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	1	160	...	...	160	100	...	161	53	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1896.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	74	...	3	77	94	...	75	7	1	...	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	188	3,991	4	1	3 996	99	24	4,207	362	43	...	3	...
49		Theft ... ... Ordinary	203	9,179	13	57	9,249	99	66	9.461	931	51	2	3	2
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	23	414	3	1	418	99	13	453	66	5	...	...	...
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	166	3,712	5	...	3,717	99	232	4,115	697	35	1	2	1
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3	271	8	...	279	97	1	188	35	5	...	...	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	14	...	...	14	100	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
		Total	584	17,655	33	62	17,750	94	336	18,608	2,100	140	3	8	3
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	1,145	41,597	68	673	42,338	98	477	43,287	4,706	303	14	28	8

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	20	2	...	22	90	...	22	3	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	1,593	326	...	1,919	83	652	2,576	50	6	1	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	101	2	...	103	99	2	105	...	...	...	1	...
57		" " Excise Laws	1	191	...	...	191	100	13	205	13	3	...	1	...
58		" " Opium Act	2	101	...	...	101	100	13	116	6	...	...	...	...
59		" " Railway Laws	3	106	...	...	106	100	...	109	13	1	...	...	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act	1	183	2	...	185	98	62	248	11	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	12,331	...	...	12,331	100	667	12,999	15	1	...	...	...
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	1,872	...	...	1,872	100	...	1,872	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	11	...	...	11	100	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1871, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	3	220	1	...	221	99	1	225	9	...	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48 ...	Post Office Act	...	13	...	...	13	100	1	14	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	150	571	...	...	571	100	22	743	4	1	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	90	...	...	90	100	10	100	...	1	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156 ...	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
79	Section 121, Indian Penal Code ...	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	166	17,417	333	...	17,750	98	1,443	19,359	130	13	1	2	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,311	59,014	401	673	60,088	98	1,920	62,646	4,836	316	15	30	8

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (Persons in Police Cases)—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of under foot-note (d).
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	15	1	132	1	133	39	69	63	16	1	9	...

4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	28	4	32	11	13	54	4	...	4	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	30	11	133	9	142	22	106	82	8	...	5	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	11	549	57	6c6	104	422	80	36	53	41	3
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	...	34	3	37	3	28	90	2	...	4	...
		TOTAL	79	24	876	74	950	179	638	78	66	54	63	4
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	5	1	7	1	8	1	5	80	...	...	2	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	22	5	56	6	62	20	36	64	...	...	6	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	9	3	61	18	79	31	32	50	4	...	12	...
12		Other murders	113	23	367	115	482	161	222	64	5	4	87	7
13	307	Attempts at murder	25	3	81	19	100	32	51	61	6	4	8	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	5	209	33	342	27	166	86	8	29	38	2
15	376	Rape	4	2	43	3	46	20	20	50	4	...	2	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	2	63	4	67	24	33	57	6	...	4	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	1	21	2	23	3	19	86	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	17	1	161	5	166	31	118	79	13	...	4	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	8	...	8	...	6	100	...	...	2	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	219	45	1,182	85	11,267	313	817	72	34	134	68	35
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	25	5	34	4	38	13	19	59	3	...	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	1	43	2	45	6	35	85	...	4	3	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	36	10	313	19	332	66	136	67	15	13	17	98
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	38	11	196	22	218	64	111	63	24	8	13	6

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of under footnote (*d*).
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.												
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	100	...	1	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	46	13	485	21	506	177	268	60	28	18	28	5
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	65	5	70	23	31	57	8	4	5	3
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent a married woman.	10	...	31	4	35	12	17	58	3	...	2	1
		Total	609	132	3,432	368	3,800	1,024	2,145	67	163	219	305	163

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	68	11	56	8	64	25	28	52	4	1	7	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	50	1	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	15	5	5	...	5	...	5	100	...	...	...	...
34		By other means	25	9	47	3	50	10	35	77	2	1	3	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... ... In dwelling-house ...	4	1	10	1	11	2	9	81	...	1	...	...
36		On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	37	3	39	2	41	18	18	50	...	1	5	...
37		Other robberies	51	11	99	12	111	38	61	61	9	3	3	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Se.ious mischief and cognate offences	172	11	135	20	155	87	53	37	8	4	7	...
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	82	12	270	18	288	115	139	54	20	5	14	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	11,161	410	3,747	201	3,948	1,016	2,739	72	72	12	121	...
41	419 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	1	99	3	102	23	67	74	8	1	3	1
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	...	1	3	1	4	2	2	50	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	3	3	6	...	2	100	...	...	4	...
		TOTAL	11,623	475	4,516	272	4,788	1,337	3,159	70	124	29	167	1

CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*

44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	3	83	8	91	27	25	48	9	2	8	22
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	10	1	11	5	5	50	...	1	...	1
46	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	11	4	93	9	102	32	30	48	9	3	8	23

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 *(Persons in Police Cases)*—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of under foot-note (*d*).
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
47	453 to 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	13	2	52	1	53	7	42	85	2	...	...	2
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	1,452	154	2,193	112	2,305	516	1,654	76	57	40	75	3
49		Theft ... ... Ordinary	3,077	243	5,152	148	5,300	959	4,990	18	123	43	127	1
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	103	22	257	9	266	57	176	75	20	6	12	1
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	455	138	2,786	138	2,924	651	2,028	75	116	83	126	3
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	21	...	222	8	230	56	126	69	15	3	7	26
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	7	...	5	1	6	2	2	50	2	...	...	...
		Total	5,128	559	10,667	417	11,084	2,248	8,118	78	335	175	347	36
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	17,450	1,194	19,584	1,140	20,724	4,820	14,090	74	697	480	890	227

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

No.	Section	Offence												
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	1	16	2	18	7	8	53	2	...	1	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	4	2,514	27	2,541	423	2,019	82	69	8	26	4
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	1	103	3	106	25	76	75	1	...	4	...
57		" " Excise Laws	10	3	175	2	177	33	133	80	7	1	4	...
58		" " Opium Act	3	2	105	5	110	20	75	75	9	1	6	...
59		" " Railway Laws	28	2	65	2	67	16	51	76	...	2	...	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act	3	3	231	11	242	50	161	76	17	1	14	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	11	...	12,972	110	13,082	1,307	11,658	89	9	...	104	4
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	...	1,872	6	1,878	227	1,634	87	...	...	17	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	100	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	66	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	14	4	198	11	209	29	166	85	6	...	8	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48 ...	Post Office Act	5	...	9	...	9	1	7	87	...	...	...	1
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	202	2	534	8	542	20	505	96	4	6	10	3
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	2	1	96	...	96	17	77	81	1	...	1	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
79	Section 121, Indian Penal Code ...	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	282	23	18,908	187	19,095	2,177	16,586	88	125	19	195	12
		GRAND TOTAL	17,732	1,217	38,492	1,327	39,819	6,997	30,676	81	822	499	1,085	239

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (Persons in Police Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Persons arrested by the Police.																
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of *before* trial.	Persons disposed of *during* trial.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	..	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	169	...	...	4	2	2	6	1	2	160	66	79	54	76	15	...	...

4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	—	47	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	7	51	26	18	40	13	7	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	267	...	32	1	3	1	...	3	15	285	115	165	58	158	6	1	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	29	4,574	10	23	55	1	12	51	51	550	5,095	1,623	3,058	65	2,797	349	1	65
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	42	8	30	78	28	4	...	...
		TOTAL	34	5,093	10	56	61	1	15	59	55	579	5,634	1,838	3,350	64	3,072	381	2	65
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																		
8		Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits	...	67	...	6	3	4	2	...	...	4	65	13	30	69	30	20	1	2
10	302, 303, 396	,, robbers	8	159	...	3	1	6	...	2	7	33	204	114	73	39	64	14	...	3
11		,, poison	5	102	...	3	4	3	5	2	5	32	133	67	39	36	36	25	...	2
12		Other murders	18	924	...	81	11	1	10	14	32	234	1,170	648	299	31	218	203	3	20
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	146	...	10	7	4	3	5	7	31	168	91	59	33	49	17	1	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	494	...	4	1	2	1	8	9	80	575	157	327	67	285	87	...	4
15	376	Rape	...	60	1	1	4	6	1	...	...	3	59	33	22	40	20	4	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	98	...	...	14	14	2	2	...	4	85	47	34	41	34	4	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	34	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	34	9	23	71	21	1	...	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	166	1	...	2	1	4	2	1	5	165	43	118	73	115	3	1	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	24	80	24	7	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	23	2,196	3	30	59	2	27	6	34	155	2,319	778	1,360	63	1,266	124	...	57
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	64	...	...	2	3	10	...	...	7	59	28	27	49	23	2	...	2
22	327, 360, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	133	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	137	33	89	72	88	10	1	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	15	521	...	2	8	1	4	11	5	30	548	179	201	52	187	33	...	35
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	24	635	8	12	33	5	34	5	2	60	638	309	260	45	206	40	19	29

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of *before* trial.	Persons disposed of *during* trial.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.																			
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	5	50	5	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	933	...	6	8	8	6	9	3	33	947	438	453	50	418	49	3	7
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	97	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	104	40	48	54	47	5	...	11
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*) Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	...	57	...	7	4	7	...	...	...	7	60	34	20	37	14	3	...	3
		Total	104	6,936	16	168	163	2	109	68	106	730	7,523	3,075	3,511	53	3,150	654	29	283

	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	...	451	...	14	2	4	6	9	9	36	478	231	159	40	150	67	1	21
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	7	8	53	7	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	7	...	3	1	14	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	100	6	...	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt { By other means	...	115	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	5	112	35	72	67	63	4	...	1
35	395, 392	Robbery ... { In dwelling house	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	14	77	11	1	...	...
36		Robbery ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	99	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	100	51	34	40	34	13	...	2
37		Robbery ... { Other robberies	12	214	...	5	4	1	16	1	3	31	239	116	114	49	102	8	...	1
38	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	337	...	1	3	8	5	3	29	53	413	244	147	37	141	22	...	...
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maining any animal.	9	398	...	5	17	4	2	3	24	29	438	243	174	41	162	21	...	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	6,299	1	67	92	1	23	75	55	375	6,618	2,403	3,976	62	3,726	228	7	11
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	117	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	125	38	83	68	76	3	...	1
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	8	11	57	11	27	...	...
		Total	111	8,127	4	99	119	1	53	99	121	537	8,621	3,392	4,798	58	4,489	394	8	37
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	...	245	...	...	12	4	...	4	2	22	253	101	70	40	60	33	...	49
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	12	4	7	63	6	...	...	1
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	257	...	...	13	5	...	4	2	23	265	105	77	42	66	33	...	50

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1897 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of *before* trial.	Persons disposed of *during* trial.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	58	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	58	11	45	80	43	2	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	49	3,362	6	46	43	1	15	22	22	205	3,559	1,139	2,294	66	2,118	123	5	3
49		Theft ... Ordinary	51	7,564	3	47	59	7	54	47	15	240	7,710	1,982	5,535	73	5,315	184	3	9
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4	322	1	20	5	1	3	7	3	12	327	112	195	63	187	16	...	4
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	70	4,220	1	50	148	3	58	48	50	216	4,295	1,423	2,690	65	2,495	177	8	5
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	307	16	...	4	1	5	...	...	16	330	111	56	58	148	7	...	56
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	2	28	1	...	...	...
		Total	174	15,839	27	163	259	1	137	124	90	692	16,286	4,783	10,917	69	10,307	509	16	77
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		423	36,252	57	486	615	1	314	354	374	2,561	38,329	13,193	22,653	63	21,084	1,971	55	512
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	53	17	34	66	29	2	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	1,766	72	...	40	2	12	4	1,082	26	2,892	492	2,369	82	276	26	2	5

56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	583	20	...	2	·3	...	...	8	31	640	193	427	68	414	20	...	...
57		" " Excise Laws ...	...	263	2	2	...	...	...	1	3	5	272	96	172	64	169	4	...	...
58		" " Opium Act ...	1	126	...	...	1	·7	1	...	...	6	131	41	83	66	82	7	...	...
59		" " Railway Laws ...	5	98	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	3	101	32	69	67	68	...	...	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act ...	...	296	1	...	3	1	6	1	3	13	303	99	187	65	174	17	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	12,969	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	112	13,081	1,419	11,549	89	11,182	109	...	4
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,006	355	1,621	82	1,621	30	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	100	11	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	100	5	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	1	426	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31	457	94	349	78	338	14	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	1.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1865, Section 48	Post Office Act	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	7	87	7	...	...	2
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	535	...	126	4	·7	...	...	3	8	542	30	499	94	499	10	...	3
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ..	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1875, Section 47	Punjab Laws Act	...	138	...	...	1	·7	...	...	1	...	138	35	102	74	91	1	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	12	19,275	100	129	55	·2	22	7	1,103	243	20,647	2,906	17,487	85	14,969	240	2	14
		GRAND TOTAL	435	55,527	157	615	670	1	336	361	1,477	2,804	58,976	16,099	40,140	71	36,053	2,211	57	526

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Pending at beginning of year.							
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.							
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	3
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ...	...	2	29	746	299	51	1,076	151
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	6	12	265	18	18	302	163
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	10	58	705	261	36	1,034	253
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	5	11	345	19	54	381	259
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	1	3	44	19	8	67	12
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	1	1	23	...	2	25	12
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	2	40	17	3	59	3
		Total	2	25	116	2,171	634	174	2,948	856

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	2	22	1	9	26	23
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7
		Total	1	...	2	29	1	9	33	30
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	8	17	19	1,175	4	177	1,223	901
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	3
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	5	84	183	16,657	...	141	16,929	7,329
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	7	238	2	17	247	36
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8	195	340	28,940	5	278	29,488	12,178
		Total	13	279	530	45,860	7	436	46,689	19,546
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1	26	44	2,836	23	122	2,930	1,703
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	3	11	762	17	55	793	422
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	1	2	142	4	8	149	39
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	34	53	4,374	61	84	4,521	2,081
		Total	3	64	110	8,114	105	269	8,396	4,245
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
22	298	Offences against religion	...	2	4	108	1	8	115	57
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	37	2	...	39	16
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	11	104	226	6,354	2	248	6,697	2,902
25	500 to 502	Defamation	2	13	16	731	...	23	762	390
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	17	35	2,536	8	45	2,598	1,218
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	15	417	32	10	464	110
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	25	46	97	6,744	1,288	2,830	8,200	3,991
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	3	3	4	214	31	23	255	94
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	6	395	10	59	411	208
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	10	39	1,988	1	22	2,038	662
33	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		3	88	120	7,477	860	299	8,548	1,772
		Total	46	283	562	27,001	2,235	3,567	30,127	11,420
		GRAND TOTAL	73	668	1,339	84,350	2,986	4,632	89,416	36,998

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1897—concluded.

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.					
					Under investigation.					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under-trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Under foot-note A.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice	377	430	1	16	54	14	1	32
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	84	32	1	5	7	...	...	10
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and faudulent deeds and disposition of property.	390	311	2	21	48	2	...	7
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	61	31	6	9	10	2	...	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	29	25	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	8	46	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Total	959	877	10	51	122	20	1	52

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	212	20	8	16	20	3	4	39
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	4
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,001½	859½	11	79	185	69	34	5,361
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	176	29	...	...	2	...	...	4
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,970½	1,858⅓	6	171	368	81	8	9,852
		TOTAL	8,161	2,751⅚	17	250	555	150	42	15,221
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	829	177	6	15	63	9	2	126
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	213	82	1	4	24	3	...	44
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	56	38	...	...	8	...	...	8
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	904	548	1	12	55	16	1	906
		TOTAL	2,002	845	8	31	150	28	3	1,084
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
22	298	Offences against religion	29½	8½	1	1	3	...	...	15
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	8	8	...	...	2	...	...	5
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,851	481	1	81	183	13	...	1,185
25	500 to 502	Defamation	191	31	4	5	12	...	...	129
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	540½	133½	4	4	38	1	...	659
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	122	209	...	3	10	...	...	10
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1,519½	1,930½	92	13	84	17	2	551
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	96	39	10	5	8	...	...	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	109	60	4	1	2	...	...	27
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	749	215	6	14	25	...	...	367
33	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		1,631	3,631	39	53	107	7	6	1,302
		TOTAL	6,846½	6,746½	161	180	474	38	8	4,253
		GRAND TOTAL	18,182½	11,236½	204	528	1,321	239	58	20,649

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—continued.

Statement B, Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Persons against whom process issued.					*Persons tried*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c, &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ...	58	1,295	499	52	1,800	57	782	775	43	109	77
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	196	42	13	237	26	149	53	22	8	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	54	743	293	31	1,059	100	488	387	37	55	29
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	17	175	25	14	203	7	130	56	28	9	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	51	26	...	84	7	50	27	35	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	32	14	...	48	1	31	15	32	1	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	8	129	55	...	192	...	66	124	67	2	...
		Total	158	2,621	955	110	3,624	198	1,696	1,437	40	185	108

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	10	1	...	11	4	4	3	27	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	10	1	...	11	4	4	3	27	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against Property.											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	72	734	1	79	728	98	514	34	4	37	45
		Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	65	6	...	71	5	55	8	10	3	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	540	26,879	104	1,818	25,705	5,535	6,057	1,682	6	322	12,109
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	26	1,387	..	464	949	634	148	70	5	30	67
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,172	46,256	29	3,664	43,793	7,219	9,206	3,292	7	885	23,191
		Total	1,738	74,587	139	5,946	70,518	13,393	15,466	5,052	6	1,240	35,367
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.											
18	417 to 420	Cheating	71	2,283	32	68	2,318	340	1,376	285	12	82	235
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	725	28	40	731	67	415	152	20	30	67
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	123	3	4	124	18	68	17	11	9	12
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	190	6,227	146	337	6,226	1,079	2,013	990	15	156	1,988
		Total	281	9,358	209	449	9,399	1,504	3,872	1,444	15	277	2,302
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	298	Offences against religion	11	147	2	...	160	33	71	17	11	9	30
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	7	86	2	...	95	35	29	22	25	3	16
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	273	6,854	90	575	6,642	1,068	2,871	638	9	285	1,780
25	500 to 502	Defamation	44	674	34	12	740	99	296	69	8	13	263
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	67	2,976	5	121	2,927	714	894	208	6	68	1,043
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	25	1,382	111	13	1,505	73	361	992	66	32	47
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	333	13,036	5,834	1,156	18,047	2,191	6,384	7,476	39	314	1,682
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	5	437	115	...	557	28	299	191	34	28	11
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	9	648	300	7	950	68	444	367	38	11	60
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI., C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	48	1,503	...	77	1,474	243	686	209	13	20	316
33	Special laws	Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police	514	13,873	1,558	801	15,144	1,515	4,731	6,178	40	237	2,483
		Total	1,336	41,616	8,051	2,762	48,241	6,057	17,066	16,367	32	1,020	7,731
		GRAND TOTAL	3,585	128,926	9,356	9,346	132,521	21,254	38,618	24,337	17	2,761	45,553

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property stolen during the year 1897—concluded.

Statement C.—Property stolen and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(A). Cognizable.						
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8,734	3,746	43	6,29,283	1,53,477	24
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,698	2,848	168	67,877	1,14,550	169
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts	11,216	7,266	65	3,90,059	1,73,731	45
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dakaiti	120	70	58	90,752	18,068	20
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery	322	157	49	33,976	15,300	45
3. Criminal breach of trust	311	142	46	19,992	6,521	33
4. Murder by robbers	5	2	40	660	284	43

5. *Kidnapping a child with intent to take property from its person ... ...*	1	1	100	6	5	83
6. Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries and equipment, &c. ...	1	1	100	21	21	100
Total	22,408	14,233	64	12,32,626	4,81,957	39
(*B*). *Non-cognizable.*						
1. Extortion	299	8	3	6,163	144	2
2. Criminal misappropriation	220	34	15	5,833	1,366	23
3. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	96	9	9	1,574	205	13
Total	615	51	8	13,570	1,715	13

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1897, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.					
											Original.		Appeals.			
Name of Province and Class of Courts.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil			14	32	127	6	14	41	136	307	254,740	50,638	17,406	1,930		
Punjab. Criminal	110,667	20,860,913	13	31	127	6	13	33	151	537	102,269	74,807	15,657	530	Rs. 29,71,452	Rs. 32,52,531
Punjab. Revenue			6	31	127	2	6	61	156	348	26,458	4,621	3,779	1,518		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373,467	130,066	36,842	3,978	29,71,452	32,52,531

18 — Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	5	1
	District Judges	18	14
	Additional Judges	...	...
	Subordinate Judges	...	9
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges ...	9	7
	Munsifs	...	85

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 18[illegible]7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,798	984	918	7,030	3,046	3,558	3	423	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	321	148	130	198	137	47	...	14	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C. ...	1,070	951	919	1,877	932	849	5	91	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,588	1,310	1,308	1,922	1,003	831	1	87	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	176	147	135	150	57	87	...	6	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	81	71	72	105	65	40	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	770	580	578	1,798	520	1,250	1	27	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	290	139	136	375	307	50	...	18	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,470	1,194	1,143	2,435	1,155	931	15	334	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	91	49	28	41	19	22	...	...	
Hurt	34,487	22,676	18,031	47,942	41,423	5,630	12	877	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,149	1,056	928	2,391	2,145	212	1	33	
Criminal force and assault	19,440	13,050	10,363	26,535	23,610	2,568	3	354	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	1,100	393	346	978	602	314	12	50	
Rape	160	66	61	88	51	24	...	13	
Unnatural offence	111	72	67	89	45	39	...	5	

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1897—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				NUMBER OF PERSONS.					
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Theft	20,180	12,546	9,241	15,042	6,295	8,409	24	314	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Extortion	1,165	310	252	609	531	55	2	21	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity	1,805	565	363	1,154	582	435	8	129	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	985	543	509	892	565	304	...	23	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	3,432	1,386	1,203	1,611	1,203	343	4	61	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Receiving of stolen property	4,137	3,192	2,720	4,201	1,619	2,457	23	102	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Cheating	3,026	1,243	1,195	2,045	1,675	287	...	83	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	61	29	26	64	53	11	...	...	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Mischief	6,850	3,940	3,321	8,487	6,561	1,697	3	226	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	25,369	19,657	8,469	18,376	12,656	5,273	16	431	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	391	147	148	283	207	60	4	12	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	54	25	29	61	39	21	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	7,466	4,268	3,770	6,928	5,947	689	31	261	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	771	375	357	786	702	78	...	6	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,697	1,605	1,427	2,878	2,541	275	1	61	
Offences under special and local laws	43,590	36,161	34,723	69,557	27,262	41,523	51	721	
TOTAL	187,084	128,880	102,918	226,930	143,556	78,369	220	4,785	

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C. and Section 485...	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,955	23,666	12,059	11,296	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour... ...	6,689	6,970	1,587	5,274	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	162	577	323	230	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	203	934	489	445	
6. Frivolous or vaxatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Section 650.	1,363	1,479	...	1,479	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	1	1	...	1	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,570	1,571	1,248	307	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	440	569	230	325	
TOTAL ...	16,383	35,767	15,936	19,357	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of Courts.		Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of. Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial.	Convicted. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Village Officers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	5,756	6	3,048	2,065	554	35	48	2,330	6	6,099	
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	23,764	20	15,264	6,103	1,762	120	495	11,259	10	33,323	
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly...	175,974	147	114,470	51,423	4,714	1,618	3,602	77,323	10	242,555	
	Benches of Magistrates	11,914	...	6,615	3,540	1,663	16	80	6,379	6	12,374	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		358	1	88	269	...	...	...	247	5	25	
Chief Magistrates of Districts		8,939	48	3,135	4,727	472	254	303	3,654	20	16,278	
Courts of Sessions		2,015	5	550	1,014	...	196	250	950	39	10,300	
Chief Court		176	...	30	131	...	...	15	127	50	13	
Total ...		228,896	227	143,200	69,272	9,165	2,239	4,793	102,269	9	320,967	

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
Class of Tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	161	26	...	2,288	...	...	...	1,797	490	1	...	...	...	16,558	16,816	305	103	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,581	49	...	5,460	233	1,443	108	4,706	703	47	4	...	...	35,520	28,028	3,306	216	1,102	421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	15,216	718	8	33,594	2,785	12,572	2,070	27,301	5,816	374	100	3	...	2,83,280	2,10,831	16,287	2,538	10,061	5,315	90	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	290	32	...	4,832	144	...	...	4,706	120	6	...	...	...	8,729	8,158	214	87	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	109	...	...	34	155	7	7	8	26	...	...	...	...	620	255	...	19	41	55	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,765	47	...	1,409	290	2,548	43	538	539	134	167	23	8	1,09,832	75,966	31,855	59	426	545	825	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	...	147	...	660	16	...	171	28	212	170	22	110	26	9	3	1	11,561	6,029	702	3	62	267	460	54	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	112	18		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	112	165	...	19,784	888	8	47,788	3,635	16,782	2,398	39,078	7,804	588	280	29	9	4,65,100	3,46,083	52,669	3,025	12,011	6,603	1,376	55	...	...	...	...

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during the year 1897.

Part I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C.	85	...	318	3	391	7	287	5	149	5	201	15	1,258	208
" 380, "	8	...	59	1	78	4	75	2	29	4	47	6	274	39
" 381, "	2	...	26	...	30	1	34	1	5	...	10	...	94	15
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	5	...	47	1	93	3	70	1	49	2	84	4	337	22
" 412, "	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	3	...	9	...	13	...	9	...	2	1	5	...	40	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I P C.	1	...	13	...	31	...	18	2	26	...	25	...	99	17
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	14	...	20	...	9	...	7	1	18	3	57	15
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	8	1	24	2	73	5	107	2	45	...	95	10	337	35
8 Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	...	...	4	...	18	...	27	1	7	1	10	1	64	5
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Offence under Section 454, Indian Penal Code.	1	..	12	...	10	4	7	...	1	...	4	...	34	5
12. Offence under Section $\frac{354}{109}$, Indian Penal Code.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
13. Offence under Section 193, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14. Unnatural offence under Section 377, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	6	4
15. Offence under Section 448, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16. Offence under Section $\frac{45}{52}$, Act IX of 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17. Offence under Section 325, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Offence under Section 403, Indian Penal Code.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Offence under Section 457, Indian Penal Code.	2	...	17	...	20	...	1	...	7	...	6	...	50	3
20. Offence under Section 451, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21. Offence under Section 406, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Offence under Section 127, Act IX of 1890.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kidnapping or abducting Child, Section 369, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	116	1	543	7	786	24	651	14	331	14	515	39	2,669	372

No. 18A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	.	12	41	40	19	95	207
,, 380, ,, ...	...	2	4	18	6	16	46
,, 381, ,, ...	...	1	2	1	...	1	5
,, 382, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	15	17
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ,, 388, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 389, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ,, 411, ,, ...	...	...	9	15	3	15	42
,, 412, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	3	4	14	21
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	1	3	...	12	16
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	1	3	4	2	7	17
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	2	11	17	3	42	75
8. Offence under Seetion 19, Act XXVII, of 1871 ...	2	9	10	11	4	19	55
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 194, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 195, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... Section 463, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 466, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 467, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 468, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 469, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	4	2	5	11
16. Offence under Section 454, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
17. ,, ,, ,, 325, ,, ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
18. ,, ,, Sections 430/436 ,, ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
TOTAL ...	2	28	81	121	48	253	533

No. 18A—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Offence under Section 403, I. P. C. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 147, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 394, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " 225, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 326, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" " " 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Offence under Railway Act of 1890 ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offence under Section 420, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offence under Act XVII of 1878 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offence under Section 408, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 411, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" " " 377, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 376, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " 309, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 435, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 325, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
" " " 417, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offence under Section 25, Act VII of 1879.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offence under Section 457, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...	8	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	4	4	33

PART IV.—*Showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	3,607	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	16,087	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	19,694	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	18	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	12,251	...	2,941	4,111	...	1,828	2,967	15	106	...	283	10	
To Courts of Sessions	9,301	17	3,133	2,711	...	1,479	1,568	...	52	...	341	14	
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,171	3	284	466	...	208	93	...	...	...	117	67	
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	32	...	5	22	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	59	
Total	22,755	20	6,363	7,310	...	3,516	4,631	15	158	...	742	16	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,921	...	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	676	56	85	11	
By Courts of Sessions	1,893	...	1,518	...	...	...	...	...	140	148	87	19	
By Chief Court	5,824	38	3,484	551	10	613	596	...	32	...	500	33	
Total	10,638	38	7,106	551	10	613	596	...	848	204	672	14	
Grand Total	33,393	58	13,469	7,861	10	4,129	5,227	15	1,006	204	1,414	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits Instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.										
Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of preemption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	14,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	75	223	380	...	90	...	22	1,526	15,683	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	1,62,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,882	519	2,110	5,530	54	1,527	1	481	19,104	181,747	
Small Cause Courts	22,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,117	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,578	1,191	1,936	4,195	4	897	50	831	14,682	19,495	
Chief Courts of Districts	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	288	311	433	8	398	41	200	2,455	3,685	
Total	2,04,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,972	2,073	4,580	10,538	66	2,912	92	1,534	37,767	242,727	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																		
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	
III.—Revenue Courts.																		
Other Subordinate Courts	...	16,795	706	...	6,027	1,628	25,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,156	
District Courts	...	...	108	...	11	9	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	
Total	...	16,795	814	...	6,038	1,637	25,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,284	
Grand Total	2,04,960	16,795	814	...	6,138	1,637	25,284	15,972	2,073	4,580	10,538	66	2,932	92	1,534	37,787	268,031	

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	2,963	7,882	3,323	1,342	143	...	...	...	30	7,65,856	
Paid Sub-Divisoinal Tribunals	33,743	86,265	35,827	25,272	510	...	...	...	130	1,05,30,290	
Small Cause Courts	5,283	10,174	3,751	2,909	...	...	...	...	...	10,85,584	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	811	3,006	2,735	8,130	3,395	540	...	...	878	55,34,320	
Chief Courts of Districts	12	92	158	650	844	1,358	146	63	362	57,27,903	
Total ...	42,812	107,419	45,794	38,303	4,892	1,898	146	63	1,400	2,36,43,953	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.											
Other Subordinate Courts	7,030	11,122	3,940	2,530	245	46	...	...	243	14,00,442	
Collectors' Courts	63	50	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,342	
Total	7,093	11,172	3,945	2,530	245	46	...	...	253	14,01,784	
Grand Total	115,905	118,591	49,744	40,833	5,137	1,944	146	63	1,673	2,50,45,737	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

Part I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	17 923	...	3.927	2,427	3.822	2,459	277	186	33	2,921	687	1.184	69	41	25
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	207,109	...	42,150	30,479	33,623	30,268	3,719	872	239	38.236	11,199	16,319	1,047	60	47
Small Cause Courts	24,276	...	2,694	2,765	6,527	4,412	234	115	30	4,847	1.073	1,579	217	22	16
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	24,066	...	4,359	2,308	1,930	1,481	534	141	33	6,509	3,224	3,547	739	64	40
Chief Courts of Districts	4,742	5	553	420	357	321	99	65	13	1,412	733	764	287	77	56
Total	278,116	5	53,683	38,399	46,264	38,941	4,863	1,379	348	53,925	16,916	23,393	2,359	39	25
II.—Revenue Courts	14	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	67	1
Total	14	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	67	1
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	30,445	181	6,419	3,345	3,199	2,257	564	230	146	7,123	2,884	4,107	448	62	53
District Courts	155	...	25	23	2	1	...	...	...	37	32	35	11	65	69
Total	30,600	181	6,434	3,368	3,201	2,258	564	230	146	7,160	2,916	4,142	459	62	53
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Superior Courts	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	4	173	...
Total	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	4	173	...
Grand Total	3,08,742	188	60,118	41,769	49,465	41,199	5,427	1,609	494	61,096	19,833	27,544	2,823	42	27

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of cases disposed of.													
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	2,270	...	560	129	111	154	20	2	...	829	297	168	4	22	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	34,134	...	9,039	1,479	1,171	1,187	346	2	2	11,916	5,831	3,161	70	37	
Small Cause Courts ...	1,597	...	570	103	104	97	10	1	1	392	254	65	...	14	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	6,665	...	1,930	86	141	517	50	4	1	2,290	983	663	34	18	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,540	...	1,521	154	43	322	33	...	...	4,805	900	762	90	27	
Total ...	53,206	...	13,620	1,951	1,570	2,277	459	9	4	20,232	8,265	4,819	198	22	
II.—Divisional Courts ...	2,269	...	1,296	5	...	65	226	...	...	180	453	44	8	23	
Total ...	2,269	...	1.296	5	...	65	226	...	...	180	453	44	8	23	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court ...	29	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	13	
Total ...	29	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	..	...	...	3	1	13	
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,014	21	1,423	139	92	99	36	11	4	1,553	423	213	4	23	
District Courts ...	921	...	788	...	1	8	8	...	...	5	10	101	...	17	
Total ...	4,935	21	2,211	139	93	107	44	11	4	1,558	433	314	4	20	
Grand Total ...	60,439	21	17,127	2,095	1,663	2,475	729	20	8	21,970	9,151	5,180	211	19	

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,570	18	2,119	410	159	30	67	35	2,995	753	1,682	645	657	33	35	109
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	10,011	75	1,877	336	90	5	24	12	2,510	721	1,233	585	2,543	1,536	78	100
Total	19,581	93	3,996	746	249	35	91	47	5,505	1,474	2,915	1,230	3,200	1,569	56	209
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees ...	202	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	15	7	8	4	159	137	314	...
Chief Courts of Province. { Do. Appellate decrees ...	2,473	2	409	14	...	...	...	...	269	47	208	33	1,491	1,244	376	4
Total ...	2,675	2	416	16	...	...	...	...	284	54	216	37	1,650	1,381	345	4
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,554	1	324	193	191	6	17	19	1,376	265	586	233	343	112	35	3
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	594	...	89	11	133	...	...	2	158	19	92	41	49	8	87	1
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government	25	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	...	2	1	136	...
Total ...	4,173	1	421	204	324	6	17	21	1,545	285	681	274	394	121	43	4
Grand Total ...	26,429	96	4,833	966	573	41	108	68	7,334	1,813	3,812	1,541	5,244	3,071	148	217

No. 23A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Appeals.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.				
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	895	...	241	50	30	1	9	15	190	18	133	159	49	...	28	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	1,071	12	207	60	35	1	5	1	256	34	121	131	208	47	54	9
Total ...	1,966	12	448	110	65	2	14	16	446	52	254	290	257	47	41	9
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original decrees	155	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	22	14	50	29	128	...
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Appellate decrees	173	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	24	21	57	37	135	...
Total ...	328	7	85	...	...	...	...	...	44	4	46	35	107	66	131	...
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1,158	1	113	39	78	2	22	9	423	56	257	79	79	17	26	...
Commissioner's Divisional Courts	20	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	35	...
Other Officers with Appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners' Courts at Presidency.	561	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	21	12	42	3	41	...
Total ...	1,739	1	593	39	78	2	22	9	440	60	281	93	121	20	31	...
Grand Total ...	4,033	20	1,126	149	143	2	36	25	930	116	581	418	485	133	44	9

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of. By transfer.	Applications disposed of. Satisfaction obtained in full	Applications disposed of. Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of. Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	Number of Applications On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	Number of Applications On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Number of Applications On which moveable property Was sold.	Number of Applications On which moveable property Was attached, but subsequently released.	Number of Applications On which immoveable property Was sold.	Number of Applications On which immoveable property Was dealt under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Number of Applications On which immoveable property Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Number of Applications On which possession was given Of moveables.	Number of Applications On which possession was given Of immoveables.	Number of Applications On which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Applications On which partition was effected.	Number of Applications On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	9,547	42	2,527	1,502	4,347	1,129	139	1,18,566	9	105	448	2,043	83	2	263	34	314	4	1	2
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	165,296	541	33,889	28,897	82,698	19,271	3,300	21,99,093	206	2,383	5,601	27,815	2,087	65	6,040	194	4,613	28	27	8
Small Cause Courts	19,193	933	4,520	5,087	7,261	1,392	53	2,18,227	43	488	573	1,493	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,328	62	5,807	2,266	6,541	2,652	687	5,37,641	32	159	558	2,691	126	4	682	102	3,212	49	16	2
Chief Courts of Districts	5,488	78	1,402	781	2,174	1,053	382	8,21,622	20	56	255	695	133	11	215	36	499	27	5	5
Total ...	216,852	1,656	48,145	38,533	103,021	25,497	4,561	38,95,149	310	3,191	7,435	34,737	2,429	82	7,200	418	8,638	108	49	17
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																				
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Other Subordinate Courts	12,167	42	5,077	1,457	4,325	1,266	112	1,26,491	8	30	389	2,906	120	10	297	17	1,579	36	...	9
District Courts	29	...	15	...	13	1	...	185	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...
Total ...	12,196	42	5,092	1,457	4,338	1,267	112	1,26,676	8	30	390	2,906	120	10	297	17	1,583	43	...	220
Grand Total ...	229,043	1,698	53,237	39,990	107,359	26,764	4,673	40,21,825	318	3,221	7,825	37,643	2,549	92	7,997	435	10,221	151	49	237

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	278	80	35	37	60	2	...	64	38	35	194,463	39,274	45,965	43,698
Chief Courts of Districts	296	144	28	13	45	1	...	65	33	19	27,922	15,923	8,977	8,681
Superior Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	574	224	63	50	105	3	...	129	71	54	222,385	55,197	54,942	52,379

No. 26.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in Trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge Approved verdict.	As to whom the Judge Did not approve of verdict.	As to whom the Judge Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	As to whom the judge Agreed with all the Assessors.	As to whom the judge Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	As to whom the judge Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. } Jurors	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Session ... ... { Jurors	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Sessions trials.
Courts of Session ... ... { Assessors ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,271	997	134	140	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction } Jurors ...	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lahore	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,271	...	1,271	1,078	...	1,078	2,349	...	2,349	760	...	760	1,589	...	1,589	1,415	...	1,415			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,415	...	1,415
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,312	3	1,315	1,887	7	1,894	3,199	10	3,209	1,312	8	1,320	1,887	2	1,889	1,481	1	1,482			
			Under-trial ...	31	2	33	549	6	555	580	8	588	555	8	563	25	...	25	28	1	29	1,510	2	1,512
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1			
3	Mooltan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	969	...	969	709	...	709	1,678	...	1,678	708	...	708	970	...	970	939	...	939			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	939
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Chenáwán ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	729	...	729	441	...	441	1,170	...	1,170	1,170	...	1,170	...	...	...	425	...	425			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	425
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	4,281	3	4,284	4,115	7	4,122	8,396	10	8,406	3,950	8	3,958	4,446	2	4,448	4,260	1	4,261			
			Under-trial ...	31	2	33	550	6	556	581	8	589	555	8	563	26	...	26	28	1	29	4,289	2	4,291
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1			
5	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	681	13	694	1,955	24	1,979	2,636	37	2,673	2,017	33	2,050	619	4	623	625	8	633			
			Under-trial ...	55	1	56	1,107	29	1,136	1,162	30	1,192	1,093	28	1,121	69	2	71	101	4	105	27	12	739
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Attock	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	340	7	347	352	8	360	333	7	340	19	1	20	14	...	14	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	37	1	38	37	1	38	37	1	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Umballa	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	668	7	675	1,212	26	1,238	1,880	33	1,913	1,207	24	1,231	673	9	682	695	5	700	715	7	722
			Under-trial ...	33	2	35	427	20	447	460	22	482	445	22	467	15	...	15	19	2	21			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11	9	1	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
7	Mooltan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	556	11	567	1,765	36	1,801	2,321	47	2,368	1,737	42	1,779	584	5	589	604	9	613	669	10	679
			Under-trial ...	59	1	60	1,102	19	1,121	1,161	20	1,181	1,124	17	1,141	37	3	40	62	1	63			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	5	...	5	663	8	671	668	8	676	659	6	665	9	2	11	7	...	7	52	...	52
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	760	10	776	785	16	801	741	16	757	44	...	44	44	...	44			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1			
8	Lahore	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	535	...	535	1,789	...	1,789	2,324	...	2,324	1,740	...	1,740	584	...	584	540	...	540	561	...	561
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	138	...	138	150	...	150	116	...	116	34	...	34	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17	14	...	14	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	51
			Under trial ...	48	...	48	1,545	46	1,591	1,593	46	1,639	1,505	44	1,549	88	2	90	50	1	51			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	14	...	14	2	...	2	...	...	...			
	Kasúr	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27
			Under-trial ...	19	2	21	923	30	953	942	32	974	910	31	941	32	1	33	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No.	Station	Jail	Class																					
9	*Delhi* ...	*District Jail* ...	*Convicted* ...	430	8	438	1,257	26	1,283	1,687	34	1,721	1,241	24	1,265	446	10	456	492	6	498	511	7	518
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	577	13	590	584	14	598	565	14	579	19	...	19	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	14	...	14	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Do. ...	Lock-up* ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	250	7	257	274	7	281	274	7	281	...	...	...	18	1	19			
			Civil ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Gurgaon ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	423	6	429	427	6	433	422	6	428	5	...	5	6	...	6	26	1	27
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	379	17	396	388	17	405	380	16	396	8	1	9	20	1	21			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	2,879	39	2,918	9,099	126	9,225	11,978	165	12,143	9,058	135	9,193	2,920	30	2,950	2,969	28	2,997	3,370	40	3,410
			Under-trial ...	303	8	311	7,585	205	7,790	7,888	213	8,101	7,523	203	7,726	365	10	375	391	12	403			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	98	3	101	103	3	106	91	3	94	12	...	12	10	...	10			
10	Peshâwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	309	4	313	1,339	29	1,368	1,648	33	1,681	1,324	28	1,352	324	5	329	337	5	342	415	8	423
			Under-trial ...	72	2	74	1,051	47	1,098	1,123	49	1,172	1,082	42	1,124	41	7	48	75	3	78			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	26	...	26	30	...	30	27	...	27	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Mardân ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	..	...	150	1	151	150	1	151	147	1	148	3	...	3	4	...	4	46	1	47
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	710	24	734	725	24	749	669	24	693	56	...	56	42	1	43			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Siâlkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted .	255	7	262	1,195	37	1,232	1,450	44	1,494	1,138	42	1,180	312	2	314	342	6	348	372	7	379
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	636	29	665	668	29	697	622	28	650	46	1	47	27	1	28			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	17	...	17	21	...	21	18	...	18	3	...	3	3	...	3			
12	Dera Ismail Khan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	398	7	405	909	26	935	1,307	33	1,340	932	21	953	375	12	387	353	8	361	382	9	391
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	396	15	411	429	16	445	398	13	411	31	3	34	27	1	28			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	20	1	21	24	1	25	21	1	22	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	76	2	78	76	2	78	75	2	77	1	...	1	1	...	1	17	1	18
			Under-trial ...	10	1	11	396	17	413	406	18	424	389	18	407	17	...	17	16	1	17			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			

*Closed on 1st May 1897. The figures are for four months only.

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	327	3	330	1,647	36	1,683	1,974	39	2,013	1,662	37	1,699	312	2	314	363	3	366			
			Under-trial ...	54	1	55	878	28	906	932	29	961	883	28	911	49	1	50	54	2	56	419	5	424
			Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	18	...	18	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	535	2	537	563	2	565	551	2	553	12	...	12	22	...	2.	22	...	22
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	445	...	445	450	...	450	441	...	441	9	...	9	13	...	13	13	...	13
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Dera Gházi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	293	4	297	1,067	19	1,086	1,360	23	1,383	1,011	15	1,026	349	8	357	307	4	311			
			Under-trial ...	28	1	29	871	30	901	899	31	930	867	30	897	32	1	33	41	1	42	349	5	354
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	1	14	13	1	14	13	1	14	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	18	...	18	273	3	276	291	3	294	265	3	268	26	...	26	24	...	24			
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	316	11	327	341	11	352	315	10	3·5	26	1	27	19	...	19	43	...	43
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	285	1	286	1,441	35	1,476	1,726	36	1,762	1,451	29	1,480	275	7	282	280	4	284			
			Under-trial ...	48	1	49	721	18	739	769	19	788	707	17	724	62	2	64	46	1	47	326	5	331
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Lahore ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	156	156	...	98	98	...	254	254	...	133	133	...	121	121	...	131	131			
			Under-trial ...	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	132	132
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

17	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	213	6	219	753	13	766	966	19	985	744	17	761	222	2	224	228	2	230			
			Under-trial ...	20	2	22	585	13	598	605	15	620	587	15	602	18	...	18	29	1	30	259	3	262
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14	12	...	12	2	...	2	2	...	2			
18	Jhelum	Do. ...	Convicted ...	211	10	221	949	53	1,002	1,160	63	1,223	951	60	1,011	209	3	212	215	8	223			
			Under-trial ...	31	...	31	335	14	349	366	14	380	345	14	359	21	...	21	24	1	25	239	9	248
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	529	15	544	529	15	544	523	15	538	6	...	6	12	...	12	12	...	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	259	5	264	795	16	811	1,054	21	1,075	785	16	801	269	5	274	214	4	218			
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	613	18	631	631	18	649	605	15	620	26	3	29	40	1	41	256	5	261
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	2	...	2			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	2,568	203	2,771	10,594	368	10,962	13,162	571	13.733	10.485	404	10,889	2,677	167	2,844	2,668	175	2,843			
			Under-trial ...	419	11	430	9,017	286	9,303	9,436	297	9 733	8,984	278	9,262	452	19	471	487	15	502	3,170	190	3,360
			Civil ...	17	...	17	167	2	169	184	2	186	169	2	171	15	...	15	15	...	15			
20	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	193	2	195	997	12	1,009	1,190	14	1,204	918	13	931	272	1	273	208	2	210			
			Under-trial ...	86	3	89	715	15	730	801	18	819	786	14	800	15	4	19	46	1	47	254	3	257
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Jullundur	Do. ...	Convicted ...	269	6	275	777	26	803	1,046	32	1,078	778	27	805	268	5	273	261	6	267			
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	91	18	109	96	19	115	92	19	111	4	...	4	4	2	6	265	8	273
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	412	...	412	428	...	428	424	...	424	4	...	4	12	...	12	12	...	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	157	6	163	661	20	681	818	26	844	616	25	641	202	1	203	171	3	174			
			Under-trial ...	25	5	30	494	15	509	519	20	539	510	20	530	9	...	9	19	1	20	194	4	198
			Civil ...	3	...	3	33	1	34	36	1	37	34	...	34	2	1	3	4	...	4			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	35	2	37	35	2	37	35	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1897—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
23	Amritsar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	178	6	184	1,087	34	1,121	1,265	40	1,305	1,060	36	1,096	205	4	209	170	3	173			
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	161	2	163	174	3	177	171	3	174	3	...	3	17	1	18	190	4	194
			Civil ...	3	...	3	17	1	18	20	1	21	18	...	18	2	1	3	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	953	45	998	973	45	1,018	948	45	993	25	...	25	31	1	32	31	1	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...	41	2	43	41	2	43	41	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	198	2	200	959	25	984	1,157	27	1,184	970	25	995	187	2	189	206	2	208			
			Under-trial ...	53	3	56	683	17	700	736	20	756	708	20	728	28	...	28	37	2	39	243	4	247
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	399	12	411	409	12	421	406	12	418	3	...	3	7	...	7	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	107	3	110	528	13	541	635	16	651	508	14	522	127	2	129	151	2	153			
			Under-trial ...	14	1	15	377	5	382	391	6	397	380	6	386	11	...	11	20	1	21	171	3	174
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Karnál	Do. ...	Convicted ...	53	1	54	572	13	585	625	14	639	603	11	614	22	3	25	47	2	49			
			Under-trial ...	71	1	72	581	21	602	652	22	674	548	21	569	104	1	105	94	1	95	141	3	144
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	61	2	63	329	26	355	390	28	418	310	23	333	80	5	85	86	3	89			
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	201	13	214	212	14	226	208	14	222	4	...	4	11	1	12	99	4	103
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	7	...	7	31	4	35	38	4	42	36	4	40	2	...	2	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	21	3	24	21	3	24	19	2	21	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Kohát	District Jail	Convicted	39	2	41	456	33	489	495	35	530	441	33	474	54	2	56	65	3	68			
	Kohát	District Jail	Under-trial	35	...	35	549	15	564	584	15	599	548	15	563	36	-	36	39	1	40	104	4	108
	Kohát	District Jail	Civil	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Teri	Lock-up	Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Teri	Lock-up	Under-trial	4	...	4	79	...	79	83	...	83	83	...	83	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Teri	Lock-up	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Gujrát	District Jail	Convicted	31	1	32	927	18	945	958	19	977	928	19	947	30	...	30	37	1	38			
	Gujrát	District Jail	Under-trial	56	2	58	753	30	783	809	32	841	792	32	824	17	...	17	41	2	43	79	3	82
	Gujrát	District Jail	Civil	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
30	Bannu	Do.	Convicted	40	1	41	569	28	597	609	29	638	536	27	563	73	2	75	50	2	52			
	Bannu	Do.	Under-trial	43	1	44	542	13	555	585	14	599	566	14	580	19	...	19	43	1	44	95	4	99
	Bannu	Do.	Civil	1	...	1	14	2	16	15	2	17	15	1	16	...	1	1	2	1	3			
	Miánwáli	Lock-up	Convicted	3	...	3	450	15	465	453	15	468	450	15	465	3	...	3	12	...	12			
	Miánwáli	Lock-up	Under-trial	5	...	5	216	19	235	221	19	240	215	19	234	6	...	6	11	1	12	23	1	24
	Miánwáli	Lock-up	Civil	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Abbott-abad	District Jail	Convicted	58	...	58	432	11	443	490	11	501	424	9	433	66	2	68	62	2	64			
	Abbott-abad	District Jail	Under-trial	11	1	12	419	17	436	430	18	448	396	18	414	34	...	34	18	1	19	80	3	83
	Abbott-abad	District Jail	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	Convicted	1,394	32	1,426	8,776	279	9,055	10,170	311	10,481	8,579	282	8,861	1,591	29	1,620	1,529	31	1,560			
		Total	Under-trial	478	20	498	7,681	262	7,943	8,159	282	8,441	7,835	276	8,111	324	6	330	454	17	471	1,995	49	2,044
		Total	Civil	8	1	9	160	8	168	168	9	177	163	6	169	5	3	8	12	1	13			
32	Hoshiárpur	District Jail	Convicted	25	4	29	447	18	465	472	22	494	445	19	464	27	3	30	32	1	83			
	Hoshiárpur	District Jail	Under-trial	4	...	4	266	9	275	270	9	279	256	9	265	14	...	14	13	1	14	48	2	50
	Hoshiárpur	District Jail	Civil	3	...	3	21	1	22	24	1	25	20	1	21	4	...	4	3	...	3			
33	Simla	Do.	Convicted	10	...	10	94	3	97	104	3	107	88	3	91	16	...	16	11	...	11			
	Simla	Do.	Under-trial	6	...	6	65	2	67	71	2	73	70	2	72	1	...	1	2	...	2	13	...	13
	Simla	Do.	Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Convicted	...	...	...	18	4	22	18	4	22	18	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Under trial	1	...	1	65	3	68	66	3	69	66	3	69	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	Convicted	35	4	39	559	25	584	594	29	623	551	26	577	43	3	46	43	1	44			
		Total	Under-trial	11	...	11	396	14	410	407	14	421	392	14	406	15	...	15	17	1	18	63	2	65
		Total	Civil	3	...	3	28	1	29	31	1	32	27	1	28	4	...	4	3	...	3			
		Grand Total	Convicted	11,157	281	11,438	33,143	805	33,948	44,300	1,086	45,386	32,623	855	33,478	11,677	231	11,908	11,469	236	11,705			
		Grand Total	Under trial	1,242	41	1,283	25,229	773	26,002	26,471	814	27,285	25,289	779	26,068	1,182	35	1,217	1,377	46	1,423	12,887	283	13,170
		Grand Total	Civil	34	1	35	455	14	469	489	15	504	453	12	465	36	3	39	41	1	42			
		Grand Total of	all Classes	12,433	323	12,756	58,827	1,592	60,419	71,260	1,915	73,175	58,365	1,646	60,011	12,895	269	13,164	12,887	283	13,170	12,887	283	13,170

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal

during the

1	2		3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,271	...	6	...	1,277	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	1,312	3	710	7	2,022	10
3		Mooltan do. ...	969	...	...	...	969	...
4		Chenáwán do. ...	729	...	...	...	729	...
		Total ...	4,281	3	716	7	4,997	10
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	681	13	1,503	22	2,184	35
6		Umballa do. ...	668	7	624	22	1,292	29
7		Mooltan do. ...	556	11	1,615	36	2,171	47
8		Lahore do. ...	535	...	1,507	...	2,042	...
9		Delhi do. ...	430	8	1,103	25	1,533	33
		Total ...	2,870	39	6,352	105	9,222	144
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshávar District Jail ...	309	4	1,238	26	1,547	30
11		Siálkot do. ...	255	7	867	35	1,122	42
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	398	7	641	14	1,039	21
13		Ferozepore do. ...	327	3	1,553	35	1,880	38
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	293	4	985	18	1,278	22
15		Gujránwála do. ...	285	1	857	22	1,142	23
16		Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	156	...	28	...	184
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	213	6	664	13	877	19
18		Jhelum do. ...	211	10	832	50	1,043	60
19		Jhang do. ...	259	5	778	15	1,037	20
		Total ...	2,550	203	8,415	256	10,965	459
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	193	2	864	12	1,057	14
21		Jullundur do. ...	269	6	489	15	758	21
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	157	6	591	17	748	23
23		Amritsar do. ...	178	6	1,017	29	1,195	35
24		Hissar do. ...	198	2	936	25	1,134	27
25		Rohtak do. ...	107	3	473	13	580	16
26		Karnál do. ...	53	1	560	13	613	14
27		Dharmsála do. ...	61	2	316	25	377	27
28		Kohát do. ...	39	2	422	29	461	31
29		Gujrát do. ...	31	1	870	18	901	19
30		Bannu do. ...	40	1	547	27	587	28
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	58	...	418	11	476	11
		Total ...	1,384	32	7,503	234	8,887	266
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail...	25	4	441	14	466	18
33		Simla do. ...	10	...	94	2	104	2
		Total ...	35	4	535	16	570	20
		Grand Total ...	11,120	281	23,521	618	34,641	899

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1897.

6										7			8			
RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.				GRAND TOTAL.			A.		B.	
From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
977	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	2.349	...	2349	313	...	...	...
1,144	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	3,199	10	3,209	218	...	6	...
708	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,678	...	1,678	258	...	...	...
441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	1,170	822	...	...	...
3,270	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	8,396	10	8,406	1,611	...	6	...
451	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,636	37	2,673	469	7	22	3
579	...	...	...	1	...	8	4	...	...	1,880	33	1 913	147	4	12	...
150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,321	47	2,368	337	4	9	...
280	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,324	...	2,324	294	...	1	...
148	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1,687	34	1,721	164	1	1	1
1,608	3	...	...	4	...	14	4	...	...	10,848	151	10,999	1,411	16	45	4
98	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	33	1,681	278	5	12	...
328	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	44	1,494	124	1	2	...
267	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,307	33	1,340	178	3	6	...
94	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	39	2,013	427	2	6	1
82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	23	1,383	213	1	21	1
583	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,726	36	1,762	346	...	5	...
...	56	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	254	254	...	29	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	19	985	62	...	2	...
116	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	63	1,223	119	7	7	3
17	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1,054	21	1,075	103	2	1	1
1,674	90	...	...	3	...	3	16	...	...	12,645	565	13,210	1,850	50	62	6
129	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,190	14	1,204	260	...	7	...
288	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,046	32	1,078	112	3	6	4
70	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	26	844	57	1	4	...
70	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	40	1,305	233	9	11	1
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	27	1,184	229	4	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	16	651	74	3	2	2
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	14	639	359	1	...	...
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	28	418	39	2	1	...
34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	35	530	186	4	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	19	977	467	11	1	...
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	29	638	190	13	3	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	11	501	122	2	2	2
787	23	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	9,678	291	9,969	2,328	53	37	9
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	22	494	186	3	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	3	107	17	...	...	...
6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	25	601	203	3	...	2
7,345	121	...	...	7	...	150	22	...	...	42,143	1,042	43,185	7,403	122	150	21

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal during the

Serial No. (1)	Jails (2)		9. Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	A. On appeal. F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	B. On expiry of sentence. F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	C. Under remission rules. F.	D. By order of Government. A. On account of sickness. M.	D. A. On account of sickness. F.	D. B. On other grounds. M.	D. B. On other grounds. F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	64	...	77	...	179	...	...	...	48	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	118	3	520	5	281	...	...	...	146	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	16	...	29	...	274	...	...	...	115	...
4		Chenáwán do. ...	3	...	43	...	190	...	...	...	109	...
		Total ...	201	3	669	5	924	...	...	...	418	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	329	2	887	15	191	2	...	...	97	4
6		Umballa do ...	119	2	577	15	232	1	...	...	102	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	207	3	909	27	185	2	...	...	78	5
8		Lahore do. ...	299	...	784	...	233	...	...	...	107	...
9		Delhi do. ...	103	3	616	13	239	1	2	...	101	5
		Total ...	1,057	10	3,773	70	1,080	6	2	...	485	14
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	83	5	735	11	100	3	...	...	100	4
11		Siálkot do. ...	164	7	602	26	186	4	1	...	56	4
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	39	2	492	9	142	1	...	...	67	6
13		Ferozepore do. ...	252	9	849	20	73	1	...	...	43	4
14		D. G. Khan do ...	57	1	547	5	111	2	...	...	56	5
15		Gujránwála do. ...	178	9	743	13	115	2	...	...	59	5
16		Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	8	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	54
17		Ludhiána District Jail	110	2	439	12	89	1	...	...	35	2
18		Jhelum do. ...	170	5	526	40	77	...	...	...	31	5
19		Jhang do. ...	95	2	474	8	58	1	...	...	46	1
		Total ...	1 148	50	5,407	162	951	27	1	...	493	90
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail...	148	1	428	10	42	...	1	...	25	2
21		Jullundur do. ...	134	1	371	15	114	2	1	1	36	1
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	104	...	338	20	79	3	...	...	32	1
23		Amritsar do. ...	173	2	537	17	64	3	...	...	35	4
24		Hissar do. ...	80	1	535	11	47	...	1	...	72	9
25		Rohtak do. ...	70	...	281	7	48	...	...	...	26	1
26		Karnál do. ...	42	2	171	4	10	...	...	...	16	3
27		Dharmsála do. ...	50	...	182	18	22	1	...	...	12	2
28		Kohát do. ...	27	2	193	16	13	4	...	...	15	6
29		Gujrát do. ...	54	1	353	6	39	...	...	...	13	1
30		Bannu do. ...	8	...	303	13	14	...	...	...	11	1
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	8	1	271	4	7	...	...	...	9	...
		Total ...	898	11	3,963	141	499	13	3	1	302	31
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	58	3	182	6	8	4	...	...	9	1
33		Simla do. ...	14	...	54	1	1	1	...	...	2	1
		Total ...	72	3	236	7	9	5	...	...	11	2
		Grand Total ...	3,376	77	14,048	385	3,463	51	6	1	1,709	137

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1897—concluded.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at end of the present year.		Daily average.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
48	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	28	...	1,589	...	1,415	...	1,415
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	20	...	1,887	2	1,481	1	1,482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	970	...	939	...	939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	425	...	425
48	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	67	...	4,446	2	4,260	1	4,261
...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	12	...	619	4	625	8	633
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	14	...	673	9	695	5	700
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	9	...	584	5	604	9	613
...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	14	...	584	...	540	...	540
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	446	10	492	6	498
1	1	6	...	2	...	19	2	61	...	2,906	28	2,956	28	2,984
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	324	5	337	5	342
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	312	2	342	6	348
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	375	12	353	8	361
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	312	2	363	3	366
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	349	8	307	4	311
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	275	7	280	4	284
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	121	...	131	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	222	2	228	2	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	5	...	209	3	215	8	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	269	5	214	4	218
...	9	2	...	2	...	43	1	39	3	2,647	167	2,639	175	2,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	272	1	208	2	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	268	5	261	6	267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	202	1	171	3	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	205	4	170	3	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	187	2	206	2	208
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	127	2	151	2	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	22	3	47	2	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	80	5	86	3	89
...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	54	2	65	3	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	...	37	1	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	73	2	50	2	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	66	2	62	2	64
...	...	2	...	1	...	37	1	22	2	1,586	29	1,514	31	1,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	27	3	32	1	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	43	3	43	1	44
49	10	11	...	7	...	104	4	189	5	11,628	229	11,412	236	11,648

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE

1	2	3					
		RELI					
		A.					
		Christians.					
		A.		B.		C.	
Serial No.	JAILS.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners. Lahore Central Jail ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	Montgomery do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chenáwán do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners. Ráwalpindi District Jail...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Umballa do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mooltan do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Lahore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Delhi do. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	2	...	1	...	1	...
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners. Peshávar District Jail	...	...	...	...	8	...
11	Siálkot do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dera Ismail Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dera Gházi Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gujránwála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Jhelum do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jhang do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	8	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners. Shahpur District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gurdáspur do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
23	Amritsar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hissar do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	Rohtak do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Karnál do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dharmsála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kohát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gujrát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Bannu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Abbott-abad do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	1
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners. Hoshiárpur District Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Simla do. ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7	...	3	...	13	1

* Female convicts with long terms are transferre

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS
PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

GION.								4 AGE.							
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
620	7	90	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	606	7	90	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
622	7	90	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	612	7	90	...	...	...
1,385	21	118	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,240	16	228	5	22	1
281	9	343	13	...	...	...	...	13	1	512	18	81	3	18	...
1,427	31	186	5	...	...	...	...	23	1	1,430	30	147	5	15	...
850	...	657	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1,248	...	211	...	22	...
416	5	685	20	...	...	...	...	18	1	835	16	210	8	40	...
4,359	66	1,989	39	...	...	...	...	93	3	5,265	80	877	21	117	1
1,188	23	50	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	1,120	25	86	1	18	...
602	31	256	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	729	26	130	8	5	...
592	11	49	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	559	12	73	2	6	...
701	17	851	18	1	...	...	...	10	...	1,331	30	185	5	27	...
935	17	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	14	99	4	6	...
554	17	303	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	706	17	125	5	22	...
...	22	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	...
281	7	383	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	533	11	108	2	19	...
775	49	57	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	719	43	91	5	18	...
687	14	91	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	651	14	104	...	16	...
6,315	208	2,090	48	1	...	...	...	49	4	7,228	215	1,001	37	137	...
824	12	40	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	732	12	110	...	14	...
246	10	243	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	370	12	99	2	16	...
279	12	310	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	473	16	99	1	6	...
462	15	555	14	...	...	...	...	13	...	869	23	114	6	21	...
405	5	530	20	...	...	...	...	22	...	726	20	154	4	34	1
155	6	318	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	399	9	59	4	14	...
260	4	300	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	446	11	100	2	10	...
58	1	258	24	...	...	...	...	9	...	257	24	50	1	...	...
391	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	377	24	37	4	5	...
797	16	73	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	671	15	153	3	39	...
524	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	462	27	79	...	4	...
391	10	27	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	361	11	44	...	9	...
4,792	147	2,708	86	...	...	...	...	90	2	6,143	204	1,098	27	172	1
160	6	281	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	338	13	80	...	16	1
22	...	69	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	85	2	6	...	2	...
182	6	350	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	423	15	86	...	18	1
16,270	434	7,227	183	1	...	...	...	254	9	19,671	521	3,152	85	444	3

from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF
ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE

1	2		5					
			EDUCATION.					
			A.		B.		C.	
			Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
Serial No.	JAILS.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	4	...	...	...	2	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	5	...	...	...	705	7
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenáwán do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	...	...	707	7
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	2	...	...	...	1,501	22
6		Umballa do ...	11	...	...	...	613	22
7		Mooltan do. ...	13	...	...	...	1,602	36
8		Lahore do. ...	21	...	1	...	1,485	...
9		Delhi do. ...	17	...	...	...	1,080	25
		Total ...	64	...	1	...	6,287	105
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners	Peshávar District Jail	2	...	...	...	1,236	26
11		Siálkot do. ...	11	...	1	...	855	35
12		Dera Ismail Khan do. ...	2	...	...	...	639	14
13		Ferozepore do. ...	19	...	2	...	1,532	35
14		Dera Gházi Khan do. ...	3	...	...	...	982	18
15		Gujránwála do. ...	6	...	2	...	849	22
16		Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	11	...	3	...	650	13
18		Jhelum do. ...	2	...	2	...	828	50
19		Jhang do. ...	7	...	2	...	769	15
		Total ...	63	...	12	...	8,340	256
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	6	...	...	...	858	12
21		Jullundur do. ...	1	...	1	...	487	15
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	12	...	1	...	578	17
23		Amritsar do. ...	8	...	4	...	1,005	29
24		Hissar do. ...	7	...	...	...	929	25
25		Rohtak do. ...	28	...	...	...	445	13
26		Karnál do. ...	8	...	1	...	551	13
27		Dharmsála do. ...	14	...	7	...	295	25
28		Kohát do. ...	6	...	1	...	415	29
29		Gujrát do. ...	21	...	3	...	846	18
30		Bannu do. ...	1	...	1	...	545	27
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	8	...	...	...	410	11
		Total ...	120	...	19	...	7,364	234
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	441	14
33		Simla do. ...	7	...	3	...	84	2
		Total ...	7	...	3	...	525	16
		GRAND TOTAL ...	263	...	35	...	23,223	618

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897—concluded.

6											7		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
Males.							*Females.*						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
3	...	17	569	19	31	71	5	1	1	...	710	7	717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	17	571	19	31	71	5	1	1	...	716	7	723
11	18	37	1,016	76	88	257	17	...	5	...	1,503	22	1,525
8	1	63	298	29	12	213	18	...	4	...	624	22	646
23	29	42	858	55	83	525	24	1	10	1	1,615	36	1,651
16	16	126	766	65	45	473	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	1,507
18	14	59	246	313	42	411	17	1	7	...	1,103	25	1,128
76	78	327	3,184	538	270	1,879	76	2	26	1	6,352	105	6,457
43	1	131	870	78	64	51	22	...	3	1	1,238	26	1,264
20	7	7	513	35	19	266	22	3	8	2	867	35	902
26	5	13	472	30	23	72	11	1	2	...	641	14	655
13	4	32	975	39	67	423	26	3	5	1	1,553	35	1,588
4	8	9	852	41	31	40	16	...	2	...	985	18	1,003
3	2	16	578	47	44	167	17	1	3	1	857	22	879
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	6	2	...	28	28
1	5	2	454	48	5	149	6	...	7	...	664	13	677
6	7	14	596	60	23	126	29	2	19	...	832	50	882
10	6	5	560	11	...	186	8	1	6	...	778	15	793
126	45	229	5,870	389	276	1,480	174	14	61	7	8,415	256	8,671
10	...	9	678	11	15	141	11	1	...	...	864	12	876
9	1	14	256	62	...	147	9	2	4	...	489	15	504
14	8	9	348	16	7	189	13	...	4	...	591	17	608
11	...	82	462	45	82	335	19	7	3	...	1,017	29	1,046
15	...	52	596	8	56	209	16	...	8	1	936	25	961
12	2	...	285	42	...	132	5	...	8	...	473	13	486
12	12	19	322	6	28	161	7	1	5	...	560	13	573
23	2	15	143	22	15	96	18	...	7	...	316	25	341
27	2	15	320	7	5	46	19	3	6	1	422	29	451
21	4	38	591	38	80	98	13	...	5	...	870	18	888
8	...	...	475	17	28	19	19	7	...	1	547	27	574
6	...	8	318	11	29	46	9	...	2	...	418	11	429
168	31	261	4,794	285	345	1,619	158	21	52	3	7,503	234	7,737
2	1	7	280	16	16	119	10	...	4	...	441	14	455
11	...	37	24	9	4	9	2	...	...	...	94	2	96
13	1	44	304	25	20	128	12	...	4	...	535	16	551
390	155	878	14,723	1,256	942	5,177	425	38	144	11	23,521	618	24,139

from all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lahore Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	81	...	93	...	610	...	556	...	66	...	137	...	33	...	...	...	1,589	...	1,589
2	Montgomery Central Jail	A ...	4	...	...	1	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22
		B ...	112	2	19	1	34	1	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	250	4	254
		C ...	14	...	65	...	172	...	104	1	42	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	1	420
		D ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of admissions ...	...	130	2	86	2	212	2	197	1	48	...	26	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	710	7	717
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	3	...	9	1	50	1	163	...	215	...	693	...	512	...	49	...	122	...	70	...	1	...	1,887	2	1,889
3	Mooltan Central Jail ... ... (over 1,000 prisoners.)	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	405	...	419	...	66	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	970	...	970

Jails holding	4	*Chenáwán Central Jail*	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	A ...	4	...	...	1	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22
			B ...	115	2	20	1	34	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	256	4	260
			C ...	14	...	65	...	172	...	104	1	42	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	1	420
			D ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total of admissions ...	...	133	2	87	2	212	2	199	1	48	...	26	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	716	7	723
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	3	...	9	1	64	1	314	...	713	...	1,722	...	1,134	...	116	...	259	...	111	...	1	...	4,446	2	4,448
	5	Ráwalpindi District Jail	A ...	17	1	1	2	3	...	42	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4	68
			B ...	222	5	126	3	140	1	131	3	65	...	16	...	32	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	11	...	761	14	775
			C ...	58	1	94	1	193	2	143	...	89	...	84	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	4	680
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	...	297	7	221	6	336	3	316	4	156	...	101	...	47	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	11	...	1,503	22	1,525
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	69	3	55	...	54	1	181	...	161	...	73	...	14	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	619	4	623
Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	6	Umballa District Jail	A ...	18	1	7	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	32
			B ...	114	6	57	4	67	1	22	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	2	271	15	286
			C ...	12	...	29	...	82	...	96	1	64	2	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	3	308
			D ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
		Total of admissions ...	...	144	7	96	6	152	1	123	2	76	2	22	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	2	624	22	646
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	2	...	23	...	75	1	165	1	252	1	115	1	30	...	...	...	8	4	3	...	...	1	673	9	682
	7	Mooltan District Jail	A ...	33	1	7	4	7	...	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	6	68
			B ...	236	7	100	7	78	1	121	1	23	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	580	16	596
			C ..	32	...	109	3	281	8	226	...	190	3	64	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	14	925
			D ...	1	...	4	...	9	...	9	...	25	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
		Total of admissions ...	...	302	8	220	14	375	9	370	2	238	3	93	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1,615	36	1,651
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	30	...	22	1	160	2	150	1	125	1	71	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	584	5	589
	8	Lahore District Jail	A ...	29	...	13	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
			B ...	299	...	159	...	143	...	92	...	26	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	754	...	754
			C ...	47	...	96	...	198	...	142	...	108	...	43	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	663
			D ...	1	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
		Total of admissions ...	...	376	...	272	...	347	...	248	...	153	...	69	...	28	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	1,507	...	1,507
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	25	...	45	...	93	...	193	...	180	...	38	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	584	...	584

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 500 prisoners—concld.																										
9	Delhi District Jail	A	39	7	3	2	12	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	10	75
		B	189	5	83	2	88	3	43	1	...	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	421	14	435
		C	20	...	85	1	164	...	191	...	79	...	44	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	1	601
		D	1	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Totol of admissions	...	249	12	173	5	269	3	249	2	80	...	57	1	13	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	1,103	25	1,128
	Total rem-ining on 31st December 1897	...	37	2	34	2	93	3	116	1	136	...	12	...	11	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	446	10	456
	Total	A	136	10	31	10	27	...	79	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	24	299
		B	1,050	23	524	16	516	6	409	5	116	...	63	2	34	1	1	...	32	4	...	...	32	2	2,787	59	2,846
		C	169	1	413	5	918	10	798	1	530	5	254	...	68	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,155	22	3,177
		D	3	...	14	...	18	...	20	...	55	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
	Total of admissions	...	1,368	34	982	31	1,479	16	1,306	10	703	5	342	2	102	1	6	...	32	4	...	...	32	2	6,352	105	6,457
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897	...	163	5	179	3	475	7	805	3	854	2	309	1	87	1	1	...	22	5	3	...	8	1	2,906	28	2,934
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	37	2	17	1	12	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	3	159
		B	293	4	93	9	52	1	50	...	9	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	21	...	543	15	558
		C	43	...	76	2	122	3	101	1	66	1	38	...	55	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	8	510
		D	1	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	14	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Total of admissions	...	374	6	191	12	188	4	245	1	89	1	56	1	56	1	1	...	17	...	...	...	21	...	1,238	26	1,264
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897	...	24	...	45	1	50	3	101	...	55	...	27	1	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	324	5	329

prisoners.

Jails holding over 300

11	Sialkot District Jail	A ...	47	8	10	3	9	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	11	146
		B ...	129	4	67	6	63	3	95	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	309	13	382
		C ...	55	3	61	4	96	1	83	3	33	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	11	352
		D ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions ...	...	231	15	139	13	173	4	253	3	44	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	867	35	902
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	11	1	13	1	58	...	53	...	133	...	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	312	2	314
12	Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	A ...	24	1	4	1	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	50
		B ...	80	2	64	3	33	1	66	...	5	...	13	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	266	7	273
		C ...	8	...	61	1	94	1	65	1	57	2	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	5	319
		D ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions ...	...	115	3	131	5	129	2	152	1	65	2	40	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	641	14	655
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	5	...	31	1	57	3	89	4	96	2	48	1	47	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	375	12	387
13	Ferozepore District Jail	A ...	32	7	14	1	2	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	8	109
		B ...	149	11	147	7	115	1	120	2	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	557	22	579
		C ...	42	...	122	1	215	1	238	1	176	2	77	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	5	883
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions ...	...	223	18	383	9	333	2	415	3	189	2	88	...	11	...	..	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	1,553	35	1,588
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	9	...	24	...	100	...	84	2	43	...	40	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	2	314
14	Dera Ghâzi Khan District Jail	A ...	19	1	1	...	4	1	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	48
		B ...	98	3	36	2	29	2	106	...	23	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	1	1	...	324	9	333
		C ...	43	...	63	2	211	3	101	...	86	...	43	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	7	559
		D ...	...	...	2	...	11	...	12	...	14	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
	Total of admissions ...	...	160	4	102	4	255	6	240	...	123	1	79	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	19	1	1	...	985	18	1,003
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	6	1	22	3	76	2	112	...	109	1	15	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	249	8	357
15	Gujrânwâla District Jail	A ...	24	3	2	2	11	1	103	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	6	146
		B ...	110	5	42	5	39	3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	316	14	330
		C ...	16	...	57	...	89	...	114	1	78	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	2	395
		D ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	152	8	101	7	140	4	338	1	81	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	857	22	879
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	14	...	22	2	65	3	92	...	57	2	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	7	282
16	Lahore Female Jail	A ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
		B ...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	5	..	5	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	15	...	40	...	30	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	121	121

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total. (5) M.	F.	Total.
	holding over 300 prisoners—concluded.																										
17	Ludhiána District Jail	A ...	11	1	1	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	34
		B ...	111	3	80	4	78	1	82	...	11	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	379	9	388
		C ...	17	...	47	1	54	...	41	...	46	1	33	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	2	246
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	139	4	129	6	132	1	146	...	60	1	39	...	6	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	664	13	677
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	1	...	33	1	30	...	46	3	43	...	57	...	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	222	2	224
18	Jhelum District Jail	A ...	49	5	1	...	...	...	107	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	15	172
		B ...	165	14	103	8	40	4	31	2	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	19	...	374	29	403
		C ...	22	...	35	2	60	4	93	...	66	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	6	301
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	236	19	139	10	104	8	233	12	71	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	19	...	832	50	882
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	15	...	22	...	28	3	73	...	48	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	209	3	212
19	Jhang District Jail	A ...	15	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		B ...	105	1	50	5	35	1	65	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	271	9	280
		C ...	5	...	89	1	70	1	130	3	95	...	60	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	6	464
		D ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Total of admissions ...	...	125	1	143	6	110	2	302	3	114	...	71	...	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	778	15	793
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	7	...	16	1	10	1	158	3	18	...	48	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	5	274

	Jails																										
	Total	A ...	258	31	54	11	43	2	484	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	54	805
		B ...	1,240	49	682	52	484	22	735	7	77	2	49	2	9	2	...	...	46	5	20	1	57	2	3,399	144	3,543
		C ...	251	3	611	14	1,011	16	956	10	703	8	341	3	93	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,977	58	4,035
		D ...	6	...	11	...	31	...	39	...	55	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	198
	Total of admissions ...	...	1,755	83	1,358	77	1,569	40	2,224	27	836	10	447	5	102	6	1	...	46	5	20	1	57	2	8,415	256	8,671
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	92	2	228	10	474	17	808	13	602	20	314	43	89	32	12	...	14	23	4	7	10	...	2,647	167	2,814
20	Shahpur Disirict Jail	A ...	10	3	...	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
		B ...	137	2	38	2	23	2	175	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	5	...	391	7	398
		C ...	2	...	53	1	116	...	117	...	100	1	42	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	2	439
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of admssions ...	...	149	5	92	3	143	2	306	...	108	1	47	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	5	...	864	12	876
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	3	...	15	...	45	...	74	...	75	...	45	...	11	...	...	...	2	1	1	..	1	...	272	1	273
21	Jullundur District Jail	A ...	34	2	2	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3	49
		B ...	105	2	59	3	67	2	40	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	283	11	294
		C ...	23	...	26	...	31	1	27	...	32	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1	151
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	162	4	87	3	103	3	72	2	40	1	17	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	489	15	504
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	20	...	11	1	47	1	57	2	107	1	12	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	268	5	273
22	Gurdáspur District Jail	A ...	23	3	4	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	40
		B ...	109	5	109	3	41	1	57	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	322	10	332
		C ...	4	...	34	...	54	...	56	...	34	1	30	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	1	222
		D ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	137	8	147	6	104	1	116	...	39	2	35	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	591	17	608
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	5	...	18	...	26	...	74	...	44	1	29	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	202	1	203
23	Amritsar District Jail	A ...	9	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		B ...	188	12	88	5	50	...	140	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	4	...	491	18	509
		C ...	35	2	76	1	99	2	110	1	64	5	70	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	11	490
		D ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	Total of admissions ...	...	232	14	166	6	157	2	256	1	79	5	85	...	25	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	4	...	1,017	29	1,046
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	36	2	48	1	28	...	47	...	21	...	16	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	205	4	209
24	Hissar District Jail	A ...	20	8	6	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	9	44
		B ...	178	2	116	4	40	1	13	1	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	365	10	375
		C ...	21	...	55	...	144	3	148	1	102	...	50	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	6	532
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	219	10	177	5	188	4	173	2	113	2	55	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	936	25	961
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	4	...	13	...	44	2	64	...	39	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	187	2	189

Jails holding under 300 prisoners.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

300 prisoners—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total (5) M.	Total F.	Total.
25	Rohtak District Jail	A ...	11	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
		B ...	113	2	19	3	8	1	12	1	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	...	175	8	183
		C ...	11	1	38	1	100	...	65	...	37	1	14	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	3	280
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	135	5	58	4	108	1	83	1	47	1	18	...	14	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	...	473	13	486
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	9	2	10	...	21	...	51	...	13	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	127	2	129
26	Karnál District Jail	A ...	10	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	21
		B ...	99	...	51	2	86	1	47	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	299	5	304
		C ...	13	...	22	...	53	2	70	1	35	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	3	215
		D ...	...	...	10	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
	Total of admissions ...	..	122	2	85	3	148	4	125	3	51	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	550	13	573
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	2	...	7	1	3	1	4	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	25
27	Dharmsála District Jail	A ...	9	9	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	26
		B ...	79	7	35	3	31	1	27	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	179	12	191
		C ...	7	1	24	...	36	...	16	1	19	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	3	123
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	95	17	63	4	69	1	45	1	21	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	316	25	341
	Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...	5	3	8	1	23	1	25	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	5	85

28	Jails holding under	Kohât District Jail	A	...	4	1	2	1	11	1	18	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	41
			B	...	42	6	33	5	32	5	9	...	9	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	143	17	160
			C	...	36	2	40	1	56	3	39	...	25	...	27	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	7	246
			D	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total of admissions ...	...		82	9	77	7	99	9	68	2	34	1	38	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	422	29	451
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		6	...	12	2	22	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	2	56
29		Gujrát District Jail	A	...	28	2	14	2	3	...	77	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	6	136
			B	...	104	2	56	3	14	...	113	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	300	5	305
			C	...	16	...	69	2	116	...	110	2	78	3	34	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	7	435
			D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
		Total of admissions ...	...		148	4	139	7	134	...	302	3	97	4	40	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	870	18	888
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		5	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	30
30		Bannu District Jail	A	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	87	18	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	19	117
			B	...	46	1	69	1	86	1	87	...	10	1	24	1	44	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	370	6	376
			C	...	2	...	18	...	22	...	11	1	7	...	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	76
			D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total of admissions ...	...		53	1	87	1	110	2	185	19	21	1	32	2	55	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	547	27	574
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		2	...	7	1	38	...	6	...	10	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	75
31		Abbott-abad District Jail	A	...	8	...	7	...	1	2	19	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	42
			B	...	88	1	36	1	28	1	29	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	197	5	202
			C	...	35	...	28	1	39	...	25	1	26	...	16	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	3	182
			D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...		131	1	71	2	69	3	73	2	34	...	23	...	10	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	418	11	429
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		3	...	23	...	13	2	15	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	66	2	68
		Total	A	...	171	32	43	9	42	5	232	24	11	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	71	578
			B	...	1,288	42	709	35	506	16	749	4	71	7	61	1	52	1	...	...	31	7	6	...	42	1	3,515	114	3,629
			C	...	205	6	483	7	866	11	794	8	559	12	327	2	108	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,342	49	3,391
			D	...	1	...	14	...	18	...	29	...	43	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	139
		Total of admissions ...	...		1,665	80	1,249	51	1,432	32	1,804	36	684	20	429	3	161	4	...	...	31	7	6	...	42	1	7,503	234	7,737
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		100	7	180	7	314	7	431	3	340	3	152	...	51	...	2	...	6	2	3	...	7	...	1,586	29	1,615
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	A	...	6	...	5	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
			B	...	110	5	21	...	32	4	51	1	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	230	12	242
			C	...	31	...	21	...	65	...	39	...	17	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	191
			D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...		147	5	47	2	101	4	93	1	26	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	441	14	455
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897 ...	...		3	1	8	1	9	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—concluded.

Serial No. (1)		Jails (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total (5) M.	F.	Total.
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners—*concluded.*	Simla District Jail	A	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
			B	15	1	14	1	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	45
			C	3	...	9	...	4	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
			D	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total of admissions	...	31	1	27	1	5	...	15	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	2	96
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total	A	19	...	6	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
			B	125	6	35	1	32	4	60	1	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	273	14	287
			C	34	...	30	...	69	...	44	...	25	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	221
			D	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total of admissions	...	178	6	74	3	106	4	108	1	38	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	535	16	551
		Total remaining on 31st December 1897	...	5	1	12	1	10	1	11	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
		Grand Total	A	588	73	134	33	117	8	812	38	13	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	153	1,827
			B	3,828	122	1,970	105	1,572	49	2,032	17	275	9	181	5	95	4	1	...	113	18	26	1	137	5	10,230	335	10,565
			C	673	10	1,602	26	3,0_6	37	2,706	20	1,859	25	956	5	275	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,114	130	11,244
			D	10	...	44	...	73	...	91	...	162	...	122	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	503
		Grand Total of admissions	...	5,099	205	3,750	164	4,798	94	5,641	75	2,309	35	1,268	10	372	11	8	...	113	18	26	1	137	5	23,521	618	24,139
		Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1897	...	363	15	608	22	1,337	33	2,369	19	2,511	25	2,499	44	1,362	33	131	...	301	30	121	7	26	1	11,628	229	11,857

*A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
† Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1897 who had been previously Convicted.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted. A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code). A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do.	710	7	717	65	...	22	...	4	...	91	...	91	13	...	13	14	...	14	4	...	4
3		Mooltan do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenáwán do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	716	7	723	68	...	22	...	4	...	94	...	94	13	...	13	14	...	14	4	...	4
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	1,503	22	1,525	84	...	26	...	18	...	128	...	128	9	...	8	13	...	13	...	...	...
6		Umballa do.	624	22	646	45	...	17	...	13	...	75	...	75	12	...	12	13	1	14	...	...	...
7		Mooltan do.	1,615	36	1,651	146	...	51	...	69	...	266	...	266	16	...	16	23	1	24	7	...	7
8		Lahore do.	1,507	...	1,507	154	...	43	...	45	...	242	...	242	16	...	16	26	...	26	6	...	6
9		Delhi do.	1,103	25	1,128	111	1	45	...	46	...	202	1	203	18	4	18	18	1	19	4	...	4
		Total	6,352	105	6,457	540	1	182	...	191	...	913	1	914	14	1	14	93	3	96	17	...	17
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	1,238	26	1,264	90	1	44	...	61	1	195	2	197	16	8	16	14	...	14	3	...	3
11		Siálkot do.	867	35	902	72	1	27	...	35	...	134	1	135	15	3	15	3	1	4	...	...	...
12		D. I. Khan do.	641	14	655	37	...	12	...	17	...	66	...	66	10	...	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do.	1,553	35	1,588	78	1	35	...	21	...	134	1	135	9	3	9	10	...	10	4	...	4
14		D. G. Khan do.	985	18	1,003	77	...	24	1	21	...	122	1	123	12	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do.	857	22	879	53	1	24	...	18	...	95	1	96	11	5	11	4	...	4	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	28	28	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	664	13	677	52	...	29	...	73	...	154	...	154	23	...	23	4	...	4	1	...	1
18		Jhelum do.	832	50	882	45	2	24	2	21	...	90	4	94	11	8	11	4	2	6	...	...	...
19		Jhang do.	778	15	793	63	...	19	...	7	...	89	...	89	11	...	11	7	1	8	...	...	...
		Total	8,415	256	8,671	567	7	238	4	274	1	1,079	12	1,091	13	5	13	49	4	53	8	...	8
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	864	12	876	207	1	12	...	8	...	227	1	228	26	8	26	8	...	8	1	...	1
21		Jullundur do.	489	15	504	21	2	28	1	42	...	91	3	94	19	20	19	4	1	5	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do.	591	17	608	77	...	12	...	30	...	119	...	119	20	...	20	13	...	13	2	...	2
23		Amritsar do.	1,017	29	1,046	90	...	44	...	55	1	189	1	190	19	3	18	13	...	13	3	...	3
24		Hissar do.	936	25	961	77	1	15	...	8	...	100	1	101	11	4	11	22	...	22	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do.	473	13	486	26	...	6	1	6	...	38	1	39	8	8	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
26		Karnál do.	560	13	573	45	3	35	...	27	...	107	3	110	19	23	19	4	...	4	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do.	316	25	341	28	1	10	...	10	...	48	1	49	15	4	14	9	...	9	...	...	...
28		Kohát do.	422	29	451	19	...	8	...	7	...	34	...	34	8	...	8	3	1	4	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do.	870	18	888	112	1	43	...	33	...	188	1	189	22	6	21	7	...	7	...	...	...
30		Bannu do.	547	27	574	83	...	20	...	12	...	115	...	115	21	...	20	2	...	2	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do.	418	11	429	11	...	3	...	5	...	19	...	19	5	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Total	7,503	234	7,737	796	9	236	2	243	1	1,275	12	1,287	17	5	17	90	2	92	6	...	6
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	441	14	455	25	2	8	...	19	1	52	3	55	12	21	12	7	...	7	...	...	...
33		Simla do.	94	2	96	12	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	15	16	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	535	16	551	37	2	10	...	20	1	67	3	70	13	19	13	8	...	8	...	...	...
		Grand Total	23,521	618	24,139	2,008	19	688	6	732	3	3,428	28	3,456	15	5	14	254	9	263	35	...	35

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY
JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

1	2		3	4	5	
					OFFENCES	
					a.	
					RELATING TO WORK.	
					1	2
Serial No.	JAILS.		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,415	24	1,431	231
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	1,482	6	1,355	273
3		Mooltan " " ...	939	3	1,188	100
4		Chenáwán " " ...	425	...	1,197	78
		Total ...	4,261	33	5,171	687
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	633	1	1,133	630
6		Umballa " " ...	700	2	1,079	77
7		Mooltan " " ...	613	3	828	157
8		Lahore " " ...	540	2	784	236
9		Delhi " " ...	498	...	387	123
		Total ...	2,984	8	4,211	1,223
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshάwar District Jail ...	342	1	702	112
11		Siálkot " " ...	348	...	331	23
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail ...	361	1	296	34
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	366	3	386	32
14		Dera Gházi Khan District Jail ...	311	...	946	19
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	284	3	176	15
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	131	...	111	30
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	230	...	90	16
18		Jhelum " " ...	223	1	412	53
19		Jhang " " ...	218	...	429	55
		Total ...	2,814	9	3,879	395
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	210	1	412	28
21		Jullundur " " ...	267	...	278	7
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	174	...	174	13
23		Amritsar " " ...	173	...	645	5
24		Hissar " " ...	208	1	217	19
25		Rohtak " " ...	153	3	749	106
26		Karnál " " ...	49	...	138	...
27		Dharmsála " " ...	89	2	142	25
28		Kohát " " ...	68	...	70	25
29		Gujrát " " ...	38	...	132	1
30		Bannu " " ...	52	...	120	31
31		Abbott-abad District Jail ...	64	...	132	40
		Total ...	1,545	7	3,209	[illegible]
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	33	1	30	3
33		Simla " " ...	11	1	2	...
		Total ...	44	2	32	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11,648	59	16,502	2,607

Note.—The difference of two prisoners between the
(*a*) Prisoners who escaped and remained at
(*b*) Do. sent up for trial and cases not

(*a*) Prisoners who escaped in previous years
(*b*) Do. sent up for trial last year but

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1897.

DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

b. Relating to prohibited articles.		*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		*d.* All other breaches of jail rules.		*e.* Total.	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
180	88	...	...	1,461	426	3,072	745
125	123	19	16	937	233	2,436	650
240	31	...	2	547	103	1,975	236
127	10	1	9	159	25	1,484	122
672	252	20	27	3,104	787	8,967	1,753
28	103	1	3	217	264	1,379	1,000
17	21	...	9	32	48	1,128	155
85	77	...	4	378	126	1,291	364
26	30	2	3	136	104	948	373
16	60	1	1	117	93	511	277
172	291	4	20	880	635	5,267	2,169
64	10	...	2	135	42	901	166
95	20	...	1	309	80	735	124
14	60	...	1	50	41	360	136
31	13	...	2	100	37	517	84
76	10	4	4	315	20	1,341	53
61	20	...	1	168	41	405	77
5	4	...	...	46	25	162	59
31	10	...	1	64	54	185	81
48	21	...	3	259	37	719	119
40	17	2	1	105	49	576	123
465	185	6	16	1,551	426	5,901	1,022
45	13	...	...	137	19	594	60
49	13	1	2	162	51	490	73
26	6	...	4	94	30	394	52
33	...	...	...	87	1	765	6
25	6	4	3	148	13	334	41
32	7	...	5	53	7	834	125
4	...	...	...	4	1	146	1
20	...	...	...	36	9	198	34
4	2	...	...	20	5	94	32
10	...	...	...	34	...	176	1
4	...	...	...	11	4	135	35
5	3	...	...	37	11	174	54
257	50	5	14	823	151	4,294	514
6	4	...	...	22	10	58	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
7	4	...	...	22	10	61	17
1,573	782	35	77	6,380	2,009	24,490	5,473

entries in columns 4 and 6 is due to—
large 7
decided before the end of the year 10
Total ... ... 17 } Difference 2.
and were recaptured and punished during the year ... 8
punished this year 7
Total 15

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by ... Jails of the Punjab ...

1	2		6	7					
				PUNISHMENTS					
				By Super...					
				Minor.					
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Serial No.		JAILS.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	17	90	6	...	71	2,905	3,072
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	8	142	4	378	14	1,898	2,436
3		Mooltan " " ...	3	509	7	71	10	1,378	1,975
4		Chenáwán " " ...	4	112	167	58	6	1,141	1,484
		Total	32	853	184	507	101	7,322	8,967
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	3	420	...	4	...	955	1,379
6		Umballa " " ...	3	497	3	38	...	590	1,128
7		Mooltan " " ...	2	381	...	260	3	647	1,291
8		Lahore " " ...	1	272	1	2	42	631	948
9		Delhi " " ...	...	221	...	2	...	298	521
		Total	9	1,791	4	306	45	3,121	5,267
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail ...	1	527	2	13	...	359	901
11		Siálkot " " ...	...	270	...	75	55	335	735
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	...	131	3	16	...	210	360
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	3	295	6	42	45	129	517
14		Dera Gházi Khan District Jail	...	636	28	141	...	536	1,341
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	2	83	109	102	...	111	405
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	3	1	3	...	155	162
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	77	...	21	38	49	185
18		Jhelum " "	1	305	11	182	...	221	719
19		Jhang " "	...	306	2	137	8	123	576
		Total	7	2,633	162	732	146	2,228	5,901
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	1	193	6	79	5	311	594
21		Jullundur " "	...	196	6	33	14	241	490
22		Gurdáspur " "	...	118	...	82	1	93	294
23		Amritsar " "	...	248	17	302	47	151	765
24		Hissar " "	2	149	...	75	51	119	394
25		Rohtak " "	3	219	6	71	...	538	834
26		Karnál " "	...	121	2	14	...	9	146
27		Dharmsála " "	...	121	...	17	...	60	198
28		Kohát " "	1	66	4	7	2	15	94
29		Gujrát " "	...	134	...	2	3	37	176
30		Bannu " "	...	122	...	6	...	7	135
31		Abbott-abad District Jail ...	...	118	25	24	1	6	174
		Total	7	1,805	66	712	124	1,587	4,294
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	1	43	...	3	...	12	58
33		Simla " " ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3
		Total	2	45	...	4	...	12	61
		Grand Total	57	7,127	416	2,261	416	14,270	24,490

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1897—concluded.

8						9	10	11	12	13
INFLICTED.										
INTENDENTS.										
Major.										
a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*					
Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (*f*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*f*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*d*) to column 9.
511	5	172	14	33	745	3,834	217	53	271	·37
603	2	2	11	34	652	3,096	164	44	209	·36
187	9	6	15	19	236	2,214	210	25	236	·68
15	...	...	10	97	122	1,610	349	29	379	·62
1,326	16	180	50	183	1,755	10,754	210	41	252	·46
994	...	...	3	3	1,000	2,382	218	158	375	·13
121	3	...	17	14	155	1,286	161	22	184	1·32
275	...	72	6	11	364	1,657	211	59	270	·36
281	5	81	3	3	373	1,322	176	69	245	·23
93	86	64	15	19	277	798	104	56	160	1·88
1,764	94	217	44	50	2,169	7,445	176	73	249	·59
101	46	7	7	5	166	1,068	263	49	312	·66
71	4	25	6	18	124	859	211	36	247	·70
125	4	...	3	4	136	496	100	37	137	·60
67	4	7	2	4	84	604	141	23	165	·33
39	...	...	3	11	53	1,394	431	17	448	·22
30	4	30	1	12	77	484	143	27	170	·21
56	...	...	...	3	59	221	124	45	169	...
57	1	22	1	...	81	266	81	35	116	·38
107	...	1	4	7	119	839	322	53	376	·48
89	6	26	...	2	123	699	264	57	321	...
742	69	118	27	66	1,022	6,930	210	36	246	·39
50	...	...	1	9	60	655	283	29	312	·15
55	2	...	6	10	73	563	184	27	211	1·07
33	1	15	3	...	52	346	169	30	199	·87
5	...	...	1	...	6	771	442	4	446	·13
26	4	9	1	1	41	437	189	20	210	·23
119	...	...	4	2	125	962	545	82	629	·42
...	...	...	1	...	1	147	298	2	300	·68
34	...	...	...	...	34	232	223	38	261	...
32	...	...	...	...	32	127	138	47	187	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	177	463	3	466	·56
31	2	...	2	...	35	170	260	67	327	1·18
45	4	...	4	1	54	228	272	84	356	1·75
430	13	24	24	23	514	4,815	278	33	312	·50
16	1	...	...	...	17	76	176	53	230	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	...	36	...
16	1	...	...	...	17	80	139	39	181	...
4,278	193	539	145	322	5,477	30,024	210	47	258	·48

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1897, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		3			
			Daily average number of prisoners.			
Serial No.		Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,415	...	...	1415
2		Montgomery " "	1,482	29	1	1,512
3		Mooltan " "	939	...	...	939
4		Chenáwán " "	425	...	...	425
		Total	4,261	29	1	4,291
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	633	105	1	739
6		Umballa " "	700	21	1	722
7		Mooltan " "	613	63	3	679
8		Lahore " "	540	19	2	561
9		Delhi " "	498	18	2	518
		Total	2,984	226	9	3,219
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Pesháwar District Jail	342	78	3	423
11		Siálkot " "	348	28	3	379
12		D. I. Khan " "	361	28	2	391
13		Ferozepore " "	366	56	2	424
14		D. G. Khan " "	311	42	1	354
15		Gujránwála " "	284	47	...	331
16		Lahore Female "	131	1	...	132
17		Ludhiána District "	230	30	2	262
18		Jhelum " "	223	25	...	248
19		Jhang " "	218	41	2	261
		Total	2,814	376	15	3,205
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	210	47	...	257
21		Jullundur " "	267	6	...	273
22		Gurdáspur " "	174	20	4	198
23		Amritsar " "	173	18	3	194
24		Hissar " "	208	39	...	247
25		Rohtak " "	153	21	...	174
26		Karnál " "	49	95	...	144
27		Dharmsála " "	89	12	2	103
28		Kohát " "	68	40	...	108
29		Gujrát " "	38	43	1	82
30		Bannu " "	52	44	3	99
31		Abbott-abad " "	64	19	...	83
		Total	1,545	404	13	1,962
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	33	14	3	50
33		Simla " "	11	2	...	13
		Total	44	16	3	63
		Grand Total	11,648	1,051	41	12,740

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

4				5					
ESTABLISHMENT.				DIETING CHARGES.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
32,347	...	32,347	22 13 9	44,203	1,293	165	...	45,661	32 4 4
29,959	...	29,959	19 13 0	41,977	1,743	144	...	43,864	29 0 6
24,739	...	24,739	26 5 6	26,887	457	201	...	27,545	29 5 4
15,023	1,699	16,722	39 5 6	18,977	256	16	...	19,249	45 4 8
1,02,068	1,699	1,03,767	24 2 11	1,32,044	3,749	526	...	1,36,319	31 12 5
13,216	292	13,508	18 4 6	27,182	674	120	15	27,991	37 14 10
12,589	871	13,460	18 10 3	22,957	182	87	...	23,226	32 3 5
12,503	190	12,693	18 11 1	20,733	436	3	...	21,172	31 5 1
10,021	149	10,170	18 2 1	16,510	514	47	...	17,071	30 8 7
11,148	8	11,156	21 8 7	16,573	389	...	...	16,962	32 13 11
59,477	1,510	60,987	18 15 2	1,03,955	2,195	257	15	1,06,422	33 2 5
12,131	333	12,464	29 7 5	13,471	371	...	...	13,842	32 15 4
8,193	121	8,314	21 15 0	11,643	201	89	...	11,933	31 11 9
9,542	571	10,113	25 13 10	13,028	175	...	...	13,203	33 15 0
7,685	607	8,292	19 8 11	13,217	86	24	...	13,327	31 9 3
7,448	482	7,930	22 6 5	10,899	20	...	...	10,919	30 14 11
8,184	244	8,428	25 7 5	9,650	134	14	...	9,798	29 9 7
4,266	...	4,266	32 5 1	3,878	223	33	...	4,134	31 5 1
7,028	479	7,507	28 10 5	7,908	...	...	...	7,908	30 6 8
6,854	616	7,470	30 1 11	7,889	462	53	...	8,404	31 14 2
6,819	638	7,457	28 9 2	7,515	91	52	...	7,658	29 9 1
78,150	4,091	82,241	25 10 7	99,098	1,763	265	...	1,01,126	31 11 3
8,071	389	8,460	32 14 8	5,668	105	35	...	5,808	22 9 7
6,979	264	7,243	26 8 6	8,176	217	105	...	8,498	31 2 1
7,049	52	7,101	35 13 10	5,432	51	...	...	5,483	28 4 2
7,115	363	7,478	38 8 9	5,809	119	42	...	5,970	31 4 1
7,219	316	7,535	30 8 1	8,272	94	9	...	8,375	33 14 6
6,508	194	6,702	38 8 3	5,808	69	28	...	5,905	33 15 0
5,568	277	5,845	40 9 5	4,817	25	20	...	4,862	33 12 3
5,739	144	5,883	57 1 10	2,957	86	2	...	3,045	30 2 4
6,613	216	6,829	63 3 8	2,893	125	...	...	3,018	27 15 1
6,130	89	6,219	75 13 6	2,568	87	28	...	2,683	33 2 0
4,611	352	4,963	50 2 1	2,577	76	...	...	2,653	27 10 2
5,025	67	5,092	61 5 7	2,719	83	5	...	2,807	33 13 1
76,627	2,723	79,350	40 7 1	57,696	1,137	274	...	59,107	30 5 3
3,699	163	3,862	77 3 10	1,376	7	...	...	1,383	29 6 10
2,753	...	2,753	211 12 4	327	15	2	...	344	26 7 5
6,452	163	6,615	105 0 0	1,703	22	2	...	1,727	28 12 6
3,22,774	10,186	3,32,960	26 2 2	3,94,496	8,866	1,324	15	4,04,701	31 13 11

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND THE YEAR 1897, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2		6						
			HOSPITAL CHARGES.						
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Serial No.		JAILS.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail...	1,879	1,009	391	4,268	7,547	5 5 4	132 6 5
2		Montgomery " " ...	920	1,753	926	1,524	5,123	3 6 3	146 5 11
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,796	1,014	380	451	3,641	3 14 0	72 13 1
4		Chenáwán " " ...	294	9	255	...	558	1 5 0	93 0 0
		Total	4,889	3,785	1,952	6,243	16,869	3 14 11	113 15 8
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	1,693	874	622	189	3,378	4 9 2	116 7 9
6		Umballa " " ...	575	455	546	478	2,054	2 13 6	93 5 10
7		Mooltan " " ...	249	635	440	715	2,039	3 0 1	254 14 0
8		Lahore " " ...	513	28	274	...	815	1 7 3	35 6 11
9		Delhi " " ...	463	848	593	834	2,738	5 4 7	210 9 10
		Total	3,493	2,840	2,475	2,216	11,024	3 6 10	116 0 8
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Pesháwar District Jail ...	1,169	156	634	70	2,029	4 12 9	61 7 9
11		Siálkot " " ...	132	115	267	236	750	1 15 8	150 0 0
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	244	1	156	291	692	1 12 4	76 14 3
13		Ferozepore " " ...	193	22	306	402	923	2 2 10	131 13 9
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	202	...	304	238	744	2 1 8	67 10 2
15		Gujránwála " " ...	383	96	261	...	740	2 3 9	82 3 7
16		Lahore Female " ...	140	...	102	...	242	1 13 4	48 6 5
17		Ludhiána District " ...	235	193	289	9	726	2 12 4	121 0 0
18		Jhelum " " ...	276	48	303	...	627	2 8 5	104 8 0
19		Jhang " " ...	255	58	185	...	498	1 14 6	62 4 0
		Total	3,229	689	2,807	1,246	7,971	2 7 10	80 8 3
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail...	254	25	204	...	483	1 14 1	48 4 10
21		Jullundur " " ...	276	142	277	...	695	2 8 9	115 13 4
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	94	77	245	...	416	2 1 7	138 10 8
23		Amritsar " " ...	86	146	244	252	728	3 12 0	182 0 0
24		Hissar " " ...	164	42	187	...	393	1 9 5	98 4 0
25		Rohtak " " ...	194	37	173	...	404	2 5 2	67 5 4
26		Karnál " " ...	58	17	152	...	227	1 9 3	113 8 0
27		Dharmsála " " ...	147	39	195	57	438	4 4 0	87 9 7
28		Kohát " " ...	70	...	26	...	96	0 14 3	32 0 0
29		Gujrát " " ...	71	13	39	...	123	1 8 0	61 8 0
30		Bannu " " ...	112	21	56	...	189	1 14 7	63 0 0
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	61	5	30	...	96	1 2 6	48 0 0
		Total	1,587	564	1,828	309	4,288	2 3 0	85 12 2
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail...	63	23	63	...	149	2 15 8	74 8 0
33		Simla " " ...	13	...	...	...	13	1 0 0	...
		Total	76	23	63	...	162	2 9 2	81 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	13,274	7,901	9,125	10,014	40,314	3 2 8	102 5 1

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

7		8				
CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.		SANITATION CHARGES.				
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6,767	4 12 6	364	165	20	549	0 6 2
8,901	5 14 3	163	16	...	179	0 1 11
7,728	8 3 8	38	12	...	50	0 0 10
1,068	2 8 2	40	10	...	50	0 1 11
24,464	5 11 3	605	203	20	828	0 3 1
2,767	3 12 0	70	1,285	...	1,355	1 13 4
3,946	5 7 7	42	...	...	42	0 0 11
9,338	13 13 0	32	105	...	137	0 3 3
3,282	5 13 11	88	196	...	284	0 8 1
1,202	2 5 3	62	86	...	148	0 4 7
20,535	6 6 4	294	1,672	...	1,966	0 9 9
870	2 1 2	161	...	...	161	0 6 1
1,298	3 7 3	101	33	...	134	0 5 8
1,202	3 1 5	8	60	...	68	0 2 9
2,122	5 0 5	19	29	...	48	0 1 10
1,143	3 3 10	41	21	...	62	0 2 10
1,078	3 4 1	38	5	...	43	0 2 1
711	5 6 2	46	101	...	147	1 1 10
460	1 12 4	59	18	2	79	0 4 10
1,588	6 6 5	51	27	...	78	0 5 0
1,296	5 0 1	22	1	...	23	0 1 5
11,768	3 11 0	546	295	2	843	0 4 3
694	2 11 2	12	314	...	326	1 4 4
489	1 12 8	28	27	18	73	0 4 3
721	3 11 6	22	27	2	51	0 4 1
928	4 13 9	2	432	...	434	2 3 10
1,076	4 5 8	36	72	...	108	0 7 0
858	4 14 11	21	44	...	65	0 6 0
555	3 13 8	6	8	...	14	0 1 7
291	2 14 1	19	82	...	101	0 15 8
425	3 15 0	6	2	5	13	0 1 11
757	9 5 6	34	5	...	39	0 7 7
245	2 8 10	13	5	...	18	0 2 11
405	4 14 1	13	...	...	13	0 2 6
7,444	3 13 1	212	1,018	25	1,255	0 10 3
...	...	2	...	...	2	0 0 8
43	3 4 11	3	...	...	3	0 3 8
43	0 11 6	5	...	...	5	0 1 3
64,254	5 0 11	1,662	3,188	47	4,897	0 6 2

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1897, excluding the cost of Building new ...

1	2		9			
			Charges for moving prisoners.			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,099	1,380	2,479	1 12 0
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,472	...	1,472	0 15 7
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,900	...	1,900	2 0 4
4		Chenáwán " " ...	2,415	...	2,415	5 10 11
		Total	6,886	1,380	8,266	1 14 10
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,461	29	1,490	2 0 4
6		Umballa " " ...	980	...	980	1 5 9
7		Mooltan " " ...	959	7	966	1 6 9
8		Lahore " " ...	237	...	237	0 6 9
9		Delhi " " ...	781	...	781	1 8 1
		Total	4,418	36	4,454	1 6 2
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail ...	961	13	974	2 4 10
11		Siálkot " " ...	514	5	519	1 5 11
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	770	10	780	1 15 11
13		Ferozepore " " ...	666	...	666	1 9 2
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	409	11	420	1 3 0
15		Gújránwála " " ...	619	2	621	1 14 0
16		Lahore Female " ...	320	56	376	2 13 7
17		Ludhiána District " ...	142	...	142	0 8 8
18		Jhelum " " ...	400	6	406	1 10 2
19		Jhang " " ...	261	2	263	1 0 1
		Total	5,062	105	5,167	1 9 10
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	736	15	751	2 14 9
21		Jullundur " " ...	201	50	251	0 14 9
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	167	...	167	0 13 6
23		Amritsar " " ...	199	9	208	1 1 2
24		Hissar " " ...	673	...	673	2 11 7
25		Rohtak " " ...	267	...	267	1 8 7
26		Karnál " " ...	330	...	330	2 4 8
27		Dharmsála " " ...	219	2	221	2 2 4
28		Kohát " " ...	488	27	515	4 12 4
29		Gujrát " " ...	188	7	195	2 6 1
30		Bannu " " ...	617	6	623	6 4 8
31		Abbott abad " " ...	280	7	287	3 7 4
		Total	4,365	123	4,488	2 4 7
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	57	4	61	1 3 6
33		Simla " " ...	37	...	37	2 13 6
		Total	94	4	98	1 8 11
		Grand Total	20,825	1,648	22,473	1 12 3

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING

JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

10							
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
903	269	729	383	627	2,133	5,044	3 9 0
475	81	1,297	290	...	3,060	5,203	3 7 1
298	92	686	20	...	1,012	2,108	2 3 11
166	16	...	133	...	489	804	1 14 3
1,842	458	2,712	826	627	6,694	13,159	3 1 1
538	91	363	122	30	1,106	2,250	3 0 9
140	28	946	82	...	719	1,915	2 10 5
195	68	344	50	...	606	1,263	1 13 9
327	113	403	73	46	444	1,406	2 8 1
197	134	180	...	10	2,317	2,838	5 7 8
1,397	434	2,236	327	86	5,192	9,672	3 0 1
289	93	306	55	60	125	928	2 3 1
186	79	182	56	...	905	1,408	3 11 5
136	56	526	63	5	715	1,501	3 13 5
182	74	417	42	...	629	1,344	3 2 9
78	71	451	...	...	314	914	2 9 4
129	72	349	...	17	1,218	1,785	5 6 3
73	10	53	...	...	204	340	2 9 3
102	132	383	23	...	465	1,105	4 3 6
262	81	325	26	1	387	1,082	4 5 10
84	46	397	...	5	62	594	2 4 5
1,521	714	3,389	265	88	5,024	11,001	3 6 11
156	1	817	...	10	209	1,193	4 10 3
163	29	400	49	21	369	1,031	3 12 5
117	63	365	...	...	237	782	3 15 2
186	96	254	44	...	177	757	3 14 5
123	17	313	31	11	449	944	3 13 2
87	21	228	23	...	538	897	5 2 6
83	10	303	...	15	257	668	4 10 3
96	18	423	7	...	161	705	6 13 6
99	50	391	...	26	185	751	6 15 3
128	59	359	6	9	134	695	8 7 7
82	78	325	10	5	115	615	6 3 5
92	24	211	5	38	157	527	6 5 7
1,412	466	4,389	175	135	2,988	9,565	4 14 0
43	12	131	...	...	105	291	5 13 1
26	5	240	...	...	42	313	24 1 3
69	17	371	...	...	147	604	9 9 5
6,241	2,089	13,097	1,593	936	20,045	44,001	3 7 3

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and the year 1897, excluding the Cost of Building new

1	2		11	
			Travelling Allowance.	
			A.	B.
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	191	0 2 2
2		Montgomery ,, ,, ...	213	0 2 3
3		Mooltan ,, ,, ...	296	0 5 1
4		Chenáwán ,, ,, ...	45	0 1 8
		Total	745	0 2 9
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	175	0 3 9
6		Umballa ,, ,, ...	206	0 4 7
7		Mooltan ,, ,, ...	81	0 1 11
8		Lahore ,, ,, ...	41	0 1 3
9		Delhi ,, ,, ...	269	0 8 1
		Total	772	0 3 10
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshávar District Jail	299	0 11 1
11		Siálkot ,, ,, ...	25	0 1 1
12		D. I. Khan ,, ,, ...	164	0 6 9
13		Ferozepore ,, ,, ...	49	0 1 10
14		D. G. Khan ,, ,, ...	174	0 7 10
15		Gujránwála ,, ,, ...	78	0 3 9
16		Lahore Female ,, ...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District ,, ...	36	0 2 2
18		Jhelum ,, ,, ...	84	0 5 5
19		Jhang ,, ,, ...	168	0 10 5
		Total	1,077	0 5 4
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	89	0 5 6
21		Jullundur ,, ,, ...	30	0 1 9
22		Gurdáspur ,, ,, ...	100	0 8 1
23		Amritsar ,, ,, ...	24	0 2 0
24		Hissar ,, ,, ...	108	0 7 0
25		Rohtak ,, ,, ...	65	0 6 0
26		Karnál ,, ,, ...	51	0 5 8
27		Dharmsála ,, ,, ...	54	0 8 5
28		Kohát ,, ,, ...	174	1 9 9
29		Gujrát ,, ,, ...	10	0 1 11
30		Bannu ,, ,, ...	281	2 13 5
31		Abbott-abad ,, ,, ...	89	1 1 2
		Total	1,075	0 8 9
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	28	0 9 0
33		Simla ,, ,, ...	38	2 14 9
		Tota	66	1 0 9
		Grand Total	3,735	0 4 8

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

12							
CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
28	262	70	111	35	74	580	0 6 7
...	258	59	309	23	70	719	0 7 7
...	162	11	101	...	44	318	0 5 5
44	98	43	28	18	32	263	0 9 11
72	780	183	549	76	220	1,880	0 7 0
...	170	103	114	103	40	530	0 11 6
...	161	48	58	23	52	342	0 7 7
...	221	14	109	3	47	394	0 9 3
8	122	14	23	10	47	224	0 6 5
...	165	102	101	15	43	426	0 13 2
8	839	281	405	154	229	1,916	0 9 6
...	100	44	167	...	52	363	0 13 9
...	81	7	82	21	33	224	0 9 5
35	133	27	80	31	37	343	0 14 0
...	86	18	64	14	41	223	0 8 5
...	84	14	84	9	36	227	0 10 3
...	120	33	60	32	40	285	0 13 9
...	21	...	1	7	22	51	0 6 2
...	75	11	75	1	51	213	0 13 0
...	100	37	75	126	34	372	1 8 0
...	70	9	92	27	40	238	0 14 7
35	870	200	780	268	386	2,539	0 12 8
...	54	41	67	6	40	208	0 12 11
...	95	19	29	18	38	199	0 11 8
...	65	10	47	9	29	160	0 12 11
...	119	33	23	6	30	211	1 1 5
...	62	16	33	4	32	147	0 9 6
...	55	7	42	21	36	161	0 14 10
...	45	41	11	7	36	140	0 15 7
267	60	1	45	...	39	412	4 0 0
...	77	54	20	1	33	185	1 11 5
...	82	1	26	...	35	144	1 12 1
...	67	4	71	30	27	199	2 0 2
...	47	16	38	2	32	135	1 10 0
267	828	243	452	104	407	2,301	1 2 9
...	45	3	9	...	25	82	1 10 3
78	21	...	3	...	26	128	9 13 6
78	66	3	12	...	51	210	3 5 4
460	3,383	910	2,198	602	1,293	8,846	0 11 1

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and

the year 1897, excluding the Cost of Building new

1	2	13			
		Extraordinary Charges for Live			
		A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.	Conservancy and water supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners. Lahore Central Jail	...	4	...	5
2	Montgomery " "	...	93	...	...
3	Mooltan " "	...	50	18	...
4	Chenáwán " "	...	31	...	...
	Total	...	178	18	5
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners. Ráwalpindi District Jail	...	166	10	23
6	Umballa " "	...	...	...	195
7	Mooltan " "	...	144	13	...
8	Lahore " "	...	2	...	6
9	Delhi " "	...	20	...	...
	Total	...	332	23	225
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners. Peshâwar District Jail	...	33	34	...
11	Siálkot " "	123	...	...	34
12	D. I. Khan " "	13	57	...	...
13	Ferozepore " "	...	1	11	...
14	D. G. Khan " "	...	207	...	...
15	Gujránwála " "	...	26	...	7
16	Lahore Female "	...	...	...	...
17	Ludhiána District "	...	6	...	1
18	Jhelum " "	...	7	...	...
19	Jhang " "	...	7	20	...
	Total	136	344	65	42
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners. Shahpur District Jail	...	15	...	...
21	Jullundur " "	...	18	...	...
22	Gurdáspur " "	...	44	...	...
23	Amritsar " "	...	47	...	...
24	Hissar " "	...	...	...	...
25	Rohtak " "	...	...	...	...
26	Karnál " "	...	...	...	...
27	Dharmsála " "	...	...	...	...
28	Kohát " "	...	12	...	...
29	Gujrát " "	...	...	...	...
30	Bannu " "	48	24	17	...
31	Abbott-abad " "	...	9	...	...
	Total	48	169	17	...
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners. Hoshiárpur District Jail	...	...	...	...
33	Simla " "	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	184	1,023	123	272

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—concluded.

STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS.								14	15
E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	238	...	...	...	247	0 2 9	1,01,412	71 10 7
182	8	316	...	...	...	599	0 6 4	96,232	63 10 9
...	207	20	...	96	...	391	0 6 8	68,716	73 2 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0 1 2	41,205	96 15 2
182	215	574	...	96	...	1,268	0 4 9	3,07,565	71 11 0
...	146	4	...	...	26	375	0 8 1	53,819	72 14 3
...	88	...	...	...	...	2·4	0 6 4	46,455	64 6 4
...	177	184	...	...	451	969	1 6 10	49,052	72 7 0
1	1	131	...	63	...	204	0 5 10	33,734	60 4 3
...	116	147	...	180	...	463	0 14 4	36,983	71 8 3
1	528	466	...	243	477	2,295	0 11 5	2,20,043	68 7 6
7	42	234	...	...	...	350	0 13 3	32,280	76 8 9
...	40	150	...	...	8	355	0 15 0	24,960	66 2 2
3	27	25	...	...	...	125	0 5 1	28,191	72 4 6
...	39	...	89	...	...	140	0 5 3	27,134	64 2 8
8	2	63	...	...	23	303	0 13 8	22,836	64 9 9
20	2	10	...	23	51	139	0 6 9	22,905	69 7 5
...	...	...	...	53	...	53	0 6 5	10,320	78 2 11
...	142	19	...	58	...	226	0 13 10	18,402	70 7 9
...	61	...	...	...	13	81	0 5 3	20,192	81 6 7
3	...	35	...	...	9	74	0 4 6	18,269	70 4 3
41	355	536	89	134	104	1,846	0 9 3	2,25,579	70 8 11
...	60	110	...	396	...	581	2 4 2	18,593	72 5 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 1 1	18,527	67 13 11
...	154	15	...	...	8	221	1 1 10	15,202	77 6 8
2	11	41	...	...	...	101	0 8 4	16,839	87 5 9
...	15	20	...	...	...	35	0 2 3	19,394	78 8 2
...	10	14	...	...	...	24	0 2 2	15,348	88 3 5
...	2	10	...	...	300	312	2 2 8	13,004	90 5 0
...	58	20	...	...	...	78	0 12 1	11,228	109 10 3
...	77	...	...	...	...	89	0 13 2	12,095	111 15 10
...	...	...	...	33	...	33	0 6 5	10,898	133 6 8
4	...	46	...	...	300	439	4 6 11	10,225	104 3 2
...	3	71	...	...	...	83	1 0 0	9,534	114 13 10
6	390	347	...	429	608	2,014	1 0 5	1,70,887	87 5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,858	118 14 10
...	11	...	...	...	...	11	0 13 6	3,683	283 4 10
...	11	...	...	...	...	11	0 2 10	9,541	152 13 8
230	1,499	1,923	89	902	1,189	7,434	0 9 5	9,33,615	73 6 6

No. 34.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts

Serial No.	Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	2	1,413	57	5	8
2		Montgomery do.	2	1,479	35	16	8
3		Mooltan do.	...	939	50	...	...
4		Chenáwán do.	...	425	6	...	2
		Total ...	4	4,256	148	21	18
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	6	627	26	...	3
6		Umballa do.	2	698	22	2	3
7		Mooltan do.	5	607	8	...	7
8		Lahore do.	4	535	23	...	1
9		Delhi do.	...	498	12	...	8
		Total ...	17	2,965	91	2	22
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail	15	325	29	1	10
11		Siálkot do.	8	340	5	...	3
12		D. I. Khan do.	4	357	9	...	...
13		Ferozepore do.	6	360	6	...	7
14		D. G. Khan do.	5	306	10	...	4
15		Gujránwála do.	10	274	8	...	3
16		Lahore Female Jail	1	130	5	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	...	229	6	1	4
18		Jhelum do.	12	210	6	...	7
19		Jhang do.	1	217	8	...	4
		Total ...	62	2,748	92	2	42
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	2	207	9	...	3
21		Jullundur do.	4	262	6	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do.	3	170	2	2	...
23		Amritsar do.	2	171	4	...	1
24		Hissar do.	4	204	3	5	3
25		Rohtak do.	1	151	6	...	1
26		Karnál do.	1	47	1	1	2
27		Dharmsála do.	2	87	4	...	1
28		Kohát do.	3	64	2	...	3
29		Gujrát do.	3	35	1	...	3
30		Bannu do.	4	48	2	...	2
31		Abbott-abad do.	5	58	2	...	2
		Total ...	34	1,504	42	8	21
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail	2	31	1	...	2
33		Simla do.	...	11	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	42	1	...	2
		Grand Total ...	119	11,515	374	33	105

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

8													9	10		
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.					
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	*Additions and alterations.*		*New Jails.*			*Public Works.*					
						G.	H.	I.	J.		A.	B.				
On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K.).
...	66	150	61	168	35	26	6	...	...	830	...	...	...	5	11	59
...	88	147	114	775	52	81	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	6	10	11
...	58	90	58	435	43	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	6	10	22
...	33	39	17	98	26	...	...	...	...	30	174	...	...	8	9	7
...	245	426	250	1,476	157	107	6	...	...	1,228	174	...	...	6	10	29
...	19	71	22	179	29	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	3	11	44
...	38	66	20	165	90	44	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	5	9	36
...	31	65	40	172	27	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	5	11	42
...	20	76	42	170	37	1	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	4	14	31
...	25	53	36	111	42	...	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	5	11	42
...	133	331	160	797	225	45	...	...	...	1,159	...	...	...	4	11	39
...	18	37	12	50	15	5	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	6	11	46
...	12	37	22	119	12	3	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	4	11	27
...	11	36	22	85	22	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	3	10	48
...	14	42	20	63	22	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	4	12	52
...	12	35	25	52	10	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	4	11	52
...	12	33	24	65	9	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	4	12	44
...	2	12	...	47	11	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	2	9	41
...	10	23	16	54	19	2	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	4	10	41
...	14	25	7	38	23	...	2	...	...	88	...	...	...	7	12	42
...	9	26	12	31	12	1	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	4	12	53
...	114	306	160	604	155	11	2	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	4	11	45
...	10	23	6	55	13	1	2	...	...	85	...	...	...	5	11	41
...	10	27	9	53	12	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	4	10	55
...	6	19	7	25	16	...	1	...	...	92	...	...	...	4	11	54
...	10	17	10	36	27	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	6	10	39
...	10	20	14	46	23	7	6	...	...	67	...	...	...	5	10	33
...	8	17	10	31	10	6	14	...	...	48	...	...	...	5	11	32
...	...	12	6	12	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	26	6
...	5	9	4	32	5	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	6	10	31
...	2	9	6	9	9	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	3	14	20
...	2	7	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	20	29
...	5	9	4	11	6	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	19	17
...	3	8	5	14	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	5	14	35
...	71	177	86	330	129	25	25	...	...	583	...	...	7	5	11	39
...	4	3	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	13	10	32
...	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	9
...	4	4	9	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	10	30
...	567	1,244	665	3,215	669	188	33	...	...	4,241	174	...	7	5	11	37

No. 35.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners

1	2		3
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).
			Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ...	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,01,412
2		Montgomery " " ...	96,232
3		Mooltan " " ...	68,716
4		Chenáwán " " ...	41,205
		Total	3,07,565
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners ...	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	53,819
6		Umballa " " ...	46,455
7		Mooltan " " ...	49,052
8		Lahore " " ...	33,734
9		Delhi " " ...	36,983
		Total	2,20,043
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Pesháwar District Jail ...	32,280
11		Siálkot " " ...	24,960
12		Dera Ismail Khan " " ...	28,191
13		Ferozepore " " ...	27,134
14		Dera Ghází Khan " " ...	22,836
15		Gujránwála " " ...	22,995
16		Lahore Female Jail	10,320
17		Ludhiána District Jail	18,402
18		Jhelum " "	20,192
19		Jhang " "	18,269
		Total	2,25,579
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ...	Shahpur District Jail ...	18,593
21		Jullundur " " ...	18,527
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	15,202
23		Amritsar " " ...	16,839
24		Hissar " " ...	19,394
25		Rohtak " " ...	15,348
26		Karnál " " ...	13,004
27		Dharmsála " " ...	11,228
28		Kohát " " ...	12,095
29		Gujrát " " ...	10,898
30		Bannu " " ...	10,225
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	9,534
		Total	1,70,887
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners ...	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	5,858
33		Simla " " ...	3,683
		Total	9,541
		Grand Total	9,33,615

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement No. XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, *minus* column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	11	−989	0	...		1,02,401	0	71	11
63	11	10,567	4	7	0	85,664	12	56	11
73	3	−809	13	...		69,525	13	73	3
96	15	10,421	7	24	8	30,783	9	72	7
71	11	19,189	14	4	8	2,88,375	2	67	3
72	14	1,283	0	1	12	52,536	0	71	2
64	6	5,436	1	7	8	41,018	15	56	14
72	7	4,490	2	6	10	44,561	14	65	13
60	4	2,115	8	3	12	31,618	8	56	8
71	8	5,494	11	10	10	31,488	5	60	14
68	7	18,819	6	5	14	2,01,223	10	62	9
76	9	1,849	5	4	6	30,430	11	72	3
66	2	2,986	13	7	14	21,973	3	58	4
72	4	3,134	5	8	0	25,056	11	64	4
64	3	3,988	15	9	7	23,145	1	54	12
64	10	2 723	12	7	11	20,112	4	56	15
69	7	1,020	3	3	1	21,974	13	66	6
78	3	598	15	4	9	9,721	1	73	10
70	8	1,965	13	7	8	16,436	3	63	0
81	7	2,830	7	11	7	17,361	9	70	0
70	4	2,352	10	9	0	15,916	6	61	4
70	9	23,451	2	7	5	2,02,127	14	63	4
72	5	3,285	11	12	13	15,307	5	59	8
67	14	2,742	9	10	1	15,784	7	57	13
77	7	1,633	9	8	4	13,568	7	69	3
87	6	844	9	4	6	15 994	7	83	0
78	8	1,034	3	4	3	18,359	13	74	5
88	3	748	10	4	5	14,599	6	83	14
90	5	107	10	0	12	12,896	6	89	9
109	10	1,007	11	9	13	10,220	5	99	13
112	0	850	4	7	14	11,244	12	104	2
133	7	334	11	4	1	10,563	5	129	6
104	3	317	15	3	3	9,907	1	101	0
114	14	−589	6	...		10,123	6	114	14
87	5	12,318	0	6	4	1,58,569	0	81	1
118	15	85	4	1	11	5,772	12	117	4
283	5	54	15	4	4	3,628	1	279	1
152	14	140	3	2	4	9,400	13	150	10
73	6	73,918	9	5	13	8,59,696	7	67	9

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,615	...	1,615
			Under trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,615	...	1,615
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts ...	1,418	14	1,432
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	1,463	24	1,487
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	1,118	...	1,118
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,118	...	1,118
4		Chenawan " " ...	Convicts ...	1,120	...	1,120
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,120	...	1,120
		Total ...	Convicts ...	5,271	14	5,285
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	5,316	24	5,340
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail ...	Convicts ...	702	52	754
			Under-trials ...	28	4	32
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	737	56	793
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts ...	731	25	756
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	771	25	796
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	573	32	605
			Under-trials ...	78	4	82
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	665	36	701
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	501	...	501
			Under trials ...	10	...	10
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	525	...	525
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	454	16	470
			Under-trials ...	27	...	27
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	484	16	500
		Total ...	Convicts	2,961	125	3,086
			Under-trials ...	176	8	184
			Civil prisoners ...	45	...	45
			Total ...	3,182	133	3,315

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,415	...	1,415	1,652	...	1,652	3,256	...	3,256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,415	...	1,415	1,652	...	1,652	3,256	...	3,256
1,481	1	1,482	1,895	2	1,897	1,458	...	1,458
28	1	29	52	1	53	9	...	9
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,510	2	1,512	1,948	3	1,951	1,467	...	1,467
939	...	939	1,072	...	1,072	1,601	...	1,601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
939	...	939	1,072	...	1,072	1,601	...	1,601
425	...	425	916	...	916	193	...	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	...	425	916	...	916	193	...	193
4,260	1	4,261	5,535	2	5,537	6,508	...	6,508
28	1	29	52	1	53	9	...	9
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4,289	2	4,291	5,588	3	5,591	6,517	...	6,517
625	8	633	752	12	764	1,407	22	1,429
101	4	105	152	8	160	138	10	148
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
727	12	739	908	20	928	1,545	32	1,577
695	5	700	777	2	779	752	5	757
19	2	21	37	2	39	6	...	6
1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...
715	7	722	817	5	822	758	5	763
604	9	613	701	13	714	251	6	257
62	1	63	102	2	104	13	...	13
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
669	10	679	809	15	824	264	6	270
540	...	540	610	...	610	730	...	730
19	...	19	41	...	41	24	...	*24
2	...	2	5	...	5	2	...	2
561	...	561	656	...	656	756	...	756
492	6	498	570	6	576	722	6	728
17	1	18	49	...	49	4	...	4
2	...	2	4	...	4	1	...	1
511	7	518	623	6	629	727	6	733
2,956	28	2,984	3,410	33	3,443	3,862	39	3,901
218	8	226	381	12	393	185	10	195
9	...	9	22	1	23	3	...	3
3,183	36	3,219	3,813	46	3,859	4,050	49	4,099

*Two under-trial prisoners who committed suicide in the Lahore District Jail are not shown as admitted into hospital in column 6.

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts	57	...	57	28	...	28
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	57	...	57	28	...	28
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts	35	...	35	20	...	20
			Under trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	35	...	35	21	...	21
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	50	...	50	16	...	16
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	50	...	50	16	...	16
4		Chenawan " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
		Total ...	Convicts	148	...	148	67	...	67
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	148	.	148	68	...	68
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail ...	Convicts	25	1	26	12	...	12
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	28	1	29	13	...	13
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts	22	...	22	14	...	14
			Under-trials ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	22	...	22	14	...	14
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	8	...	8	9	...	9
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	...	8	9	...	9
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	23	...	23	14	...	14
			Under-trials ...	...	...	..	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	23	...	23	17	...	17
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	12	...	12	12	...	12
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	13	...	13	12	...	12
		Total ...	Convicts	90	1	91	61	...	61
			Under-trials ...	4	...	4	4	...	4
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	94	1	95	65	...	65

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,301	...	2,301	40	...	40	19·79	...	19·79	19·79	...	19·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,301	...	2,301	40	...	40	19·79	...	19·79	19·79	...	19·79
984	...	984	24	...	24	13·50	...	13·50	13·50	...	13·50
321	...	310	...	...	...	35·71	...	34·48	35·71	...	34·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
972	...	970	23	...	23	13·91	...	13·89	13·91	...	13·89
1,705	...	1,705	53	...	53	17·04	...	17·04	17·04	...	17·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,705	...	1,705	53	...	53	17·04	...	17·04	17·04	...	17·04
454	...	454	14	...	14	7·06	...	7·06	7·06	...	7·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
454	...	454	14	...	14	7·06	...	7·06	7·06	...	7·06
1,528	...	1,527	35	...	35	15·73	...	15·72	15·73	...	15·72
321	...	310	...	...	...	35·71	...	34·48	5·71	...	34·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,519	...	1,519	35	...	34	15·85	...	15·85	15·85	...	15·85
2,251	2,750	2,258	40	125	41	19·20	...	18·96	19·20	...	18·96
1,366	2,500	1,410	30	...	29	9·90	...	9·52	9·90	...	9·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,125	2,667	2,134	39	83	39	17·88	...	17·59	17·88	...	17·59
1,082	1,000	1,081	32	...	31	20·14	...	20·00	20·14	...	20·00
316	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,060	714	1,057	31	...	30	19·58	...	19·39	19·58	...	19·39
416	667	419	13	...	13	14·90	...	14·68	14·90	...	14·68
210	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
395	600	398	12	...	12	13·45	...	13·25	13·45	...	13·25
1,352	...	1,352	43	...	43	25·93	...	25·93	25·93	...	25·93
1,263	...	1,263	...	...	...	157·89	...	157·89	157·89	...	157·89
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,348	...	1,348	41	...	41	30·30	...	30·30	30·30	...	30·30
1,467	1,000	1,468	24	...	24	24·39	...	24·10	24·39	...	24·10
235	...	220	59	..	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,423	857	1,413	25	...	25	23·48	...	23·17	23·48	...	23·17
1,306	1,393	1,307	30	36	30	20·64	...	20·44	20·64	...	20·44
819	1,250	863	18	...	18	18·35	...	17·70	18·35	...	17·70
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,272	1,361	1,273	30	28	30	20·42	...	20·19	20·42	...	20·19

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
10	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Peshawar District Jail ...	Convicts	367	14	381
			Under trials ...	86	10	96
			Civil pr soners ...	10	4	14
			Total ...	463	28	491
11		Sialkot " " ...	Convicts	396	12	408
			Under trials ...	22	...	22
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	425	12	437
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	334	25	359
			Under-trials ...	57	...	57
			Civil prisoners ...	7	2	9
			Total ...	398	27	425
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	375	6	381
			Under-trials ...	11	...	11
			Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
			Total ...	392	6	398
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
			Under-trials ...	60	3	63
			Civil prisoners ...	26	...	26
			Total ...	332	17	349
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	276	9	285
			Under-trials ...	43	1	44
			Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10
			Total ...	329	10	339
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	328	328
			Under trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	
			Total ...	...	328	328
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	229	24	253
			Under-trials ...	34	...	34
			Civil prisoners ...	14	3	17
			Total ...	277	27	304
18		Jhelum " " ...	Convicts	237	9	246
			Under trials ...	50	2	52
			Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1
			Total ...	288	11	299
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	232	13	245
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	265	13	278
		Total ...	Convicts	2,692	454	3,146
			Under-trials ...	396	16	412
			Civil prisoners ...	81	9	90
			Total ...	3,169	479	3,648

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
337	5	342	408	9	417	775	12	787
75	3	78	101	6	107	68	5	73
3	...	3	6	...	6	2	...	2
415	8	423	515	15	530	845	17	862
342	6	348	409	8	417	196	5	201
27	1	28	56	3	59	15	2	17
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
372	7	379	471	11	482	211	7	218
353	8	361	433	13	446	357	13	370
27	1	28	50	2	52	2	3	5
2	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...
382	9	391	487	16	503	359	16	375
363	3	366	412	4	416	276	1	277
54	2	56	102	8	110	30	1	31
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
419	5	424	518	12	530	306	2	308
307	4	311	383	8	391	546	...	546
41	1	42	82	3	85	17	...	17
1	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	1
349	5	354	468	12	480	564	...	564
280	4	284	333	6	339	222	3	225
46	1	47	78	1	79	20	...	20
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
326	5	331	413	7	420	242	3	245
...	131	131	...	160	160	...	235	235
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	132	132	...	163	163	...	235	235
228	2	230	255	2	257	313	1	314
29	1	30	55	1	56	24	...	24
2	...	2	5	...	5	3	...	3
259	3	262	315	3	318	340	1	341
215	8	223	259	9	268	344	4	348
24	1	25	45	2	47	11	...	11
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
239	9	248	306	11	317	355	4	359
214	4	218	285	2	287	515	3	518
40	1	41	84	1	85	39	1	40
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
256	5	261	373	3	376	554	4	558
2,639	175	2,814	3,177	221	3,398	3,544	277	3,821
363	13	376	653	30	683	226	12	238
15	...	15	36	2	38	6	...	6
3,017	188	3,205	3,866	253	4,119	3,776	289	4,065

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
10	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Peshawar District Jail ...	Convicts	29	1	30	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	32	1	33	5	...	5
11		Sialkot " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	2	...	2
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	9	...	9	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9	...	9	5	...	5
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	5	...	5
			Under trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7	...	7	5	...	5
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	10	...	10	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	11	...	11	5	...	5
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	8	...	8	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9	...	9	3	...	3
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	5	5	...	3	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	5	5	...	3	3
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	6	...	6	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	5	...	5
18		Jhelum " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	6	...	6
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	8	...	8	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	...	8	6	...	6
		Total ...	Convicts	87	6	93	39	3	42
			Under-trials ..	6	...	6	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	93	6	99	42	3	45

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,300	2,400	2,301	86	200	88	14·84	...	14·62	14·84	...	14·62
907	1,667	936	40	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,035	2,125	2,038	77	125	78	12·05	...	11·82	12·05	...	11·82
573	833	578	15	...	14	5·85	...	5·75	5·85	...	5·75
556	2,000	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	1,000	575	13	...	13	5·38	...	5·28	5·38	...	5·28
1,011	1,625	1,025	25	...	25	14·16	...	13·85	14·16	...	13·85
74	3,000	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
940	1,778	959	24	...	23	13·09	...	12·79	13·09	...	12·79
760	333	757	17	...	16	13·77	...	13·66	13·77	...	13·66
556	500	554	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
730	400	726	17		17	11·93	...	11·79	11·93	...	11·79
1,779	...	1,756	33	...	32	16·29	...	16·08	16·29	...	16·08
415	...	405	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
1,616	...	1,593	32	...	31	14·33	...	14·12	14·33	...	14·12
793	750	792	29	...	28	7·14	..	7·04	7·14	...	7·04
435	...	426	22	...	21	21·74	...	21·28	21·74	...	21·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
742	600	740	28	...	27	9·20	...	9·06	9·20	...	9·06
...	1,794	17·94	...	38	38	...	22·90	22·90	...	22·90	22·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,780	1,780	...	38	38	...	22·73	22·73	...	22·73	22·73
1,373	500	1,365	26	...	26	21·93	...	21·74	21·93	...	21·74
828	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,313	333	1,302	23	...	23	19·31	...	19·08	19·31	...	19·08
1,600	500	1,560	28	...	27	23·26	...	22·42	23·26	...	22·42
458	...	440	...	...	...	41·67	...	40·00	41·67	...	40·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,485	444	1,448	25	...	24	25·10	...	24·19	25·10	...	24·19
2,407	750	2,376	37	...	37	23·36	...	22·94	23·36	...	22·94
975	1,000	976	...	...	...	25·00	...	24·39	25·00	...	24·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,164	800	2,138	31	...	31	23·44	...	22·99	23·44	...	22·99
1,343	1,583	1,358	33	34	33	14·78	17·14	14·93	14·78	17·14	14·93
623	923	633	17	...	16	8·26	...	7·98	8·26	...	7·98
400	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,252	1,537	1,268	31	32	31	13·92	15·96	14·04	13·92	15·96	14·04

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Shahpur District Jail ...	Convicts	244	10	254
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	247	10	257
21		Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
			Under-trials ...	26	...	26
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	272	14	286
22		Gurdaspur " " ...	Convicts	193	13	206
			Under-trials ...	21	...	21
			Civil prisoners ...	4	3	7
			Total ...	218	16	234
23		Amritsar " " ...	Convicts	210	11	221
			Under-trials ...	9	...	9
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	219	11	230
24		Hissar " " ...	Convicts	177	12	189
			Under-trials ...	24	...	24
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	208	12	220
25		Rohtak " " ...	Convicts	174	11	185
			Under trials ...	15	4	19
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	194	15	209
26		Karnal " " ...	Convicts	104	6	110
			Under-trials ...	27	...	27
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	136	6	142
27		Dharmsala " " ...	Convicts	101	16	117
			Under-trials ...	16	...	16
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	120	16	136
28		Kohat " " ...	Convicts	71	15	86
			Under-trials ...	25	3	28
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	96	18	114

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
208	2	210	304	...	304	518	2	520
46	1	47	93	...	93	49	2	51
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
254	3	257	398	...	398	568	4	572
261	6	267	310	7	317	182	5	187
4	2	6	9	7	16	8	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	8	273	319	14	333	190	7	197
171	3	174	221	1	222	57	2	59
19	1	20	50	1	51	14	1	15
4	...	4	8	...	8	1	...	1
194	4	198	279	2	281	72	3	75
170	3	173	229	3	232	170	1	171
17	1	18	42	1	43	14	1	15
3	...	3	9	...	9	1	...	1
190	4	194	280	4	284	185	2	187
206	2	208	246	6	252	113	2	115
37	2	39	61	...	61	10	1	11
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
243	4	247	310	6	316	123	3	126
151	2	153	204	3	207	406	2	408
20	1	21	49	...	49	9	...	9
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
171	3	174	254	3	257	415	2	417
47	2	49	78	3	81	60	6	66
94	1	95	114	3	117	19	1	20
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
141	3	144	196	6	202	79	7	86
86	3	89	122	7	129	170	12	182
11	1	12	30	1	31	19	2	21
2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3
99	4	103	155	8	163	192	14	206
65	3	68	96	4	100	99	4	103
39	1	40	75	...	75	28	...	28
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
104	4	108	172	4	176	127	4	131

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Shahpur District Jail ...	Convicts	9	...	9	2	...	2
			Under trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	10	...	10	3	...	3
21		Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	2	1	3
22		Gurdaspur " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	2	...	2
23		Amritsar " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	2	...	2
			Under trials ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	3	...	3
24		Hissar " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
25		Rohtak " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	2	1	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	2	1	3
26		Karnal " " ...	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
27		Dharmsala " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
28		Kohat " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	1	1	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	2	1	3

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,490	1,000	2,476	43	...	43	9·62	...	9·52	9·62	...	9·52
1,065	2,000	1,085	22	...	21	21·74	...	21·28	21·74	...	21·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,230	1,333	2,226	39	...	39	11·81	...	11·67	11·81	...	11·67
697	833	700	23	...	22	7·66	...	7·49	7·66	...	7·49
2,000	1,000	1,667	...	...	...	...	500·00	166·67	...	500·00	166·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
717	875	722	23	...	22	7·55	125·00	10·99	7·55	125·00	10·99
333	667	339	12	...	11	11·70	...	11·49	11·70	...	11·49
737	1,000	750	53	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	750	379	15	...	15	10·31	...	10·10	10·31	...	10·10
1,000	333	988	24	...	23	11·76	...	11·56	11·76	...	11·56
824	1,000	833	...	...	...	58·82	...	55·56	58·82	...	55·56
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
974	500	964	21	...	21	15·79	...	15·46	15·79	...	15·46
549	1,000	553	19	...	19	9·71	...	9·62	9·71	...	9·62
270	500	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	750	510	16	...	16	8·23	...	8·10	8·23	...	8·10
2,689	1,000	2,667	40	...	39	13·25	500·00	19·61	13·25	500·00	19·61
450	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,427	667	2,397	35	...	34	11·70	333·33	17·24	11·70	333·33	17·24
1,277	3,000	1,347	21	...	20	21·28	...	20·41	21·28	...	20·41
202	1,000	211	11	...	11	10·64	...	10·53	10·64	...	10·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
560	2,333	597	14	...	14	14·18	...	13·89	14·18	...	13·89
1,977	4,000	2,015	47	...	45	11·63	...	11·24	11·63	...	11·24
1,727	2,000	1,750	91	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,939	3,500	2,000	51	...	49	10·10	...	9·71	10·10	...	9·71
1,523	1,333	1,515	31	...	29	15·38	333·33	29·41	15·38	333·33	29·41
718	...	700	26	...	25	25·64	...	25·00	25·64	...	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,221	1,000	1,213	29	...	28	19·23	250·00	27·78	19·23	250·00	27·78

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts	99	2	101
			Under-trials ...	13	...	13
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	112	2	114
30		Bannu " "	Convicts	66	10	76
			Under-trials ...	20	...	20
			Civil prisoners ...	7	4	11
			Total ...	93	14	107
31		Abbott-abad " "	Convicts	43	6	49
			Under-trials ...	47	2	49
			Civil prisone s ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	90	8	98
		Total	Convicts	1,728	126	1,854
			Under-trials ...	243	9	252
			Civil prisoners ...	34	7	41
			Total ...	2,005	142	2,147
32	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Hoshiarpur District Jail	Convicts	48	8	56
			Under-tiials ...	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners ...	8	2	10
			Total ...	83	18	101
33		Simla " "	Convicts	27	5	32
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	4	2	6
			Total ...	31	7	38
		Total	Convicts	75	13	88
			Under-trials ...	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners ...	12	4	16
			Total ...	114	25	139
		Grand Total	Convicts	12,727	732	13,459
			Under-trials ...	882	46	928
			Civil prisoners ...	177	25	202
			Total ...	13,786	803	14,589

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
37	1	38	73	3	76	31	...	31
41	2	43	88	1	89	30	4	34
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
79	3	82	163	4	167	61	4	65
50	2	52	88	4	92	136	3	139
43	1	44	109	...	109	31	...	31
2	1	3	4	2	6	...	2	2
95	4	99	201	6	207	167	5	172
62	2	64	89	2	91	67	1	68
18	1	19	40	3	43	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	3	83	129	5	134	76	1	77
1,514	31	1,545	2,060	43	2,103	2,009	40	2,049
389	15	404	760	17	777	240	14	254
12	1	13	36	2	38	6	2	8
1,915	47	1,962	2,856	62	2,918	2,255	56	2,311
32	1	33	57	...	57	48	1	49
13	1	14	26	...	26	14	2	16
3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
48	2	50	88	...	88	62	3	65
11	...	11	22	...	22	17	...	17
2	...	2	8	...	8	2	...	2
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
13	...	13	32	...	32	19	...	19
43	1	44	79	...	79	65	1	66
15	1	16	34	...	34	16	2	18
3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
61	2	63	120	...	120	81	3	84
11,412	236	11,648	14,261	299	14,560	15,988	357	16,345
1,013	38	1,051	1,880	60	1,940	676	38	714
40	1	41	102	5	107	15	2	17
12,465	275	12,740	16,243	364	16,607	16,679	397	17,076

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under trials	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
30		Bannu " "	Convicts	2	...	2	6	...	6
			Under-trials	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	3	...	3	7	...	7
31		Abbott-abad " "	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Total	Convicts	43	...	43	22	2	24
			Under trials	7	...	7	5	1	6
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	50	...	50	27	3	30
32	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Hoshiarpur District Jail	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
33		Simla " "	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Grand Total	Convicts	370	7	377	189	5	194
			Under-trials	17	...	17	13	1	14
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	387	7	394	202	6	208

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1897—concluded.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
838	...	816	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
732	2,000	791	24	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
772	1,333	793	25	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,720	1,500	2,673	40	...	38	120·00	...	115·38	120·00	...	115·38
721	...	705	23	...	23	23·26	...	22·73	23·26	...	22·73
...	2,000	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,758	1,250	1,737	32	...	30	73·68	...	70·71	73·68	...	70·71
1,081	500	1,063	32	...	31	16·13	...	15·62	16·13	...	15·62
500	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	333	928	25	...	24	12·50	...	12·05	12·50	...	12·05
1,327	1,290	1,326	28	...	28	14·53	64·52	15·53	14·53	64·52	15·53
617	933	629	18	...	17	12·85	66·67	14·85	12·85	66·67	14·85
500	2,000	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,178	1,191	1,178	26	...	25	14·10	63·83	15·29	14·10	63·83	15·29
1,500	1,000	1,485	63	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,077	2,000	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,292	1,500	1,300	42	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,545	...	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,462	...	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,512	1,000	1,500	47	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,067	2,000	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,328	1,500	1,333	33	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,401	1,513	1,403	32	30	32	16·56	21·19	16·66	16·56	21·19	16·66
667	1,000	679	17	...	16	12·83	26·32	13·32	12·83	26·32	13·32
375	2,000	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,338	1,444	1,340	31	25	31	16·21	21·82	16·33	16·21	21·82	16·33

No. 37.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

Serial No.	Jails.		3. Number remaining at the close of previous year. M.	3. F.	4. Number received. M.	4. F.	5. Total. M.	5. F.	5. Total.
1	2		3		4		5		
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
2		Montgomery " " ...	31	2	549	6	580	8	588
3		Mooltan " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenáwán " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	31	2	550	6	581	8	589
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	55	1	1,107	29	1,162	30	1,192
6		Umballa " " ...	33	2	427	20	460	22	482
7		Mooltan " " ...	59	1	1,102	19	1,161	20	1,181
8		Lahore " " ...	12	...	138	...	150	...	150
9		Delhi " " ...	7	1	577	13	584	14	598
		Total	166	5	3,351	81	3,517	86	3,603
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshâwar District Jail ...	72	2	1,051	47	1,123	49	1,172
11		Siálkot " " ...	32	...	636	29	668	29	697
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	33	1	396	15	429	16	445
13		Ferozepore " " ...	54	1	878	28	932	29	961
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	28	1	871	30	899	31	930
15		Gujránwála " " ...	48	1	721	18	769	19	788
16		Lahore Female " ...	...	2	...	5	...	7	7
17		Ludhiána District " ...	20	2	585	13	605	15	620
18		Jhelum " " ...	31	...	335	14	366	14	380
19		Jhang " " ...	18	...	613	18	631	18	659
		Total	336	10	6,086	217	6,422	227	6,649
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	86	3	715	15	801	18	819
21		Jullundur " " ...	5	1	91	18	96	19	115
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	25	5	494	15	519	20	539
23		Amritsar " " ...	13	1	161	2	174	3	177
24		Hissar " " ...	53	3	683	17	736	20	756
25		Rohtak " " ...	14	1	377	5	391	6	397
26		Karnál " " ...	71	1	581	21	652	22	674
27		Dharmsála " " ...	11	1	201	13	212	14	226
28		Kohát " " ...	35	...	549	15	584	15	599
29		Gujrát " " ...	56	2	753	30	809	32	841
30		Bannu " " ...	43	1	542	13	585	14	599
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	11	1	419	17	430	18	448
		Total	423	20	5,566	181	5,989	201	6,190
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	4	...	266	9	270	9	279
33		Simla " " ...	6	...	65	2	71	2	73
		Total	10	...	331	11	341	11	352
		Grand Total	966	37	15,884	496	16,850	533	17,383

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1897.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	1	29	355	7	362	186	1	187	13	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1	29	355	7	362	186	1	187	13	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	26
101	4	105	769	25	794	323	3	326	...	...	...	...	1	...	69	2	71
19	2	21	213	8	221	176	7	183	56	7	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
62	1	63	754	12	766	370	5	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3	40
19	...	19	46	...	46	51	...	51	16	...	...	...	3	...	34	...	34
17	1	18	291	7	298	271	7	278	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
218	8	226	2,073	52	2,125	1,191	22	1,213	75	7	...	...	4	...	174	5	179
75	3	78	500	18	518	249	8	257	333	16	...	...	...	...	41	7	48
27	1	28	277	19	296	225	6	231	120	3	...	...	...	...	46	1	47
27	1	28	187	6	193	134	4	138	77	3	...	...	...	...	31	3	34
54	2	56	569	20	589	290	8	298	24	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	50
41	1	42	443	19	462	315	7	322	109	4	...	...	...	...	32	1	33
46	1	47	444	9	453	260	8	268	2	...	...	...	1	...	62	2	64
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	1	30	296	8	304	224	6	230	67	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
24	1	25	175	9	184	140	5	145	29	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
40	1	41	282	5	287	286	9	295	36	1	...	...	1	...	26	3	29
363	13	376	3,173	113	3,286	2,123	65	2,188	797	31	...	...	3	...	326	18	344
46	1	47	507	9	516	222	5	227	56	...	...	...	1	...	15	4	19
4	2	6	55	11	66	36	7	43	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4
19	1	20	275	13	288	226	5	231	9	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
17	1	18	114	2	116	56	1	57	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
37	2	39	365	7	372	320	12	332	23	1	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
20	1	21	221	3	224	158	3	161	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
94	1	95	351	14	365	196	7	203	...	...	...	...	1	...	101	1	105
11	1	12	98	9	107	62	2	64	48	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
39	1	40	260	7	267	181	6	187	106	2	...	...	1	...	36	...	36
41	2	43	433	24	457	344	7	351	15	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
43	1	44	401	12	413	148	2	160	16	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	19
18	1	19	219	9	228	86	4	90	91	5	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
389	15	404	3,299	120	3,419	2,035	61	2,096	366	14	...	...	5	1	284	5	289
13	1	14	128	6	134	128	3	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
2	...	2	24	1	25	36	...	36	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15	1	16	152	7	159	164	3	167	10	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1,013	38	1,051	9,052	299	9,351	5,699	152	5,851	1,261	53	...	...	13	1	825	28	853

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

Serial No.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d).
1		2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
			Registrations affecting						
			Compul						
1	Hissar	11	31	719	...	1,654	60	50	110
2	Rohtak	9	56	617	...	2,552	65	...	15
3	Gurgaon	9	15	366	...	972	32	6	37
4	Delhi	7	68	999	...	2,483	110	14	143
5	Karnál	10	47	690	...	1,255	27	2	62
6	Umballa	14	76	1,395	...	2,921	101	4	57
7	Simla	4	2	100	...	80	18	...	7
8	Kángra	14	56	633	...	1,410	26	1	6
9	Hoshiárpur	13	79	1,759	...	7,985	155	45	93
10	Jullundur	13	119	2,042	...	5,860	354	11	96
11	Ludhiána	8	75	1,086	...	3,936	92	3	24
12	Ferozepore	13	36	990	...	3,396	95	20	21
13	Mooltan	8	12	837	...	1,391	143	13	162
14	Jhang	8	11	586	...	1,184	92	2	38
15	Montgomery	9	2	230	...	329	32	...	1
16	Lahore	11	66	1,427	...	3,901	109	13	177
17	Amritsar	9	72	1,531	...	3,577	153	...	159
18	Gurdáspur	9	60	686	...	4,094	33	1	52
19	Siálkot	15	49	1,388	...	8,156	62	3	54
20	Gujrát	8	30	1,158	...	2,852	46	1	11
21	Gujránwála	9	23	848	...	1,256	56	7	39
22	Shahpur	7	35	645	...	1,240	98	...	57
23	Jhelum	9	27	1,681	...	1,997	48	...	3
24	Ráwalpindi	14	31	2,635	...	2,268	100	27	15
25	Hazára	6	12	480	...	718	29	2	...
26	Pesháwar	8	44	1,387	...	1,926	155	4	227
27	Kohát	5	...	155	...	235	15	...	5
28	Bannu	8	9	545	...	1,222	36	...	43
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	7	949	...	1,770	98	...	15
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	9	6	505	...	1,154	57	3	55
31	Muzaffargarh	7	18	701	...	1,054	67	...	7
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	293	1,174	29,770	...	76,828	2,564	232	1,791

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															Total value of immoveable property transferred.
sory.				Optional.											
Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of leases for one year or less [Section 18, clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause I).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
2,624	5,409	0	0	321	1,376	12	25	...	...	...	1,734	869	8	0	14,38,999
3,305	6,701	12	0	132	931	22	12	...	...	...	1,097	548	8	0	13,35,041
1,428	3,133	6	0	78	173	5	45	...	...	...	301	141	1	0	6,67,868
3,817	10,938	0	0	168	817	7	32	23	...	...	1,047	523	10	0	41,66,409
2,083	4,552	9	0	189	499	8	31	1	...	...	728	358	10	0	9,65,850
4,554	10,385	5	0	264	751	20	4	...	...	...	1,039	519	4	0	22,72,326
207	1,502	8	0	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	13	6	0	0	11,15,620
2,132	4,063	0	0	252	461	12	12	...	...	...	737	369	8	0	8,25,125
10,116	19,882	4	0	1,121	5,105	68	39	...	...	...	6,333	3,169	14	0	39,89,724
8,482	17,388	4	0	1,408	3,904	240	17	3	...	1	5,573	2,800	0	0	36,71,218
5,216	11,786	12	0	706	1,876	40	6	1	...	...	2,629	1,314	8	0	23,55,881
4,558	11,742	4	0	241	765	33	...	...	...	...	1,039	520	0	0	28,67,489
2,558	7,843	14	0	49	104	17	22	12	...	1	205	107	8	0	22,65,460
1,913	4,973	4	0	215	406	80	6	...	...	...	707	352	8	0	11,47,618
594	1,545	8	0	18	40	2	3	1	...	...	64	40	0	0	3,37,790
5,693	15,313	4	0	172	474	29	51	7	...	...	733	363	12	0	37,95,409
7,492	18,598	10	0	457	1,432	29	28	...	...	2	1,948	968	2	0	43,08,328
4,926	10,186	4	0	359	2,995	22	11	3	...	...	3,390	1,694	12	0	22,09,424
9,712	19,894	12	0	850	8,947	29	9	...	...	1	9,835	4,920	12	0	42,40,890
4,098	7,812	12	0	759	2,534	29	16	...	1	...	3,339	1,667	4	0	18,04,553
2,229	4,889	12	0	440	1,007	13	7	...	...	...	1,467	739	4	0	10,56,119
2,075	4,724	0	0	294	522	25	15	...	...	...	856	426	4	0	10,54,894
3,756	7,115	0	0	666	1,257	8	6	...	...	...	1,937	967	8	0	13,66,149
5,076	10,162	0	0	1,525	1,754	24	4	...	...	...	3,307	1,659	8	0	24,44,666
1,241	2,813	8	0	33	48	7	...	...	...	...	88	53	0	0	5,57,140
3,743	8,805	4	0	201	172	42	30	...	1	...	446	224	0	0	18,86,481
410	928	0	0	24	19	4	2	...	...	...	49	25	0	0	2,00,070
1,855	4,833	4	0	58	91	17	14	...	...	...	180	89	14	0	11,92,569
2,839	6,440	0	0	404	812	39	2	...	...	...	1,257	629	0	0	13,70,815
1,780	4,393	4	0	30	46	5	5	...	...	...	86	41	14	0	9,19,211
1,847	4,376	4	0	104	182	10	1	...	...	1	298	150	8	0	9,39,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112,359	2,53,133	8	0	11,545	39,505	898	455	51	2	7	52,463	26,259	14	0	5,87,68,890

No. 38.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

1		21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.										
		Compulsory.										
Serial No.	DISTRICTS.	Instruments of gift of moveable property [Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (*d*), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, Clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
							Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Hissar	...	33	251	266	550	550	9	0	...	20	1
2	Rohtak	...	22	267	222	511	511	0	0	...	6	...
3	Gurgaon	...	9	140	170	319	322	8	0	...	7	...
4	Delhi	...	107	367	378	852	853	0	0	1	40	1
5	Karnál	...	93	218	169	480	480	9	0	1	17	...
6	Umballa	...	54	132	405	591	592	0	0	...	45	...
7	Simla	...	25	9	64	98	101	0	0	...	3	...
8	Kángra	...	5	24	82	111	111	0	0	...	6	1
9	Hoshiárpur	...	48	42	164	254	254	0	0	3	35	...
10	Jullundur	...	44	13	165	222	221	0	0	1	62	1
11	Ludhiána	...	42	38	299	379	379	0	0	2	38	...
12	Ferozepore	...	25	182	206	413	413	0	0	...	30	...
13	Mooltan	...	34	116	290	440	461	0	0	...	38	...
14	Jhang	...	...	65	253	318	319	0	0	1	13	...
15	Montgomery	...	2	10	156	168	172	0	0	1	9	1
16	Lahore	...	33	99	283	415	416	0	0	3	50	...
17	Amritsar	...	49	115	345	509	509	0	0	1	66	...
18	Gurdáspur	...	49	10	88	147	151	0	0	...	32	3
19	Siálkot	...	47	18	229	294	298	0	0	1	38	...
20	Gurjrát	...	9	29	63	101	107	0	0	1	18	1
21	Gujránwála	...	...	22	105	127	165	0	0	...	25	...
22	Shahpur	...	26	26	49	101	101	0	0	...	18	...
23	Jhelum	...	2	34	242	278	278	0	0	...	17	...
24	Ráwalpindi	...	13	42	165	220	217	0	0	1	43	...
25	Hazára	...	2	8	27	37	35	8	0	...	9	1
26	Peshâwar	...	20	108	96	224	224	0	0	...	40	...
27	Kohát	...	...	7	22	29	28	0	0	...	1	...
28	Bannu	...	5	22	61	88	88	0	0	...	10	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	2	76	59	137	135	8	0	...	12	1
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	15	34	37	86	86	0	0	...	20	...
31	Muzaffargarh	...	41	12	76	129	128	8	0	...	16	1
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	856	2,536	5,236	8,628	8,707	0	0	17	784	12

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897-98—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	8	18	320	6,911	9	0	3,554	1	3	3,377	13	2
...	...	10	16	289	7,785	4	0	2,923	2	0	3,311	1	4
...	...	15	9	200	3,624	15	0	1,507	1	6	1,864	1	10
1	...	11	55	623	12,478	10	0	6,233	12	0	6,340	7	0
...	5	9	3	318	5,459	3	0	2,191	0	0	2,781	0	11
2	8	18	22	465	11,676	9	0	4,518	15	6	6,235	9	8
...	...	...	20	42	1,621	8	0	404	0	0	666	14	0
7	3	22	3	106	4,571	8	0	2,130	9	0	2,020	7	3
3	2	131	3	876	23,446	2	0	10,136	9	0	9,220	10	6
1	1	38	6	1,244	20,661	4	0	9,952	8	0	8,550	11	4
...	...	22	4	1,056	13,632	4	0	5,689	3	0	6,251	14	0
...	...	12	3	896	12,795	4	0	5,061	6	0	4,649	8	5
1	8	20	13	511	8,564	6	0	3,839	3	0	3,330	1	1
2	4	20	1	246	5,696	12	0	2,132	3	3	1,717	6	0
1	1	3	...	125	1,797	8	0	837	3	0	1,273	5	11
3	1	19	29	668	16,293	0	0	6,846	14	0	8,198	2	1
1	5	19	7	273	20,339	12	0	7,622	10	0	7,938	2	2
...	9	37	...	459	12,172	0	0	5,350	6	0	4,860	10	3
3	6	147	7	974	25,265	8	0	12,893	7	10	10,526	13	7
3	3	41	2	142	9,663	0	0	4,383	10	0	4,399	0	1
3	8	33	4	303	5,894	0	0	2,912	12	0	3,119	3	4
1	5	28	3	473	5,328	4	0	2,084	2	0	2,560	11	5
2	5	31	3	433	8,423	8	0	3,967	4	0	3,956	10	0
...	18	84	14	423	12,211	8	0	5,697	6	0	5,109	9	8
2	...	4	2	99	2,942	0	0	917	4	0	1,506	4	0
5	3	22	6	699	9,413	4	0	4,492	6	0	3,631	8	8
...	...	4	1	66	985	0	0	419	4	0	305	0	0
3	2	10	10	142	5,051	2	0	1,434	0	0	1,695	1	1
11	53	69	11	124	7,256	8	0	3,225	11	0	3,303	13	7
2	6	5	10	73	4,601	2	0	1,410	6	0	2,558	8	6
1	10	13	4	104	4,723	4	0	1,983	14	0	2,232	18	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,235	6	8
58	166	905	289	12,772	2,91,285	6	0	1,26,751	14	4	1,51,728	6	6

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1897-98.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1897-98.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	16,854	4,038	30,043	31,794	(a) 2,287	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 14,800.
	Hánsi	II	15,190	9,231	18,326	19,809	(b) 7,748	(b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	6,200	50,042	51,581	4,661	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,848	143	1,675	1,357	461	
	Sirsa	II	16,415	8,591	19,942	24,804	3,729	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,191	11,566	23,758	23,024	12,300	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	5,142	13,052	13,147	(c) 5,047	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	1,878	6,079	6,045	1,912	
	Gohána	II	7,690	2,152	9,775	9,318	2,609	
	Beri	II	9,825	8,057	9,661	10,991	6,727	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	35,272	57,161	64,290	28,143	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	9,407	6,464	6,348	9,523	
	Palwal	II	11,227	9,551	16,392	14,076	11,867	
	Fírozpur	II	6,848	2,787	7,496	8,790	1,493	
	Sohna	II	5,990	4,301	6,285	5,487	5,099	
	Hodal	II	9,601	9,215	4,906	6,131	7,990	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	190,065	49,151	4,57,182	4,59,888	(d) 46,445	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 16,948.
	Sonepat	II	12,611	1,794	13,035	12,577	2,252	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	3,533	8,011	6,257	5,287	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	1,087	5,985	6,226	846	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	5,558	31,234	30,526	6,266	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	4,584	24,475	25,711	3,348	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	2,750	16,633	16,901	2,482	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	3,501	11,502	8,970	6,033	
	Thánesar ...	II	6,111	1,818	8,342	6,599	3,561	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	4,771	10,722	11,229	4,264	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,856	5,106	49,929	47,403	7,632	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	2,645	21,966	21,199	3,412	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	3,209	11,038	10,767	3,480	
	Sádhaura ...	II	10,445	929	6,248	5,873	1,304	
	Búriya	II	6,809	1,568	4,169	3,945	1,792	
Simla.	Simla	I	18,606	65,885	3,22,280	3,64,500	(e) 23,665	(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 62,100.
	Kasumpti ...	II	365	2,325	4,993	5,930	1,388	
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	2,147	11,299	12,350	1,096	
	Kángra	II	5,234	2,327	5,670	5,398	2,599	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	1,593	9,758	10,002	1,349	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	17,546	10,445	43,059	50,876	(f) 2,628	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	912	5,468	5,417	963	
	Hariána	II	7,066	983	2,828	2,927	884	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	375	2,251	2,201	425	
	Una	II	4,483	413	2,648	2,446	615	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	622	2,756	2,793	585	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	877	3,413	3,164	1,126	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	600	3,293	2,784	1,109	
	Miáni	II	6,649	191	1,873	1,490	574	
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	50,375	7,369	67,040	63,478	10,931	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	2,503	7,029	7,165	2,367	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	282	2,398	2,340	340	
	Phillour	II	6,697	3,663	9,205	8,267	4,601	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	2,830	6,023	6,167	2,686	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	261	11,280	10,693	848	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	554	4,462	3,467	1,549	
	Banga	II	5,010	1,482	5,730	4,963	2,249	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	2,420	9,104	8,132	3,392	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897-98—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	II	46,334	14,137	84,381	89,919	(g) 8,599	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 31,200.
	Jagraon	II	18,116	7,100	15,803	14,509	8,394	
	Khanna	II	3,877	2,630	6,009	0,687	1,952	
	Raekot	II	9,381	2,551	6,272	6,039	2,784	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	2,009	4,366	5,370	1,005	
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	...	44,681	44,556	125	
	Fázilka	II	7,563	47,929	21,758	18,347	51,340	
	Muktsar	II	5,271	14,194	6,700	5,882	15,012	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	545	3,418	3,497	466	
	Zíra	II	4,356	1,467	4,084	4,073	1,478	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,641	805	925	1,521	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	I	74,562	72,924	1,62,275	1,73,957	61,242	
	Shujabad	II	6,329	696	10,629	9,964	1,361	
	Kahror	II	5,498	1,079	3,718	4,128	669	
	Talamba	II	2,792	2,292	2,389	2,320	2,361	
	Jalálpur	II	3,884	626	5,464	4,617	1,473	
JHANG.	Jhang	II	23,290	14,890	44,188	44,251	14,827	
	Chiniot	II	13,476	5,281	15,453	16,370	4,364	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	2,852	15,403	14,872	3,383	
	Kamália	II	7,490	648	8,412	7,496	1,564	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	1,947	6,309	6,988	1,268	
LAHORE.	Lahore	I	159,597	−18,670	4,52,652	3,89,558	44,424	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	8,965	43,734	38,685	14,014	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	2,071	5,646	4,813	2,904	
	Patti	II	7,495	2,603	5,547	4,404	3,746	
	Chunián	II	10,339	14,089	15,046	13,764	15,371	
	Khudián	II	2,921	1,773	1,992	2,319	1,446	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	903	5,321	4,822	1,402	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	136,766	28,432	4,42,372	4,47,032	23,772	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	5,601	8,893	7,382	7,112	
	Majítha	II	6,417	1,900	3,382	2,442	2,840	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	725	8,113	7,725	1,113	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	3,310	4,821	21,362	18,777	7,406	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	1,889	19,190	19,066	2,013	
	Batála ...	II	27,223	8,841	33,654	32,691	9,814	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5,454	904	12,568	10,367	3,105	
	Kalánaur ...	II	5,286	632	5,355	4,989	998	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	3,777	12,184	11,205	4,756	
	Sujánpur ...	II	5,796	705	5,731	5,337	1,099	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	901	8,389	8,094	1,196	
	Srígovindpur ...	II	4,359	3,075	7,568	5,896	4,747	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	II	56,918	15,369	1,01,032	1,02,690	13,711	
	Daska	II	6,478	322	5,192	5,194	320	
	Jámki	II	4,629	970	5,433	4,783	1,620	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	929	6,757	6,612	1,074	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	1,162	3,829	3,853	1,138	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	606	6,745	6,693	658	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	767	4,601	4,083	1,285	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	II	17,671	4,728	31,104	30,868	4,964	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	3,466	8,121	8,701	2,886	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	1,098	2,114	2,583	629	
	Dinga	II	5,424	5,451	4,193	4,616	5,028	

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1897-98.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	36,422	68,799	78,286	26,935	
	Wazírabad ...	II	15,786	9,974	20 017	21,835	8,156	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	1,491	6,972	6,742	1,721	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	3,299	5,562	5,142	3,719	
	Eminabad ...	II	5,841	2,002	3,245	3,284	1,963	
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,843	386	2,684	2,943	127	
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	6,337	424	1,789	1,747	466	
	Miáni	II	7,149	2,249	6,991	8,050	1,190	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	630	8,523	8,188	965	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	3,908	15,114	10,501	8,521	
	Bhera	II	17,428	4,250	19,419	20,477	3,192	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	12,878	4,010	28,565	30,142	2,433	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	12,753	30,381	30,160	12,974	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	1,459	8,507	44,620	43,801	9,326	
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	76,300	57,359	2,09,817	1,94,388	72,788	
	Hazro	II	9,261	14,074	17,402	24 467	(h) 7,009	(h) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Attock	II	3,073	3,037	3,172	3,235	2,974	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,464	5,651	3,915	3,550	6,016	
Hazara.	Harípur	II	5,419	1,844	16,798	15,368	3,274	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	9,992	2,059	13,588	13,923	1,724	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,392	4,328	4,400	1,320	
	Nawashahr ...	II	3,885	1,443	2,672	2,622	1,493	
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	II	84,191	29,116	1,97,509	1,92,019	34,606	
Kohat.	Kohát	II	14,347	8,688	48,701	30,840	26,549	
Bannu.	Bannu	II	6,095	13,693	52,781	41,255	25,219	
	Laki	II	4,488	1,783	6,097	4,775	3,105	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	1,876	4,905	4,984	1,797	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	4,784	7,355	6,848	5,291	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	3,313	54,889	50,457	7,745	
	Kuláchi	II	9 447	1,036	7,079	6,585	1,530	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	1,200	7,280	8,260	220	
	Leiah	II	7,437	970	10,142	10,344	768	
	Kahror	II	2,833	590	3,710	3,875	425	
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan	II	24,649	15,908	1,57,532	1,50,945	22,495	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	3,432	9,511	10,072	2,871	
	Rájanpur ...	II	4,064	400	5,682	5,223	859	
	Dájal	II	6,085	4,764	7,253	5,912	6,105	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	171	3,326	3,228	269	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	3,349	11,728	11,292	3,785	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	6,021	6,679	6,464	6,236	
	Alípur	II	2,552	6,221	6,406	6,829	5,798	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	5,005	3,651	2,721	5,935	
	Total ...	...	2,120,372	9,26,321	44,22,324	43,59,003	9,89,642*	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,54,048.

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897-98—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			Notified	*Areas.*				
ROHTAK.	Kharkhauda ...	...	3,579	67	887	692	262	
	Mehm	...	7,600	407	810	881	336	
	Kalánaur	...	7,428	349	535	569	315	
	Sanghi	...	5,677	137	846	543	440	
	Mundlána ...	...	5,555	289	604	600	293	
	Butana	...	7,601	32	1,154	624	562	
	Sámpla Kheri Sámpla.	...	2,707	25	620	448	197	
	Mandauthi ...	...	4,865	395	645	543	497	
	Bádli	...	3,667	57	616	539	134	
	Guryáni	...	3,891	13	387	336	64	
SIMLA.	Kálka	...	5,679	2,327	6,432	7,421	1,338	
HOSHIARPUR.	Khánpur	...	3,553	3,492	4,458	7,379	571	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyápur... ...	...	2,100	1,677	754	906	1,525	
MONTGOMERY.	Okára	...	554	258	781	272	767	
LAHORE.	Padhána	...	6,040	1,010	798	357	1,451	
AMRITSAR.	Rám Dás ...	...	4,958	768	908	923	753	
GURDASPUR.	Fatahgarh ...	...	4,899	417	1,298	1,000	715	
SIALKOT.	Sahowála ...	...	3,919	141	358	259	240	
	Bhopálwála ...	...	4,245	639	335	218	756	
	Sambriál	...	4,625	585	755	451	889	
	Begowála ...	...	3,859	1,571	662	260	1,973	
	Mitránwáli ...	...	3,783	488	556	275	769	
	Chawinda ...	...	5,655	851	1,266	624	1,493	
	Kálaswála ...	...	3,324	125	319	298	146	
	Badomáli	...	3,467	332	432	277	487	
	Daud	...	3,813	510	506	246	770	
GUJRAT.	Shadiwál	...	7,244	965	1,695	1,028	1,632	
GUJRANWALA.	Sodhra	...	4,978	1,278	1,249	1,134	1,393	
	Háfizabad ...	...	3,076	4	2,602	1,664	942	
D. I. KHAN.	Tánk	...	3,856	2,250	9,012	7,202	4,060	
	Total ...	...	136,197	21,459	42,280	37,969	25,770	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,256,569	9,47,780	44,64,604	43,96,972	10,15,412*	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,54,048.

No. 40.—Statement showing (in acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	3,578	40,656	12,020	19,185	22,496	...	1,532	17,959	25	1,341	733	119,525	...	155	2,880	364	47	...	...	2,241
	Unirrigated ...	10,605	23,815	132,140	229,623	632,829	...	47	273,604	5	62,751	79,244	1,445,364	...	12,445	124,450	1	67	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,183	64,471	144,160	248,808	655,325	...	1,579	291,563	30	64,092	80,677	1,564,889	...	12,600	127,330	365	114	...	...	2,241
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	2,207	61,939	21,370	5,286	4,335	8	368	12,442	70	574	1,876	110,475	...	114	2,308	82	76	...	...	23,573
	Unirrigated ...	38	17,302	14,209	262,415	214,876	8	337	108,508	188	25,849	62,418	706,148	...	525	5,265	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,245	79,241	35,579	267,701	219,211	16	705	120,950	258	26,423	64,294	816,623	...	639	7,573	84	76	...	...	23,573
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	6	27,739	64,838	2,035	515	...	234	17,408	149	158	766	113,848	...	375	2,542	179	998	...	...	3,260
	Unirrigated ...	125	37,987	70,148	131,285	256,904	2	1,518	89,502	1,082	27,378	156,991	772,922	...	4,125	15,960	11	57	...	1	62
	Total ...	131	65,726	134,986	133,320	257,419	2	1,752	106,910	1,231	27,536	157,757	886,770	...	4,500	18,502	190	1,055	...	1	3,322
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	4,574	73,485	12,015	1,818	106	154	3,007	5,266	4,798	41	1,308	106,572	...	89	3,744	923	537	...	...	22,968
	Unirrigated ...	308	51,918	24,915	90,057	65,930	71	6,994	50,091	4,544	4,356	44,672	343,856	...	1,041	6,943	44	9	...	...	227
	Total ...	4,882	125,403	36,930	91,875	66,036	225	10,001	55,357	9,342	4,397	45,980	450,428	...	1,130	10,687	967	546	...	...	23,195
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	32,063	128,019	14,031	3,476	2,531	2,350	5,482	15,316	1,733	387	3,781	209,269	3	251	3,564	744	897	...	...	22,952
	Unirrigated ...	79,552	87,928	14,028	197,951	50,514	3,121	49,199	109,455	30,679	22,956	12,010	657,393	328	7,789	16,047	108	37	...	7	2,537
	Total ...	111,615	215,947	28,059	201,427	53,045	5,471	54,681	124,771	32,412	23,443	15,791	866,662	331	8,040	19,611	852	934	...	7	25,489
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	4,572	15,880	1,197	335	9	12	3,278	3,452	379	426	291	29,831	134	51	1,114	217	288	1	...	5,622
	Unirrigated ...	74,858	165,750	13,378	101,079	11,394	1,421	127,986	95,545	43,964	36,904	30,969	703,248	3,312	5,693	13,162	58	46	1	...	6,912
	Total ...	79,430	181,630	14,575	101,414	11,403	1,433	131,264	98,997	44,343	37,330	31,260	733,079	3,446	5,747	1,4276	275	334	2	...	12,534

SIMLA	Irrigated	408	488	35	1	...	31	185	...	5	6	5	1,254	...	...	2	—	30	...	...	...
	Unirrigated	538	3,210	1,164	46	4	1,229	1,725	13	2,561	392	542	11,724	...	3	11	2	19	1	...	7
	Total	1,036	3,698	1,499	47	4	1,260	1,910	13	2,566	398	547	12,978	...	3	13	2	49	1	...	7
KANGRA	Irrigated	78,009	50,903	8,422	17	...	467	7,970	402	1,346	3,047	2,767	153,350	12,360	207	635	53	71	349	1	1,740
	Unirrigated	41,280	127,322	43,772	125	4	12,284	140,041	17,966	22,198	25,046	29,854	459,892	468	11,895	3,884	115	27	405	10	2,471
	Total	119,289	178,225	52,194	142	4	12,751	148,011	18,368	23,544	28,093	32,621	613,242	12,828	12,102	4,519	168	98	754	11	4,211
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated	16,209	18,545	1,793	56	6	...	7,767	3,775	68	97	469	48,785	138	8	569	161	58	36	...	5,076
	Unirrigated	17,904	268,948	21,120	30,275	5,822	...	167,353	120,585	13,377	17,233	49,252	711,869	2,780	6,655	6,582	16	40	4	...	17,992
	Total	34,113	287,493	22,913	30,331	5,828	...	175,120	124,360	13,445	17,330	49,721	760,654	2,918	6,663	7,151	177	98	40	...	23,068
JULLUNDUR	Irrigated	1,244	132,055	8,978	8,365	13	68	86,950	6,798	22,109	784	2,583	269,947	310	156	1,763	1,475	142	1	...	27,955
	Unirrigated	2,150	90,829	4,452	65,036	244	165	24,735	44,251	69,701	13,956	66,552	382,071	182	2,058	716	5	7	...	...	2,220
	Total	3,394	222,884	13,430	73,401	257	233	111,685	51,049	91,810	14,740	69,135	652,018	492	2,214	2,479	1,480	149	1	...	30,175
LUDHIANA	Irrigated	205	91,611	12,277	6,725	314	18	64,483	26,332	628	1,214	1,190	204,997	49	217	3,863	154	52	...	3	10,256
	Unirrigated	2,726	147,781	17,752	97,720	4,481	44	18,655	130,486	2,650	33,133	65,199	520,627	347	883	13,965	1	8	...	...	2,640
	Total	2,931	239,392	30,029	104,445	4,795	62	83,138	156,818	3,278	34,347	66,389	725,624	396	1,100	17,828	155	60	...	3	12,896
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated	3,471	222,799	37,775	53,663	46,426	1	72,546	168,370	2,328	7,229	17,386	631,994	23	848	44,332	905	233	1	...	1,414
	Unirrigated	832	238,970	125,232	93,477	67,511	...	2,360	277,512	190	13,658	35,875	855,617	15	2,946	93,469	2	216	...	...	1
	Total	4,303	461,769	163,007	147,140	113,937	1	74,906	445,882	2,518	20,887	53,261	1,487,611	38	3,794	137,801	907	449	1	.	1,415
MOOLTAN	Irrigated	31,573	287,926	11,540	55,673	15,576	569	2,099	17,396	19,719	807	11,426	455,304	1	16,861	14,548	115	210	...	...	1,790
	Unirrigated	96	64,368	2,444	1,270	1,980	...	34	9,514	421	1,257	34,687	116,071	3	3,691	10,417	1	36	...	...	...
	Total	31,669	352,294	13,984	56,943	17,556	569	2,133	26,910	20,140	2,064	46,113	571,375	4	20,552	24,965	116	246	...	...	1,790
JHANG	Irrigated	4,030	383,272	18,484	93,912	14,094	1,566	21,307	4,857	28,909	3,467	2,693	576,591	55	1,958	26,515	91	77	...	...	12,621
	Unirrigated	2,330	36,779	2,240	9,583	9,331	2	939	12,909	972	22,406	12,242	109,733	196	2,914	1,710	...	28	...		...
	Total	6,360	420,051	20,724	103,495	23,425	1,568	22,246	17,766	29,881	25,873	14,935	686,324	251	4,872	28,225	91	105	...	...	12,621
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated	17,880	157,633	16,234	10,833	1,995	118	6,540	22,853	19,905	1,413	2,723	258,127	3	6,702	2,775	195	2,080	...	...	648
	Unirrigated	541	38,887	3,027	1,733	325	5	120	14,509	705	1,992	7,851	69,695	...	2,490	1,253	...	23	...	—	...
	Total	18,421	196,520	19,261	12,566	2,320	123	6,660	37,362	20,610	3,405	10,574	327,822	3	9,192	4,028	195	2,103	...	—	648
LAHORE	Irrigated	39,526	346,843	35,323	65,186	2,544	537	59,275	50,178	7,502	1,591	5,748	614,253	29	1,312	12,146	1,665	244	1	15	8,719
	Unirrigated	701	89,821	14,882	29,946	2,805	2	3,235	129,239	727	4,962	13,790	290,120	49	2,757	48,750	...	18	—	...	36
	Total	40,227	436,664	50,205	95,132	5,349	539	62,510	179,417	8,229	6,553	19,538	904,373	78	4,069	60,896	1,665	262	1	15	8,755

No. 40.—Statement showing (in acres) the crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	39,067	218,519	22,970	23,869	33	1,152	61,719	41,637	1,181	3,227	1,889	415,263	346	728	13,090	462	454	...	...	19,601
	Unirrigated ...	929	93,362	6,904	67,504	275	10	4,206	92,416	3,282	11,557	15,616	296,061	295	4,064	12,382	17	4	...	...	1,285
	Total ...	39,996	311,881	29,874	91,373	308	1,162	65,925	134,053	4,463	14,784	17,505	711,324	641	4,792	25,472	479	458	...	...	20,886
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	37,870	70,885	14,202	151	6	...	14,174	2,665	1,872	4,772	4,572	151,169	543	822	3,988	352	245	207	25	25,044
	Unirrigated ...	23,228	238,898	65,204	11,151	5,187	...	62,816	52,540	33,214	43,798	34,002	570,038	5,672	27,618	6,483	26	337	116	76	23,094
	Total ...	61,098	309,783	70,406	11,302	5,193	...	76,990	55,205	35,086	48,570	38,574	721,207	6,215	28,440	10,471	378	582	323	101	48,138
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	35,725	230,019	67,991	7,765	600	4,254	47,113	4,204	1,750	1,156	5,142	405,719	1,402	410	8,731	750	166	118	9	28,447
	Uuirrigated ...	8,487	112,718	37,523	55,525	7,111	575	41,292	11,146	26,004	11,426	16,288	328,095	3,576	5,824	7,989	9	26	9	11	7,027
	Total ...	44,212	342,737	105,514	63,290	7,711	4,829	88,405	15,350	27,754	12,582	21,430	733,814	4,978	6,234	16,720	759	192	127	20	35,474
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	3,304	86,000	26,864	7,399	6,396	...	14,023	2,191	4,555	176	2,154	153,062	210	388	4,268	65	...	...	...	6,324
	Unirrigated ...	2,377	183,690	37,558	41,395	112,525	...	8,402	26,706	1,950	2,800	29,187	446,590	1,286	6,074	28,169	1	...	...	...	1,072
	Total ...	5,681	269,690	64,422	48,794	118,921	...	22,425	28,897	6,505	2,976	31,341	599,652	1,496	6,462	32,437	66	...	...	...	7,396
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	31,026	290,493	46,229	33,510	8,788	...	25,116	7,742	28,249	2,801	2,996	476,950	172	982	21,347	196	92	...	...	22,343
	Unirrigated ...	241	26,176	23,273	46,227	4,488	...	3,016	47,354	28,926	5,717	9,202	188,620	435	2,142	7,556	...	1	...	...	287
	Total ...	31,267	316,669	69,502	73,737	13,276	...	28,132	55,096	57,175	8,518	12,198	665,570	607	3,124	28,903	196	93	...	...	22,630
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	2,737	133,022	10,066	19,441	16,688	28	3,806	16,657	8,349	126	2,265	214,085	30	939	805	58	197	...	...	1,488
	Unirrigated ...	1,949	109,822	6,428	18,672	104,676	...	3,911	20,299	501	2,774	22,916	291,948	193	1,288	5,699	...	3	...	...	31
	Total ...	4,686	242,844	17,394	38,113	121,364	28	7,717	36,956	8,850	2,900	25,181	506,033	223	2,227	6,504	58	200	...	...	1,519

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	36	13,883	4,195	465	4,722	...	3,289	64	1,384	4	314	28,356	100	13	99	324	64	...	2	205
	Unirrigated ...	1,432	394,440	18,606	23,737	186,584	...	4,082	48,892	483	12,867	47,499	738,622	755	857	44,176	3	4	...	67	4
	Total ...	1,468	408,323	22,801	24,202	191,306	...	7,371	48,956	1,867	12,871	47,813	766,978	855	870	44,275	327	68	...	69	209
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	1,374	10,847	12,360	656	2,340	...	22,488	3	46	130	863	51,107	31	21	291	200	102	1	1	1,679
	Unirrigated ...	307	415,315	46,959	50,258	238,923	...	36,332	39,005	2,247	32,727	52,763	914,836	117	2,246	69 679	4	4	...	6	13
	Total ...	1,681	426,162	59,319	50,914	241,263	...	58,820	39,008	2,293	32,857	53,626	965,943	148	2,267	70,060	204	106	1	7	1,692
HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	14,029	13,095	7,836	309	108	...	17,164	8	39	378	580	53,546	...	26	417	53	133	629	...	713
	Unirrigated ..	...	101,328	59,688	1,476	14,146	...	164,351	503	5,264	7,543	29,600	383,899	5	477	7,135	1	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,029	114,423	67,524	1,785	14,254	...	181,515	511	5,303	7,921	30,180	437,445	5	503	7,552	54	134	629	...	713
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	13,468	102,932	96,763	8,894	30	...	138,804	16	141	2,702	6,269	370,019	3	323	6,203	444	8	...	...	11,955
	Unirrigated ..	...	213,846	185,526	30,230	3,215	...	9,080	2,534	847	2,919	16,766	464,963	10	7,203	27,212	...	...	...	...	9
	Total ...	13,468	316,778	282,289	39,124	3,245	...	147,884	2,550	988	5,621	23,035	834,982	13	7,526	33,415	444	8	...	...	11,964
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	3,403	17,249	4,706	133	1,525	...	11,759	...	30	920	39	39,764	...	162	131	38	5	...	...	27
	Unirrigated ...	...	89,703	4,053	7,093	65,819	...	6,225	16,781	1,906	4,886	4,434	200,900	...	1,488	2,666	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,403	106,952	8,759	7,226	67,344	...	17,984	16,781	1,936	5,806	4,473	240,664	...	1,650	2,797	38	5	...	...	27
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	1,650	80,376	18,211	4,477	6,320	...	32,781	353	8	11	280	144,467	5	25	683	32	...	62	...	6,474
	Unirrigated ...	...	233,300	12,950	25,218	128,236	...	149	120,092	2	3,337	2,2017	545,301	117	925	7,678	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,650	313,676	31,161	29,695	134,556	...	32,930	120,445	10	3,348	22,297	689,768	122	950	8,361	32	...	62	...	6,474
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,636	107,778	10,340	9,302	12,043	2	23	728	1,518	59	551	143,980	1	76	5,210	17	315	...	...	116
	Unirrigated ...	...	252,387	18,949	30,604	95,202	...	...	53,844	7,010	7,783	40,694	506,473	51	5,251	60,607	...	226	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,636	360,165	29,289	39,906	107,245	2	23	54,572	8,528	7,842	41,245	650,453	52	5,327	65,817	17	541	...	...	116
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	40,859	85,528	3,709	40,002	15,248	33	215	3,875	1,499	147	6,405	197,520	...	1,032	3,824	39	1	...	71	108
	Unirrigated ...	-	78,528	3,151	144,620	50,085	...	1	9,434	2,930	3,342	16,435	308,526	...	319	101,197	...	...	...	...	21
	Total ...	40,859	164,056	6,860	184,622	65,333	33	216	13,309	4,429	3,489	22,840	506,046	...	1,351	105,021	39	1	...	71	129
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	46,346	175,315	9,646	13,286	12,521	111	12	8,846	3,197	86	23,883	293,249	...	886	5,317	83	66	...	...	4,814
	Unirrigated ...	42	58,352	3,902	493	464	...	1	10,225	1,099	861	31,634	107,073	8	1,169	5,779	...	16	...	...	...
	Total ...	46,388	233,667	13,548	13,779	12,985	111	13	19,071	4,296	947	55,517	400,322	8	2,055	11,096	83	82	...	...	4,814
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	513,171	3,675,734	633,320	496,225	198,328	11,479	735,509	461,793	163,491	39,377	113,947	7,042,378	15,948	36,140	197,704	10,436	7,888	1,406	127	280,180
	Unirrigated ...	273,576	4,093,481	1,033,877	1,889,824	2,341,890	18,939	889,142	2,035,460	309,639	468,566	1,091,901	14,448,295	20,200	134,855	757,081	427	1,260	536	178	67,941
	Total ...	786,731	7,769,215	1,669,197	2,386,049	2,540,218	30,418	1,624,651	2,497,253	473,130	507,943	1,205,848	21,490,673	36,148	170,995	954,785	10,863	9,148	1,942	305	348,121

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1898—continued.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops. Food.		Miscellaneous Crops. Non-food.	Total.			Total area of crops failed in 1897-98.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
		Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif, 1897.	Rabi, 1898.	Total.			
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	59,897	410	4	4,273	...	...	...	964	...	...	3,908	113	355	328	916	26	119,671	76,735	196,406	11,170	207,576	1,727,679
	Unirrigated ...	235	510	1	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	146,330	6	103	20	143	94	1,175,381	554,421	1,729,802	568,081	2,297,883	150,911
	Total ...	60,132	920	5	4,305	1	...	...	964	...	...	150,238	119	458	348	1,059	120	1,295,052	631,156	1,926,208	579,251	2,505,459	1,878,590
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	32,102	1,217	3	13,036	7	...	...	508	...	...	1,302	384	473	370	422	153	84,118	102,487	186,605	3,170	189,775	311,613
	Unirrigated ...	9,917	1,024	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	442	120	1	9	5	577,827	145,7-8	723,595	184,657	908,252	529,138
	Total ...	42,019	2,241	4	13,125	7	...	...	508	...	...	1,349	826	593	371	431	158	661,945	248,255	910,200	187,827	1,098,027	840,751
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	23,755	945	...	4,461	5	...	...	1,766	...	6	409	523	769	1,999	93	11	37,006	118,938	155,944	2,734	158,678	228,145
	Unirrigated ...	25,108	1,606	...	2	3	...	...	21	...	20	410	639	504	4	68	149	606,647	215,025	821,672	77,098	898,770	674,672
	Total ...	4 ,853	2,551	...	4,463	8	...	...	1,787	...	26	819	1,162	1,273	2,003	161	160	643,653	333,963	977,616	79,832	1,057,448	902,817
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	4,363	685	...	3,201	3	...	...	2,251	...	...	4,678	2,863	1,824	401	367	195	45,035	110,629	155,664	2,664	158,328	194,363
	Unirrigated ...	13,205	1,004	...	64	3	...	...	2	...	...	8,691	593	793	6	264	612	236,805	140,553	377,358	65,825	443,183	286,045
	Total ...	17,569	1,689	...	3,265	6	...	...	2,253	...	...	13,369	3,456	2,617	407	631	807	281,840	251,182	533,022	68,489	601,511	480,408
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	27,929	965	1	4,654	13	939	...	1,931	...	...	8,336	283	775	1,337	738	84	106,152	179,514	285,666	7,070	292,736	297,773
	Unirrigated ...	12,553	1,538	32	94	3	1	...	...	...	...	35,371	2,663	485	103	322	1,038	486,997	251,452	738,449	181,681	9-0,130	593,708
	Total ...	40,482	2,504	33	4,748	16	940	..	1,931	...	...	43,707	2,946	1,260	1,440	1,060	1,122	593,149	430,966	1,024,115	188,751	1,212,866	891,481
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	437	25	...	125	6	1,160	...	997	...	...	243	581	1,146	265	28	62	15,768	26,568	42,336	1,959	44,295	40,167
	Unirrigated ...	35,712	2,184	94	582	174	139	4	17	...	2	4,151	11,878	2,021	61	454	74	462,314	327,665	789,979	152,354	942,333	635,502
	Total ...	36,149	2,209	94	707	180	1,299	4	1,014	...	2	4,394	12,459	3,167	326	482	136	478,082	354,233	832,315	154,313	986,628	675,669

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	1	...	774	542	1,323	62	1,385	806
	Unirrigated ...	9	...	3	...	...	126	52	1	...	...	12	62	10	...	165	51	7,324	4,927	12,251	2,271	14,522	9,103
	Total ...	9	...	3	...	...	128	52	1	...	...	12	79	20	...	166	51	8,098	5,476	13,574	2,333	15,907	9,909
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	814	137	22	...	22	35	3,677	445	...	1	11	473	645	10	312	108	99,171	76,307	175,478	4,723	180,201	112,661
	Unirrigated ...	11,931	3,005	347	...	338	1,464	6,331	311	...	...	130	991	1,089	10	924	449	307,944	198,543	506,487	90,396	596,883	375,004
	Total ...	12,745	3,142	369	...	360	1,499	10,008	756	...	1	141	1,464	1,734	20	1,236	557	407,115	274,850	681,965	95,119	777,084	487,695
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	440	6	9	6	6	204	...	2,474	...	4	6,952	156	1,670	681	110	443	30,411	37,581	67,992	722	68,714	51,332
	Unirrigated ...	22,281	5,750	126	2,674	2,115	...	...	111	...	17	16,687	10,478	5,850	8	5,046	233	370,419	446,895	817,314	72,280	889,594	620,103
	Total ...	22,721	5,756	135	2,680	2,121	204	...	2,585	...	21	23,639	10,634	7,520	689	5,156	676	400,830	484,476	885,306	73,002	958,308	671,435
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	23,969	383	17	245	1	403	...	4,298	...	...	53,144	789	2,758	808	5,803	51	154,446	239,972	394,418	7,559	401,977	287,881
	Unirrigated ...	3,817	3,240	9	420	1	2	...	6	...	...	9,712	191	43	12	2,468	64	189,434	217,810	407,244	53,376	460,620	341,534
	Total ...	27,786	3,623	26	665	2	405	...	4,304	...	...	62,856	980	2,801	820	8,271	115	343,880	457,782	801,662	60,935	862,597	629,415
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	4,583	555	137	365	...	...	...	1,895	...	3	14,753	240	1,332	2,197	1,510	62	91,958	155,265	247,223	4,744	251,967	167,723
	Unirrigated ...	1,427	3,518	58	877	...	...	...	7	...	8	11,227	90	459	6	1,565	345	241,883	316,175	558,058	63,397	621,455	530,063
	Total ...	6,010	4,073	195	1,242	...	...	...	1,902	...	11	25,980	330	1,791	2,203	3,075	407	333,841	471,440	805,281	68,141	873,422	697,786
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	16,506	1,686	11	18	...	...	...	2,504	...	...	103,082	314	1,529	3,575	9,345	110	310,260	508,260	818,520	27,174	845,694	830,395
	Unirrigated ...	186	495	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	63,896	36	132	134	2,813	20	274,117	745,066	1,019,983	272,109	1,292,092	798,425
	Total ...	16,692	2,181	11	18	...	...	...	2,509	...	...	166,978	350	1,661	3,709	12,158	130	584,377	1,254,126	1,838,503	299,283	2,137,786	1,628,820
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	85,138	52	65	31,992	...	...	...	1,969	6	166	35,811	1,689	3,481	43,697	87	156	288,849	404,289	693,138	82,744	775,882	657,204
	Unirrigated ...	43	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	43	3,106	11	483	2,580	23	352	10,314	126,551	136,865	8,391	145,256	118,756
	Total ...	85,181	55	65	31,993	...	...	...	1,970	6	209	38,917	1,700	3,964	46,277	110	508	299,163	530,840	830,003	91,135	921,138	775,960
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	90,124	343	5	34	80	3	...	2,214	2	...	28,898	163	762	33,241	9,204	182	266,011	517,151	783,162	26,825	809,987	688,743
	Unirrigated ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	222	...	641	1,424	1,282	2	51,029	67,498	118,527	5,681	124,208	105,542
	Total ...	90,497	343	5	34	80	3	...	2,216	2	...	29,120	163	1,403	34,665	10,486	184	317,040	584,649	901,589	32,506	934,195	794,285
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	40,278	112	2	25	...	15	...	1,763	...	...	57,704	204	694	32,354	2,898	53	147,216	261,416	408,632	39,141	447,773	387,203
	Unirrigated ...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5,714	68	402	3,152	289	24	9,605	73,666	83,271	19,355	102,826	80,401
	Total ...	40,433	112	2	25	...	15	...	1,769	...	...	63,418	272	1,096	35,506	3,187	77	156,821	335,082	491,903	58,496	550,599	467,604
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	89,383	1,135	17	4	...	378	...	3,165	1	6	60,535	2,208	11,184	13,185	81	277	291,069	529,074	820,143	50,853	870,796	678,613
	Unirrigated ...	4,095	39	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	48	2,109	30	1,898	238	160	2	54,512	295,950	350,462	143,599	494,061	320,278
	Total ...	93,478	1,174	17	5	...	378	...	3,177	1	54	62,644	2,238	13,082	13,423	241	279	345,581	825,024	1,170,605	194,452	1,364,857	998,891

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1898—concluded.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.						Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.					
															Food.		Non-food.						
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Saffower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1897.	Rabi 1898.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1897-98.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	25,733	1,044	67	...	...	371	...	2,023	...	...	70,082	9,041	3,671	750	2,389	154	192,767	372,502	565,269	20,2[illegible]0	585,479	407,796
	Unirrigated ...	1,559	576	16	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2,48[illegible]	564	58	18	1,574	18	112,472	208,515	320,987	44,874	365,861	312,494
	Total ...	27,292	1,62[illegible]	83	...	...	371	...	2,036	...	...	72,565	9,605	3,729	768	3,963	172	305,239	581,017	886,256	65,[illegible]84	951,340	720,290
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	6,417	240	...	...	...	...	..	1,352	...	...	20,073	1,161	2,645	63	1,945	144	99,533	116,902	216,435	4,403	220,838	198,760
	Unirrigated ...	16,545	4,866	...	...	15	...	...	339	...	...	48,256	2,472	789	61	7,880	292	315,937	399,03[illegible]	714,975	59,160	774,135	565,47[illegible]
	Total ...	22,962	5,106	...	...	15	...	...	1,691	...	...	68,329	3,633	3,434	124	9,825	436	415.470	515,940	931,410	63,563	994,973	764,231
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	21,175	5[illegible]4	55	...	...	...	...	3,[illegible]91	...	1	63,079	3,746	4,915	2,501	695	49	161,762	384,422	546,184	31,980	578,164	458,297
	Unirrigated ...	8,417	2,604	148	...	1	...	...	31	...	4	14,244	6,123	332	12	1,291	29	196,891	188,941	385,832	84,537	470,369	320,979
	Total ...	29,622	3,138	203	...	1	...	...	3,7[illegible]2	...	5	77,323	9,869	5,247	2,513	1,986	69	358,651	573,3[illegible]3	932,016	116,517	1,048,533	779,276
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	11,672	78	22	...	30	25	...	1,932	...	...	20,657	406	3,078	1,129	3,631	1,365	58,265	150,077	208,[illegible]42	24,065	232,407	175,003
	Unirrigated ...	20,440	89[illegible]	5	...	526	1	...	55	...	...	3,134	1,312	766	47	2,[illegible]09	612	220,191	292,894	513,085	160,258	673,343	461,801
	Total ...	32,112	977	27	..	556	26	...	1,987	...	...	23,791	1,718	3,844	1,176	5,727	1,977	278,456	442,[illegible]71	721,427	184,323	905,750	637,704
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	57,222	695	88	139	1	...	...	2,483	...	26	40,468	558	2,117	12,711	6,139	383	202,970	442,142	645,112	36,719	681,831	595,417
	Unirrigated ..	1,378	81	130	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1,643	354	171	102	2,004	...	71,493	133,414	204,907	103,291	308,198	134,801
	Total ...	58,600	776	218	140	2	...	...	2,484	...	26	42,111	912	2,288	12,813	8,143	383	274,463	575,556	850,019	140,010	990,029	730,218
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	22,603	17	2	8	...	897	...	973	4	427	3,427	5	1,1[illegible]3	21,252	1,222	35	75,887	194,270	27[illegible],157	23,815	293,972	255,737
	Unirrigated ...	5,454	33	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	12	665	...	598	163	8,820	12	165,873	149,055	314,928	63,729	37[illegible],657	298,700
	Total ...	28,057	50	2	9	...	897	...	981	4	439	4,092	5	1,781	21,415	10,042	547	241,760	343,325	585,085	87,544	672,629	554,437

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	2,895	16	4	...	...	...	...	642	...	...	1,846	273	875	2,280	619	85	13,633	25,065	38,698	2,436	41,134	27,878
	Unirrigated ...	30,907	976	78	...	18	...	...	20	...	...	18,467	3	95	58	3,536	14	323,413	515,247	838,660	200,999	1,039,659	778,367
	Total ...	33,802	992	82	...	18	...	...	662	...	...	20,313	276	970	2,338	4,155	99	337,046	540,312	877,358	203,435	1,080,793	806,245
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	3,040	17	15	...	...	...	...	2,819	...	3	817	131	794	364	1,760	45	32,663	30,575	63,238	1,879	65,117	36,601
	Unirrigated ...	29,905	1,559	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	432	28	1,095	12	3,034	6	446,856	576,230	1,023,086	219,977	1,243,063	955,455
	Total ...	32,945	1,576	18	...	...	...	...	2,830	...	9	1,249	159	1,889	376	4,794	51	479,519	606,805	1,086,324	221,856	1,308,180	992,056
HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	976	13	1	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	3,215	170	345	58	168	13	35,115	25,575	60,690	1,772	62,462	40,724
	Unirrigated ...	7,865	112	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	17	216	4	114	15	227,304	172,787	400,091	43,514	443,605	330,434
	Total ...	8,841	125	45	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	3,401	187	561	61	282	28	262,419	198,352	460,781	45,276	506,067	371,158
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	13,298	57	...	...	...	...	...	4,158	...	...	14,440	2,119	2,789	157	2,373	1,030	194,965	234,411	429,375	9,317	438,693	282,872
	Unirrigated ...	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	171	...	3	...	2,387	113	72,631	432,049	504,680	23,944	528,624	467,950
	Total ...	15,906	57	...	...	...	...	...	4,159	...	...	14,611	2,119	2,792	157	4,760	1,143	267,596	666,460	934,056	33,261	967,317	750,822
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	464	257	225	49	377	...	19,213	23,352	42,565	3,176	45,741	30,013
	Unirrigated ...	3,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	...	95,567	114,009	209,576	34,910	244,486	203,830
	Total ...	4,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	464	257	225	49	1,183	...	114,780	137,361	252,141	38,086	290,227	233,843
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	2,775	32	...	2	...	...	...	446	...	...	10,140	235	632	336	2,483	6	55,236	113,599	168,835	5,846	174,681	136,787
	Unirrigated ...	4,911	7	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	...	9	164	13,816	2	189,308	384,210	573,518	55,780	629,298	561,252
	Total ...	7,686	39	134	2	...	...	...	446	...	...	10,594	235	641	500	16,299	8	244,544	497,809	742,353	61,626	803,979	698,039
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	6,026	2	...	1	2	...	...	780	9	...	296	279	586	11,730	2,370	72	30,429	141,439	171,858	10,242	182,110	166,007
	Unirrigated ...	6,372	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1,250	...	20	5,534	18,871	51	170,841	433,869	604,710	117,989	722,699	580,066
	Total ...	12,398	3	...	1	3	...	...	780	11	...	1,546	279	606	17,264	21,241	123	201,270	575,308	776,578	128,231	904,809	746,073
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	19,011	1	...	4,506	...	358	...	1,570	30	2	3,835	546	1,145	5,581	196	39	126,226	113,189	239,415	35,550	274,965	235,076
	Unirrigated ...	3,171	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	22	4,241	12	300	653	214	30	206,285	212,430	418,715	68,693	487,408	407,457
	Total ...	22,182	1	...	4,506	2	358	...	1,570	37	24	8,075	558	1,445	6,234	410	69	332,511	335,619	658,130	104,243	762,373	642,533
MUZAFFARGARH ...	Irrigated ...	15,288	1	...	22,682	...	...	...	1,046	1	...	25,263	728	1,190	438	314	1,893	131,294	241,965	373,259	18,683	391,942	318,748
	Unirrigated ...	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,175	8	28	179	407	2,098	4,137	114,845	118,982	3,498	122,480	116,194
	Total ...	15,328	2	...	22,682	...	...	...	1,047	1	...	27,438	736	1,218	617	721	3,991	135,431	356,810	492,241	22,181	514,422	434,942
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	708,905	11,403	547	89,777	176	4,790	3,617	53,483	53	645	659,868	30,655	55,597	193,847	58,596	7,777	3,517,873	5,054,220	9,172,093	503,207	9,975,300	10,028,917
	Unirrigated ...	184,456	35,731	1,229	4,838	3,202	1,733	6,387	982	9	182	405,616	39,071	19,513	14,766	82,845	6,806	7,881,751	8,456,298	16,328,049	3,245,904	19,583,953	12,664,436
	Total ...	893,361	47,134	1,776	94,615	3,378	6,523	10,004	54,465	62	827	1,065,484	69,726	75,110	208,613	141,441	14,583	11,399,624	14,410,518	25,810,142	3,749,111	29,559,253	22,693,353

No. 41.—Statement showing the Area irrigated during the year ending 30th September 1897.

Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by — Canals. Government.	Canals. Private.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Details of irrigated crops. — Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Hissar	380,671	165,017	5,542	...	9,105	540	180,204	26 349	83,088	4.621	66,146
2	Rohtak	548,493	147,531	...	...	35,435	2	182,958	55 977	51,451	21 741	53,799
3	Gurgaon	817,975	92,085	...	...	105,019	20,317	217,421	42,271	127,819	9,470	37,861
4	Delhi	432,209	68,072	...	423	110,287	...	178,782	72,498	51,891	31,283	23,110
5	Karnál	449,621	169,083	3.269	3 318	113,686	...	289,356	130,020	79,765	23,063	56,508
6	Umballa	716,060	2,759	...	8,017	60,148	12,225	83,149	38,517	21,829	11,877	10,926
7	Simla	13,045	...	...	...	...	1,214	1,214	424	722	29	39
8	Kángra	602,867	...	173,037	...	...	...	173,037	51,536	99,165	3,630	18,706
9	Hoshiárpur	829,953	10,801	10,092	311	50,787	7,959	79,950	27,228	27,762	12,188	12,772
10	Jullundur	721,527	...	...	158	397,221	1,436	398,815	142,736	119,716	44,658	91,705
11	Ludhiána	669,236	91.383	...	397	183,512	...	275,292	102,018	111,344	20,884	41,046
12	Ferozepore	1,009,006	536,808	66,801	...	152,792	...	756,401	213,700	413,568	20,956	108,177
13	Mooltan	679,412	427,059	9,939	...	138,878	6,624	582,500	220,890	153 422	51,169	157,019
14	Jhang	669,342	302,969	...	...	256,024	4,514	563,507	265,620	131,453	54,706	111,728
15	Montgomery	357,029	136,024	4,847	...	169,186	8,168	318,225	108,230	63,163	37,690	109,142
16	Lahore	802,853	402,999	...	7,371	272,532	13,239	696,141	278,258	212,435	38,317	167,131
17	Amritsar	772,724	247,465	...	836	292,680	2,087	543,068	216,776	156,456	44,884	124,952
18	Gurdáspur	812,760	37,101	27,048	4,781	141,435	10	210,375	69,226	72,628	38,782	29,739
19	Siálkot	820,056	...	9,717	...	478,661	15 982	504,363	206,653	156,483	46,092	95,135
20	Gujrát	533,498	...	...	...	184,128	...	184,128	72.442	52,724	18,014	40,948
21	Gujránwála	675,169	230,685	...	329	326,438	...	557,452	238,261	152,234	43,672	123,285
22	Shahpur	401,979	48,637	23.363	...	158,417	...	230,417	104,287	61,714	25,565	38,851
23	Jhelum	592,970	...	190	...	37,428	2,261	39,879	14,302	13,771	4,768	7,038
24	Ráwalpindi	739,172	...	15,043	...	43,068	...	58,111	11,192	33,427	5,727	7.765
25	Hazára	419,540	...	54,085	...	1,589	...	55,674	12,240	35.142	2,061	6,231
26	Peshâwar	697,020	155,066	169,874	...	73,718	6,632	405,290	103,095	223 867	22,513	55.815
27	Kohát	218,515	...	...	1,363	1,842	35,961	39,166	17,843	18,012	1,012	2,299
28	Bannu	628,734	...	162,747	...	3,828	...	166,575	78,686	56,289	13,706	17,894
29	Dera Ismail Khan	588,413	...	49,721	...	110,128	...	159,849	97,363	33,596	16,085	12,805
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	443,749	166,809	5,4[illegible]6	...	49,005	8.774	230,074	81,991	87,354	9,249	51,480
31	Muzaffargarh	472,358	294,914	...	616	50,004	13,491	359,025	168,782	106,266	20,303	63,674
	Total ...	18,515,957	3,733,267	790,801	27 920	4,006,984	161,436	8,720,408	3,269,411	3,008,556	698,715	1,743,726

No. 42.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes.	Young Stock, Cows or Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar	120,892	150,538	4,461	64,037	166,881	98,597	106,686	8,617	14,816	36,640	86,947	10,221	18
2	Rohtak	118,708	119,971	2,658	60,691	140,088	18,217	45,926	7,261	16,162	2,473	50,585	16,880	...
3	Gurgaon	138,528	178,489	8,405	73,863	136,367	30,334	110,808	12,664	16,784	1,948	58,933	13,412	13
4	Delhi	93,942	91,305	3,561	53,909	86,470	22,571	47,484	6,530	11,201	553	40,355	13,861	44
5	Karnál	141,320	119,335	5,213	130,497	154,084	43,554	60,181	12,082	16,673	1,121	59,999	11,993	31
6	Umballa	215,604	142,046	9,731	107,685	167,435	48,595	88,202	9,995	12,502	793	91,466	25,384	80
7	Simla	6,143	8,148	142	1,314	3,289	3,151	4,404	524	982	...	2,649	13	...
8	Kángra	242,243	185,585	17,583	72,819	187,634	231,740	330,869	6,775	1,168	86	106,790	111	17
9	Hoshiárpur	203,651	127,858	33,613	60,449	113,505	18,233	157,037	7,656	8,146	1,304	93,905	14,203	79
10	Jullundur	174,542	81,714	32,412	46,015	93,584	19,954	53,490	6,574	12,105	918	87,456	22,470	72
11	Ludhiána	132,259	75,881	4,273	50,173	91,995	22,050	50,772	5,453	10,672	2,181	59,526	20,589	29
12	Ferozepore	223,523	117,230	13,590	83,950	130,070	154,056	116,487	15,407	19,380	16,002	103,171	25,031	143
13	Mooltan	192,237	153,204	7,914	38,265	137,555	295,493	371,204	11,854	38,719	25,512	78,546	1,142	93
14	Jhang	135,934	134,334	23,073	37,087	63,408	203,536	150,702	6,038	11,600	17,114	64,485	2,847	89
15	Montgomery	113,212	152,745	23,339	52,408	62,114	254,194	204,489	8,808	25,819	10,288	53,555	315	103
16	Lahore	185,046	141,899	54,145	89,222	142,603	144,104	117,790	21,991	27,437	2,804	102,757	10,449	159
17	Amritsar	133,225	109,131	55,419	83,645	104,378	36,214	68,459	14,139	20,853	727	75,671	6,229	103
18	Gurdáspur	166,130	157,810	62,984	61,984	110,128	16,036	60,061	12,056	13,168	668	78,611	6,910	179
19	Siálkot	155,749	140,391	82,937	106,866	111,215	45,863	45,459	12,295	13,809	180	115,343	2,791	115
20	Gujrát	137,422	102,258	32,675	53,951	77,816	40,683	43,470	8,810	21,200	1,715	79,053	471	71
21	Gujránwála	112,699	121,478	57,981	75,716	128,309	99,761	68,936	11,140	17,261	2,140	78,788	3,036	53
22	Shahpur	96,332	139,718	11,123	43,110	39,237	194,329	117,685	8,222	20,707	12,251	56,009	1,970	238
23	Jhelum	128,565	105,961	5,613	24,619	79,862	154,607	138,743	7,320	35,706	7,890	83,958	223	216
24	Ráwalpindi	167,297	174,667	7,272	44,183	100,125	196,874	204,260	8,962	50,102	8,065	113,538	2,114	53
25	Hazára	99,042	95,902	5,571	88,878	51,929	103,867	175,421	4,365	13,872	526	46,896	282	6
26	Peshawar	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	97,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát	53,397	41,421	854	4,608	20,746	84,697	109,328	960	13,724	2,748	26,384	93	4
28	Bannu	87,814	73,401	1,067	12,199	46,154	129,751	80,679	4,192	33,515	8,063	44,521	29	108
29	Dera Ismail Khan	127,126	89,593	1,276	22,765	54,374	444,226	244,254	6,238	17,560	22,055	57,549	66	135
30	Dera Ghází Khan	100,067	98,291	1,844	22,004	67,030	134,845	131,277	12,457	16,788	9,530	44,063	103	149
31	Muzaffargarh	124,538	113,202	5,632	36,367	60,897	126,196	109,565	8,657	15,500	6,189	56,272	58	174
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,254,325	3,629,778	582,690	1,729,421	3,026,972	3,564,359	3,683,037	277,387	577,250	207,762	2,154,836	215,075	2,756

No. 43.—Statement showing the prevailing Rents during the year ending 30th September 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Districts.	Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.									
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*	
		Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent. per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
1	Hissar	4-12-9 to 1-12 0	33 to 25	...	...	3-0-0 to 1-3-2	50 to 25	2-6-5 to 1-9-0	50 to 25	1 8-0 to 0-9-1	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	7-10-0 to 4 4-0	50 to 33	5-15-0	50	7 10-0 to 4-13-0	50 to 33	4-0-0	33	3 9-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33
3	Gurgáon...	9-0-9 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5-0-0 to 4-4-0	50	6-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	3 4-0 to 1-12 0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9-9-6 to 7-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	9-9-6 to 5 8-0	50 to 33	4-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	4 12 9 to 3 8 4	50 to 25
5	Karnál	7-3-2 to 0-9-7	33 to 25	...	...	9-9-7 to 0-9-7	33 to 25	3-9-7 to 0-4-9	33 to 25	6-0-0 to 0 6 0	33 to 25
6	Umballa...	12-0-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 33	...	...	12-0-0 to 9 0-0	50 to 40	9 9 0 to 6-0-0	50 to 33	8 8-0 to 4-0 0	50 to 25
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	26-4-9 to 14-0-0	50	17-12-0	...	11-0-3	...	...	...	12-4-1 to 7 7-3	50
10	Jullundur	30-8-0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	11-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-4-0	50
11	Ludhiána	20-0-0 to 10-0-0	50 to 33	20-0-0	50 to 33	15 0-0 to 10-0-0	50 to 33	19 0-0 to 3-0-0	50	13-14-0 to 3 11-0	50 to 33

12	*Ferozepore*	7-3-0 to 1-4-0	50 to 20	3-9 0 to 1-6-0	50 to 20	7-0-0 to 0-8 0	50 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 20	6 3-0 to 0-7-0	50 to 25
13	*Mooltan*	...	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 31	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1-4-0	50	1-10-6 to 1-4-8	42 to 35	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29
15	Montgomery	1-8-0	33 to 20	1-8-0	33 to 20	...	33 to 20	1-8-0	50 to 20	...	33 to 17
16	Lahore	12-0 6 to 0 14-4	33 to 20	23-0-0 to 1-4-9	50 to 20	19-5-9 to 1-3-2	50 to 20	9-10-10 to 1-1-7	50 to 33	5-2-6 to 0-12-0	50 to 25
17	Amritsar	7-6-0 to 6-4-0	0·48 to 0·35	9-12-0	0·45	9-12-0 to 3-12-0	0·46 to 0·37	7-10-0 to 4-4-0	0·49 to 0·47	5-0-0 to 3-12-0	0·49 to 0·43
18	Gurdáspur	10-11-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	9 10-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	9-10-0 to 7 0-0	50 to 25	7-8-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 25	5-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33½	...	...	6-0-0	50	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	8-0-0 to 1-2-0	50 to 33⅓
20	Gujrát	6 11-5 to 1-12-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3-2-8 to 2-0-0	50 to 33	2-5-8 to 1-8 0	50 to 33
21	Gujránwála	4 0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	0-8-0	50 to 20	2-0-0 to 1-4-0	40 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
23	Jhelum	8-9-6 to 3-5-4	50 to 40	...	...	12-0-0	50	2-9-7 to 1-11-0	50	1-11-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
24	Ráwalpindi	20-0-0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	12-0 0 to 2-4 0	50	2 8-0	50	4-8-0 to 0-13-10	50 to 33
25	Hazára	12-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	40 0-0 to 8-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25
26	Peshávar	18-0-5 to 8-7-6	50 to 33	18-0-0	48	36-12-0 to 2-7-2	50 to 40	4-1-3 to 2-9-6	50 to 23	3-7-3 to 0-3-7	43 to 18
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6 0-0 to 3-0-0	50	...	...	1-3 0 to 0-8-0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	2 12-10	50 to 13	...	50 to 40	22-5-2	75 to 50	...	50	...	50 to 20
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4-3-2 to 0-12-0	40 to 25	...	...	10-0-0 to 1-5-5	75 to 40	4-4-4 to 0-13-0	50 to 28	0-8-8 to 0-7-4	40 to 29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5-0-0 to 1-1-10	30 to 25	6-11-2 to 4-11-1	38½ to 25	5-0-0 to 0-13-6	38½ to 25	1-0-2 to 0-13-8	34 to 25	6-5-0 to 1-9-11	50 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh	...	69 to 25	...	30 to 25	...	37 to 25	...	50 to 33	...	...

No. 44.—Statement showing the Wholesale Prices of
Punjab for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	9
	Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce										
Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	5 11 5	3 5 0	2 0 6	2 1 5	2 3 4	...	2 10 6	2 '3 7	3 7 10	3 14 8	8 0 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 5 3	6 10 9
Gurgáon ...	5 14 10	2 8 0	1 8 7	1 6 10	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 6 6	3 6 6	3 13 4	5 11 5
Delhi	3 10 2	2 8 0	1 9 1	1 15 7	2 2 7	2 2 2	1 15 3	2 8 0	3 7 11	3 8 11	4 7 1
Karnál	5 0 0	2 5 8	1 5 3	2 0 0	2 5 6	2 0 0	1 14 7	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	5 0 0
Umballa ...	5 3 11	2 3 9	1 8 7	1 10 2	2 4 3	1 13 7	1 13 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	2 12 10	3 1 3
Simla	4 11 3	3 5 4	2 5 7	...	...	2 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	5 0 0	...
Kángra	3 6 10	2 9 2	1 14 0	...	...	1 15 4	2 11 10	...	3 11 7	4 1 10	3 12 0
Hoshiárpur ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	2 0 0
Jullundur ...	6 13 9	2 2 9	1 11 3	2 7 9	2 9 0	1 15 3	1 15 3	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	4 9 0
Ludhiána ...	6 14 0	2 5 0	1 7 5	2 2 3	2 7 6	2 0 7	1 12 8	2 12 1	3 13 0	3 9 1	3 12 0
Ferozepore ...	5 11 5	2 5 8	1 0 10	2 3 7	2 3 7	1 10 8	1 11 2	2 8 8	3 1 3	3 7 8	4 7 1
Mooltan	5 4 9	2 8 6	1 11 10	2 2 3	1 14 8	2 0 11	2 0 6	2 0 10	3 6 6	3 3 10	4 3 5
Jhang	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 8	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 10 8	4 1 7	3 2 3	6 10 8
Montgomery ...	4 0 0	2 3 0	1 9 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 3 6	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 0 0
Lahore	4 6 1	2 4 7	1 4 10	2 3 4	2 6 2	2 4 5	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 10 3	3 11 6	3 6 4
Amritsar ...	4 14 8	3 15 0	2 6 2	2 14 7	2 13 4	2 2 1	3 1 5	...	...	...	3 12 4
Gurdáspur ...	5 5 0	2 9 3	1 11 6	2 1 9	3 10 0	1 14 6	2 5 6	2 3 9	3 4 0	2 15 6	3 2 0
Siálkot	4 7 1	2 9 3	1 9 4	2 8 5	2 11 0	2 7 10	2 1 2	3 7 8	4 5 2	3 12 7	3 7 8
Gujrát	3 12 0	2 5 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 13 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0
Gujránwála ...	5 5 9	3 0 8	2 1 9	2 10 6	2 15 0	2 9 3	3 0 3	2 7 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 7 6
Shahpur ...	4 7 0	2 0 0	1 4 5	2 6 2	2 5 9	2 5 9	1 10 6	3 1 3	3 14 8	3 14 6	4 0 0
Jhelum	5 0 0	2 5 0	1 9 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 5 8	1 15 7	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	3 13 0
Ráwalpindi ...	5 0 4	3 1 11	2 0 3	2 3 6	2 7 3	2 5 4	3 3 11	2 8 10	3 12 7	3 15 3	3 4 0
Hazára	3 8 0	2 9 0	1 9 0	...	2 4 6	2 1 6	2 7 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 12 0
Peshávar ...	5 2 5	2 8 0	1 6 1	2 8 6	3 0 6	2 3 2	2 3 7	3 4 6	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 7 1
Kohát	4 15 10	2 7 6	1 11 6	...	2 8 10	2 8 10	2 3 9	2 9 8	3 14 8	4 10 3	...
Bannu	3 6 0	1 12 5	1 0 6	0 15 9	1 0 0	0 13 3	1 9 11	1 11 0	3 11 8	4 14 0	4 4 4
Dera Ismail Khan.	5 14 9	2 1 6	1 11 4	1 5 4	1 9 6	...	1 12 6	2 1 0	4 5 3	3 14 6	6 6 4
Dera Ghâzi Khan	6 4 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	2 0 2	1 12 5	...	2 4 7	2 10 8	4 7 1	4 12 5	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4 0 0	2 10 8	1 13 0	2 10 8	2 13 9	...	2 5 7	2 8 0	...	...	...
Average ...	4 15 7	2 8 1	1 10 3	2 2 8	2 6 1	2 1 6	2 2 9	2 9 1	3 9 7	3 11 0	4 8 10

PRODUCE, &C., AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE YEAR 1897-98.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 lbs.							RETAIL PRICES.					
				Fodder.								
Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, Gur or Jaggery.	Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and Bájra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 13 7	4 2 6	13 1 0	32 0 0	0 10 9	0 11 3	0 10 8	0 6 5	3 10 2	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
5 5 3	3 8 0	10 0 0	28 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	3 8 0	0 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	...
4 3 4	3 14 5	13 5 4	29 1 5	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 5 4	3 5 4	5 0 0	65 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 8
5 0 0	3 11 6	11 13 7	32 0 0	0 8 1	0 11 7	0 10 0	0 6 9	3 7 8	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
3 10 3	3 10 3	11 4 0	29 1 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 0	3 9 6	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
4 4 3	4 0 0	11 0 6	30 7 7	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 4 5	3 2 2	6 2 0	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
8 0 0	6 10 8	15 3 9	35 8 11	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	4 9 2	5 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 12 0
5 12 0	5 2 3	16 7 3	34 10 4	0 6 7	1 0 5	...	0 5 5	3 12 0	10 4 6	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
4 12 0	5 8 0	12 12 0	34 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	7 10 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6
5 2 3	4 1 9	11 7 0	32 0 0	1 2 3	0 10 8	...	0 7 6	3 1 3	6 1 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	4 14 3	13 12 0	33 0 0	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	3 4 10	4 12 0	60 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	12 12 9	36 0 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
4 10 7	4 4 7	10 2 0	36 9 5	0 5 1	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 5 5	3 1 9	5 5 4	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
4 13 6	3 14 6	13 5 4	32 13 0	0 4 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 5 4	5 8 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
4 11 10	4 1 8	12 8 8	33 6 9	0 15 6	0 6 9	0 10 8	0 7 3	3 2 6	5 8 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 3 0
4 14 4	4 6 3	12 10 7	34 6 3	0 5 5	0 8 1	0 4 6	0 5 10	3 0 3	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 5 11	0 2 6
4 7 3	4 3 0	14 4 0	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
4 10 3	3 14 9	13 5 4	34 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	33 0 0	0 13 6	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 4 6	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 3
4 13 6	4 12 0	13 8 4	32 3 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 5 8	2 13 6	7 0 0	45 0 0	4 8 0	0 1 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	32 0 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0
4 11 0	...	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 5 3	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 4	2 13 6	5 0 0	27 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
4 12 0	4 10 3	13 15 0	30 5 8	0 13 8	0 9 1	0 10 11	0 9 3	2 14 2	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 14 9	0 4 0
4 15 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	27 1 0	0 9 6	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 2	3 5 4	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 3
5 3 11	4 15 3	17 12 1	30 12 4	0 7 0	0 9 3	0 13 4	0 11 6	2 8 0	5 13 11	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 6
6 4 8	...	16 0 0	36 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 2	...	0 6 3	2 2 6	7 12 0	25 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 3
5 5 4	3 10 7	15 1 9	37 11 1	0 11 10	0 8 7	...	0 9 4	1 14 2	7 8 0	35 0 0	7 12 9	...
...	4 10 3	11 0 0	38 12 0	0 6 3	0 9 0	...	0 5 0	2 13 9	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
5 1 11	6 6 5	13 5 4	39 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 10	0 13 9	0 6 4	3 8 11	8 12 0	45 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	...	0 4 0	3 6 0	7 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
4 15 8	4 7 7	13 0 8	33 2 1	0 9 11	0 8 7	0 8 3	0 6 0	3 2 3	6 1 5	39 3 6	3 10 5	0 2 4

No. 45.—Statement of Labour in each District of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest...	0	7	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	9	0	0	8	0	1	14	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	1	4	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	
	Karnál	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	6	6	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest...	0	7	5	0	3	8	0	8	10	0	8	7	3	7	2	0	14	6	
		Lowest	0	5	5	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	5	10	3	2	10	0	12	10	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	..	..	...	
	Hoshi rpur	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
	Jullundur	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest...	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	4	0	14	0	
	Average	Highest...	0	8	11	0	3	10	0	8	2	0	7	1	4	7	7	1	3	0	
		Lowest	0	6	7	0	2	10	0	5	2	0	4	10	3	10	8	0	13	0	
[illegible]	Mooltan	Highest...	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	1	
	Jhang	Highest...	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Montgomery	Highest...	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	14	0	1	8	0	

La[hore]	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	9	0	8	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	10	8	0	5	1	0	9	2	0	7	8	3	6	8	2	9	4
		Lowest	0	6	10	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	6	0	2	5	6	1	4	0
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	4	0
	Gujrát	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	12	9	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	4	0	0	10	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	2	5	0	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	11	8	0	9	4	0	14	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	7	8	0	6	2	0	9	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	11	1	0	5	1	0	9	8	0	8	0	3	4	4	1	2	10
		Lowest	0	7	5	0	3	9	0	7	6	0	6	9	2	14	3	0	11	4
Peshawar	Hazára	Highest	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Peshâwar	Highest	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	3	8	0
	Kohát	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	37	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	14	0	25	0	0
	Average	Highest	1	0	8	0	7	0	0	11	8	0	10	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	8	0	4	4	0	8	4	0	7	4	3	6	0	10	2	8
Derajat	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghási Khan	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	4	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	10	9	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	7	3	4	0	6	3	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	5	4	3	8	8	3	2	8
	Grand Average	Highest	0	10	4	0	4	8	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	10	1	3	6	7
		Lowest	0	6	7	0	3	4	0	7	5	0	5	12	3	2	7	2	7	0

Note.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It was prepared for the Report for 1893-94.

No. 46.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1897-98.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Sewestán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirah	59,467	101,231	22,409	1,30,675	81,876	2,31,906
Kabul	Logs 1,211 141,098	11,73,018	112,867	28,24,924	Logs 1,211 253,965	39,97,942
Bajaur	Logs 8,381 312,241	24,78,935	193,503	32,32,383	Logs 8,381 505,744	57,11,318
Kashmír	Logs 24,661 2,405,078	81,03,638	441,223	63,10,220	Logs 24,661 2,846,301	1,44,13,858
Ladákh	9,327	5,26,616	8,366	4,56,348	17,693	9,82,964
Chinese Tibet	4,820	1,10,811	2,316	36,270	7,136	1,47,081
Total ...	Logs 34,253 2,932,031	1,24,94,249	780,684	1,29,90,820	Logs 34,253 3,712,715	2,54,85,069

No. 47.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1897-98.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Establishment.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	4,62,085	3 42,278	8,04,363	1,44,227
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,42,141	1,20 763	3,62,904	47 020
Communications	...	...	26,698	21,358	48,056	6,225
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	7,703	1,367	9,070	1,176
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	2,76 542	1,43,488	4,20,030	54,422
Total Imperial ...	...	...	7,38,627	4 85 766	12,24,393	1,98,649
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	3.14.797	3,21 499	6 36,296	1,88,762
Communications	...	...	2 16,593	13,26,803	15,43,396	4,57,860
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	−23,076	74,106	51,030	15.139
Total Provincial ...	...	...	5,08,314	17.22,408	22,30,722	6,61,761
PROVINCIAL 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	−86	8,231	8,145	156
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	95 744	3,73,837	4,69,581	9,005
Total Famine Relief Works, Provincial.	...	...	95,658	3,82,068	4,77,726	9,161
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil buildings	...	...	52,123	95,270	1,47,393	19,327
Communications	...	...	1,44,210	3,48,145	4 92,355	64,559
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	32,702	56,489	89,191	11,695
Total Incorporated Local ...	...	...	2,29 035	4,99,904	7,28,939	95,581
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	33,836	33,635	67,471	4,106
Communications	...	...	...	9.532	9.532	580
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,94,195	2,78,489	4,72,684	28,762
Total Excluded Local ...	...	...	2,28,031	3,21,656	5,49,687	33,448
INCORPORATED LOCAL 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	1,379	−1,142	237	18
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,891	48,916	51,807	4,007
Total ...	...	...	4,270	47,774	52,044	4,025
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS 33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	35,470	3,760	39,230	50
Total ...	...	...	35,470	3,760	39,230	50

No. 48.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers, and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1898.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. (a)
North-Western Railway System	102	2,810	} 53,998	} 188,717	} 777,049	} 13,613,685	} 14,633,449	1,29,17,027	2,25,63,764	3,54,80,791	1,82,36,017	1,72,44,774	} 1,055	} 16,061	*47,52,55,901
Jummoo-Kashmír Railway, Kashmír Section.	...	16						...	...	(b) 45,732	25,381	20,351			9,62,617
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108						3,83,335	3,02,518	6,85,853	3,77,219	3,08,634			67,05,433
Southern Punjab Railway ...	400	400						1,22,071	2,20,445	3,42,516	1,78,108	1,64,408			2,03,32,403
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	(c) 1·77	162·24	9,425	27,493	46,623	958,320	1,041,861	10,43,117	(d) 7,01,245	17,44,362	(e) 8,37,294	(f) 9,07,068	47	1,466	(g) 1,53,39,876

*The North-Western Railway traverses Punjab, North Western Provinces, Sind and Bilúchistán. The figures for the Punjab alone cannot be given.

(a) Includes expenditure on doubling line Kotri-Karáchi, Kotri-Rohri Railway, and Gradient Improvements, Jhelum-Ráwalpindi Section.
(b) Represents earnings from July 1897 to March 1898; figures April to June 1897 are included in North-Western Railway.
(c) Increase due to correction on actual measurement.
(d) Includes Rs. 6,84,901 on account of goods receipts.
(e) 48 per cent. on gross receipts due to the undertaking for working.
(f) Balance 52 per cent. at disposal of the Secretary of State.
(g) Approximate.

Note.—(1) The Jummoo-Kashmír Railway (Kashmír Section) is worked by the North-Western Railway at 55·5 on gross receipts.
(2) The Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway is worked by the North-Western Railway at 55 per cent. on gross receipts. The Revenue transactions are excluded from those of the North-Western Railway and are shown separately in the above statement.
(3) The number of employés does not include labourers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

No. 49.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

Description.	Famine Relief and Insurance—35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	42. Major Works, Working Expenses.			43. Minor Works and Navigation.			49. Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			33. Famine Relief, Major Works, Working Expenses.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.																
Swat River Canal	17,108	973	34,021	34,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,081	34,021	52,102
Western Jumna Canal	...	20,325	3,03,606	3,23,931	...	...	...	3,34,216	...	3,34,216	...	...	...	3,54,541	3,03,606	6,58,147
Ditto (Sirsa Branch)	...	2,608	86,955	89,563	...	...	...	12,850	...	12,850	...	...	...	15,458	86,955	1,02,413
Bári Doáb Canal	...	9,378	2,86,634	2,96,012	...	...	...	82,643	...	82,643	...	...	...	92,021	2,86,634	3,78,655
Sirhind Canal	...	12,616	2,46,649	2,59,265	...	...	...	23,476	...	23,476	...	...	...	36,092	2,46,649	2,82,741
Chenab Canal	...	19,681	2,95,035	3,14,717	...	...	...	19,00,659	...	19,00,659	...	...	...	19,20,340	2,95,036	22,15,376
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	207	37,706	37,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	37,706	37,913
Sidhnai Canal	...	6,724	64,030	70,754	...	...	...	25,583	...	25,583	...	...	...	32,307	64,030	96,337
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,824	...	50,824	...	...	...	50,824	...	50,824
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	28,884	71,835	1,00,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,884	71,835	1,00,719
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	...	...	...	...	4,888	23,966	28,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,888	23,966	28,854
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	16,199	1,09,520	1,25,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,199	1,09,520	1,25,719
Shahpur Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	7,690	19,376	27,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,690	19.376	27,066
Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	...	67,902	6,776	74,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,902	6,776	74,678
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	17,325	17,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,325	17,325
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	25,985	939	26,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,985	939	26,924
Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	20,765	...	20,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,765	...	20,765
Demarcation, Vahu Rájbaha Rakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapri Canal in Kurram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sand Model Experiments, Rurki	...	...	...	...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	246
Establishment	3,672	...	...	15,19,833	...	...	3,94,851	...	...	4,85,521	...	...	...	...	...	24,03,877
Tools and Plant	479	...	...	26,244	...	...	21,288	...	...	65,201	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,212
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	17,623	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,893
Suspense	64	...	...	...	...	...	384	...	...	— 70,006	...	...	...	...	...	— 69,558
PROVINCIAL.																
Michni-Nowshera Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	3,945	11,298	15,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,945	11,298	15,243
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,441	...	47,441	47,441	...	47,441
Western Jumna Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,835	...	1,24,835	1,24,835	...	1,24,835
Ghaggar Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,320	...	1,70,320	1,70,320	...	1,70,320
Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 6	...	— 6	— 6	...	— 6
Jhang Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chak Andar Survey, Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,993	...	...	...	...	...	15,454	...	...	33,447
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	— 24,821	...	...	— 24,578
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 979	...	...	— 979
Total	21,323	72,512	13,54,637	29,90,849	1,76,551	2,61,035	8,72,848	24,30,251	...	29,10,967	3,42,590	...	3,32,244	30,30,012	16,15,672	71,28,231
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	501
Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,10,406	...	...	...	...	...	71,27,670
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,534	...	...	50,252	...	...	...	...	...	56,786
Net outlay	21,323	72,512	13,54,637	29,90,849	1,76,551	2,61,035	8,66,314	24,30,251	...	28,60,154	3,42,590	...	3,32,244	...	...	70,70,884

No. 50.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS 1896-97 AND 1897-98.

Revenue and Receipts.	1896-97.				1897-98.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue ...	1,37,75,824	94,79,056	42,669	2,32,97,549	1,46,82,176	1,03,83,391	43,355	2,51,08,922	+18,11,373
II—Opium ...	77,280	...	...	77,280	67,379	...	...	67,379	−9,901
IV—Stamps ...	11,48,573	34,45,718	...	45,94,291	11,00,866	33,02,599	...	44,03,465	−190,826
V—Excise ...	16,44,475	5,48,158	...	21,92,633	17,60,053	5,86,684	...	23,46,737	+1,54,104
VI—Provincial Rates ...	...	5,77,803	35,13,411	40,91,214	...	6,29,269	38,13,598	44,42,867	+3,51,653
VII—Customs ...	13,268	...	...	13,268	14,463	...	...	14,463	+1,195
VIII—Assessed Taxes ...	6,62,004	6,62,005	...	13,24,009	6,97,453	6,97,452	...	13,94,905	+70,896
IX—Forest ...	5,53,861	5,53,861	...	11,07,722	5,34,235	5,34,235	...	10,68,470	−39,252
X—Registration ...	2,09,589	2,09,589	...	4,19,178	2,10,177	2,10,178	...	4,20,355	+1,177
XI—Tributes from Native States ...	2,77,731	...	...	2,77,731	2,78,994	...	...	2,78,994	+1,263
XII—Interest ...	1,274	2,36,984	986	2,39,244	1,120	2,56,629	1,015	2,58,764	+19,520
XIII—Post Office ...	...	8,158	53,663	61,821	...	8,179	55,555	63,734	+ 1,913
XVIA—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	3,76,957	16,566	3,93,523	...	4,07,485	17,836	4,25,321	+31,798
XVIB— Ditto —Jails ...	...	2,14,429	...	2,14,429	...	1,79,631	...	1,79,631	−34,798
XVII—Police ...	...	6,80,182	62,395	7,42,577	...	6,93,252	65,549	7,58,801	+16,224
XIX—Education ...	...	33,774	94,808	1,28,582	...	32,336	98,200	1,30,536	+1,954
XX—Medical ...	...	30,982	25,914	56,896	...	31,361	25,109	56,470	−426
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	...	38,296	73,760	1,12,056	...	41,348	99,984	1,41,332	+29,276
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	80,236	40,254	...	1,20,490	83,276	51,067	...	1,34,343	+13,853
XXIII—Stationery and Printing ...	24,174	36,861	250	61,285	25,239	33,598	1,171	60,008	−1,277
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	87,983	1,41,626	73,576	3,03,185	2,61,522	1,27,066	77,713	4,66,301	+1,63 116
XXIX—Major Works ...	7,64,984	...	...	7,64,984	7,65,426	...	...	7,65,426	+442
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	1,32,213	11,237	1,43,450	...	1,61,428	45,372	2,06,800	+63 350
XXXII—Civil Works ...	...	4,45,547	2,67,971	7,13,518	...	4,82,094	2,98,795	7,80,889	+67,371
Total ...	1,93,21,256	1,78,92,453	42,37,206	4,14,50,915	2,04,82,379	1,88,49,282	46,43,252	4,39,74,913	+25,23,998
Contributions ...	...	6,27,078	37,507	6,64,585	...	7,21,264	6,038	7,27,302	+62,717
Debt and Remittances ...	20,42,30,012	...	...	20,42,30,012	2,550,54,126	...	...	25,50,54,126	+5,08,24,114
Total ...	22,35,51,268	1,85,19,531	42,74,713	24,63,45,512	27,55,36,505	1,95,70,546	46,49,290	29,97,56,341	+5,34,10,829
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	1,19,11,249	...	...	...	94,89,280	−24,21,969
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	25,82,56,761	...	...	...	30,92,45,621	5,09,88,860
Provincial and Local Deficit ...	...	6,40,733	4,65,784	...	...	90,725	21,175	...	...

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98—concluded.

Expenditure.	1896-97. Imperial.	1896-97. Provincial.	1896-97. Local.	1896-97. Total.	1897-98. Imperial.	1897-98. Provincial.	1897-98. Local.	1897-98. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	63,802	53,399	3,065	1,20,266	42,718	55,718	3,317	1,01,753	+18,513
2—Assignments and Compensation	1,37,933	...	...	1,37,933	1,67,869	...	...	1,67,869	−29,936
3—Land Revenue	...	26,52,973	13,35,572	39,88,545	...	26,55,755	13,58,415	40,14,170	−25,625
6—Stamps	53,696	1,61,088	...	2,14,784	51,961	1,55,882	...	2,07,843	+6,941
7—Excise	41,306	13,769	...	55,075	40,346	13,449	...	53,795	+1,280
8—Provincial	...	5,305	...	5,305	...	10,613	...	10,613	−5,308
10—Assessed Taxes	5,851	5,851	...	11,702	5,814	5,813	...	11,627	+75
11—Forest	3,61,653	3,61,652	...	7,23,305	3,85,971	3,85,970	...	7,71,941	−48,636
12—Registration	61,424	61,424	...	1,22,848	64,390	64,389	...	1,28,779	−5,931
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	39	2,15,013	...	2,15,052	14	2,03,052	...	2,03,066	+11,986
14—Interest on other obligations	1,13,146	134	3,799	1,17,079	1,21,362	43	6,998	1,28,403	−11,324
15—Post Office	...	1,67,531	57,228	2,24,759	...	1,60,848	60,031	2,20,879	+3,880
18—General Administration	1,76,895	10,56,715	1,43,061	13,76,671	1,86,313	9,88,985	1,42,207	13,17,505	+59,166
19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	33,36,917	15,437	33,52,354	...	33,40,871	17,381	33,58,252	−5,898
19B— Ditto— Jails	...	1,089,480	...	10,89,480	...	11,62,322	...	11,62,322	−72,842
20—Police	...	40,90,930	27,631	41,18,561	...	39,76,977	29,814	40,06,791	+1,11,770
22—Education	...	7,41,482	6,51,940	13,93,422	...	7,39,215	6,64,651	14,03,866	−10,444
23—Ecclesiastical	2,89,432	...	...	2,89,432	2,55,985	...	...	2,55,985	+33,447
24—Medical	...	6,31,890	3,49,314	9,81,204	...	6,75,611	4,03,418	10,79,029	−97,825
25—Political	20,16,013	...	...	20,16,013	21,61,732	...	...	21,61,732	−1,45,719
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	41,126	1,06,198	1,62,486	3,09,810	39,838	1,01,775	1,69,062	3,10,675	−865
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,00,193	...	...	3,00,193	3,14,692	...	...	3,14,692	−14,499
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	686	...	...	686	750	...	...	750	−64
29—Superannuation Allowances	12,896	10,15,583	3,279	10,31,758	20,328	10,93,072	11,590	11,24,990	−93,232
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,35,474	27,191	4,62,665	...	4,46,774	33,530	4,80,304	−17,639
32—Miscellaneous	38,073	67,977	61,620	1,67,670	73,877	47,012	69,303	1,60,192	+7,478
33—Famine Relief	...	3,10,711	3,07,779	6,18,490	...	8,98,123	94,607	9,92,730	−3,74,240
42—Major Works	1,941	...	...	1,941	4,487	...	...	4,487	−2,540
43—Minor Works and Navigation	...	70,809	50,543	1,21,352	...	68,419	5,729	74,148	+47,204
45—Civil Works	...	24,70,452	9,13,474	33,83,926	...	24,04,545	8,79,148	32,83,693	+1,00,233
Total	37,16,105	1,91,22,757	41,13,419	2,69,52,281	39,08,447	1,96,55,233	39,49,201	2,75,12,881	−5,60,600
Contributions	...	37,507	6,27,078	6,64,585	...	6,038	7,21,264	7,27,302	−62,717
Debt and Remittances	22,11,50,615	...	...	22,11,50,615	27,32,40,147	...	...	27,32,40,147	−5,20,89,532
Total	22,48,66,720	1,91,60,264	47,40,497	24,87,67,481	27,41,48,594	1,96,61,271	46,70,465	30,14,80,330	−5,27,12,849
Closing Balance	...	...	...	94,89,280	...	...	...	77,65,291	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	25,82,56,761	...	...	...	30,92,45,621	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now Estimated. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.			
I.—Swat River	38,68,464	1,41,764	40,10,228
Productive Works.			
II.—Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	1,56,74,011	7,74,830	1,64,48,841
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	1,74,00,549	6,18,193	1,80,18,742
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	2,29,73,295	12,08,564	2,41,84,859
V.—Chenab Canal	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	2,65,15,966
VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	6,81,985	27,479	7,09,164
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	11,35,094	35,477	11,70,571
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	8,35,49,109	34,96,334	8,70,45,443
Contributions.			
IIA.—Sirsa Branch	11,40,478	...	11,40,478
IV.—Sirhind Canal	1,410,15,863	...	1,40,15,863
Total Contributions	1,51,56,341	...	1,51,56,341
Total Canals in Operation { Imperial	8,74,17,573	36,38,098	9,10,55,671
Total Canals in Operation { Contributions	1,51,56,341	...	1,51,56,341
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
Imperial.			
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Imperial ...	9,94,41,641	41,40,706	10,35,82,347
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Contribution	1,51,56,341	...	1,51,56,341
CANALS IN OPERATION.			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.			
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	7,79,305	60,193	8,39,498
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canal ...	1,18,733	2,994	1,21,727
X.—Indus Inundation Canal	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
XI.—Shahpur Canal	1,88,989	12,867	2,01,856
XIV.—Ghaggar Canal	3,04,317	12,138	3,16,455
Total	20,79,250	1,07,921	21,87,171
Contributions by Bikaner State.			
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,00,675	...	3,00,675
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Imperial.			
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...
Provincial.			
XI.—Shahpur Canals	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1897-98.

Navigation Works.

Capital Outlay.					
During 1897-98.			*To end of* 1897-98.		
Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
21,323	4,244	25,567	38,53,968	1,43,436	39,97,404
4,26,976	12,468	4,39,444	1,54,46,424	7,53,067	1,61,99,491
1,03,022	3,472	1,06,494	1,74,42,508	6,46,394	1,80,88,962
40,917	756	41,673	2,29,78,477	11,81,459	2,41,59,936
22,03,827	58,509	22,62,336	2,21,55,547	5,37,926	2,26,93,473
3,783	...	3,783	6,88,775	27,475	7,16,250
39,683	620	40,303	11,27,758	36,651	11,64,409
28,18,208	75,825	28,94,033	7,98,39,489	31,82,972	8,30,22,461
1,987	...	1,987	11,26,206	...	11,26,206
2,299	...	2,299	1,39,43,238	...	1,39,43,238
4,286	...	4,286	1,50,69,444	...	1,50,69,444
28,39,531	80,069	29,19,600	8,36,93,457	33,26,428	8,70,19,863
4,286	...	4,286	1,50,69,444	...	1,50,69,444
92,198	4,168	96,366	1,97,851	6,419	2,04,270
29,31,729	84,237	30,15,966	8,38,91,308	33,32,827	8,72,24,135
4,286	...	4,286	1,50,69,444	...	1,50,69,444
28,982	646	29,628	7,64,082	63,936	8,28,018
2,978	125	3,103	1,18,733	2,994	1,21,727
...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
6,354	2,881	9,235	2,02,449	9,431	2,11,880
1,12,564	4,324	116,888	2,53,829	6,124	2,59,953
1,50,878	7,976	1,58,854	20,26,999	1,02,214	21,29,213
1,56,912	...	1,56,912	1,56,912	...	1,56,912
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and Navigation

Name of Project.	Receipts during 1897-98.			Working Expenses during 1897-98.		
	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.						
I.—Swat River Canal	3,65,500	42,418	4,07,918	1,02,990	10,012	1,13,002
Productive Works.						
II.—Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch ...	25,48,661	...	25,48,661	8,18,818	54,110	8,72,928
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	29,30,064	2,13,629	31,43,693	6,26,969	45,723	6,72,692
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial) ...	32,96,639	...	32,96,639	6,30,761	50,080	6,80,841
V.—Chenab Canal	20,48,891	2,79,202	23,28,093	6,21,106	41,359	6,62,465
VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	99,821	18,213	1,18,034	70,994	4,635	75,629
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	3,41,811	25,680	3,67,491	1,23,698	7,082	1,30,780
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	1,12,65,887	5,36,724	1,18,02,611	28,92,346	2,02,989	30,95,335
Contributions.						
IIA.—Sirsa Branch	342	...	342	73,775	...	73,775
IV.—Sirhind Canal	48,120	...	48,120	3,13,594	...	3,13,594
Total Contributions ...	48,462	...	48,462	3,87,369	...	3,87,369
Total Canals in Operation. { Imperial	1,16,31,387	5,79,142	1,22,10,529	29,95,336	2,13,001	32,08,337
{ Contributions ...	48,462	...	48,462	3,87,369	...	3,87,369
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
Imperial.						
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Imperial ...	1,16,31,387	5,79,142	1,22,10,529	29,95,336	2,13,001	32,08,337
{ Contribution	48,462	...	48,462	3,87,369	...	3,87,369
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.						
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	54,260	2,02,781	2,57,041	1,51,153	10,616	1,61,769
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canal	3,35,683	3,23,850	6,59,533	4,38,465	13,409	4,51,874
X.—Indus Inundation Canal ...	1,21,744	2,79,636	4,01,380	2,07,611	11,397	2,19,008
XI.—Shahpur Canal	80,843	15,544	96,387	50,759	3,983	54,742
XIV.—Ghagger Canal	...	...	...	13,662	848	14,510
Total	5,92,530	8,21,811	14,14,341	8,61,650	40,253	9,01,903
Contributions by Bikaner State.						
XIV.—Ghagger Canals	...	...	...	7,231	...	7,231
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Imperial.						
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals ...	1,43,781	2,57,804	4,01,585	2,22,733	8,968	2,31,701
Provincial.						
XI.—Shahpur Canals	35,073	7,398	42,471	33,712	2,884	36,596

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1897-98.

Works—concluded.

Net results, excluding interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1897-98.	Net results including Interest.			
Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,94,916	...	7·38	...	1,53,732	1,41,184	...	3·53	...
16,75,733	...	16·34	...	6,09,317	10,66,416	...	6·58	...
24,71,001	...	13·66	...	6,95,640	17,75,361	...	9·81	...
26,15,798	...	10·83	...	9,18,321	16,97,477	...	7·03	...
16,65,628	...	7·34	...	8,42,145	8,23,483	...	3·63	...
42,405	...	5·92	...	27,475	14,930	...	2·08	...
2,36,711	...	20·33	...	44,317	1,92,394	...	16·52	...
87,07,276	...	10·49	...	31,37,215	55,70,061	...	6·71	...
...	73,433	...	6·52	...	...	73,433	...	6·52
...	2,65,474	...	1·90	...	...	2,65,474	...	1·90
...	3,38,907	...	2·25	...	...	3,38,907	...	2·25
90,02,192	...	10·35	...	32,90,947	57,11,245	...	6·56	...
...	3,38,907	...	2·25	...	...	3,38,907	...	2·25
...	...	...	...	6,070	...	6,070	...	2·97
90,02,192	...	10·32	...	32,97,017	57,11,245	6,070	6·54	...
					57,05,175			
...	3,38,907	...	2·25	...	...	3,38,907	...	2·25
95,272	...	11·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,07,659	...	170·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,82,372	...	25·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,645		19·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,510	...	5·58	...	...	...	...	...
5,26,948	14,510	24·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,12,438								
...	7,231	...	4·61	...	...	...	...	...
1,69,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7,991	16,854	302	290	592
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	295	260	555
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	541	456	997
4		Sirsa...	9,031	7,384	16,415	369	287	656
5		Fatahabad	1,542	1,306	2,848	45	50	95
6	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	331	304	635
7		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	231	263	494
8		Beri	4,992	4,833	9,825	213	207	420
9		Gohána	4,026	3,664	7,690	154	140	294
10		Bahádurgarh ...	3,162	2,941	6,103	141	132	273
11		Kharkhauda ...	1 922	1,657	3,579	62	52	114
12	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	407	381	788
13		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	292	230	522
14		Farukhnagar ...	2,812	3,069	5,881	135	117	252
15		Firozpur	3,449	3,399	6,848	146	133	279
16		Sohna	3,092	2,898	5,990	153	118	271
17		Hodal	5,033	4,568	9,601	157	159	316
18	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	4,049	3,724	7,773
19		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	272	276	548
20		Balabgarh	2,510	1,964	4,474	106	103	209
21		Farídabad	3,057	2,872	5,929	96	96	192
	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9,638	21,530	531	538	1,069
22		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	396	367	763
23		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	654	650	1,304
24		Ládwa	...	...	...	23	23	46
		Shahabad	...	...	...	57	55	112
		Thánesar	...	...	...	18	11	29
25	Umballa	Umballa	14,494	12,362	26,856	576	535	1,111
26		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	221	165	386
27		Búria	3,459	3,350	6,809	114	91	205
28		Ládwa	2,175	1,836	4,011	65	64	129
29		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	175	173	348
30		Thánesar	3,611	2,500	6,111	60	45	105
31		Sadhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	193	144	337
32		Rúpar	4,663	4,030	8,693	143	108	251
33	Simla	Simla	9,766	3,513	13,279	144	125	269
34	Kángra	Kángra	2,871	2,363	5,234	73	57	130
35		Dharmsála	1,833	945	2,778	58	57	115
36		Núrpur	2,665	2,172	4,837	80	73	153
37	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur ...	9,375	8,171	17,546	329	320	649
38		Khánpur	1,788	1,765	3,553	68	82	150
39		Hariána	3,707	3,359	7,066	115	118	233
40		Ghardíwála ...	2,204	1,841	4,045	75	69	144
41		Dasúya	3,686	3,361	7,047	151	115	266
42		Tánda	6,112	5,520	11,632	205	191	396
43		Miáni	3,530	3,119	6,649	105	102	207
44		Mukerián	2,115	1,862	3 977	75	82	157
45		Una	2,406	2,077	4,483	69	67	136
46		Anandpur	2,705	2,395	5,100	49	53	102

Note.—The Municipal towns of Ládwa, Shahabad and Thánesar were transferred in October
District are for nine months and

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS

THE YEAR 1897.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.		
18	17	35	565	570	1,135	64	71	67	...	32
19	17	37	290	288	578	36	40	38	...	1
15	13	28	1,042	970	2,012	57	56	57	...	29
23	18	40	530	522	1,052	59	71	64	...	24
16	18	33	101	98	199	66	75	70	...	37
20	19	39	265	234	499	32	29	31	8	...
19	22	42	181	184	365	31	31	31	11	...
22	21	43	196	177	373	39	37	38	5	...
20	18	38	120	105	225	30	29	29	9	...
23	22	45	97	67	164	31	23	27	18	...
23	19	43	30	31	61	21	25	23	20	...
15	14	28	440	397	837	30	29	30	...	2
26	21	47	260	297	557	46	53	50	...	3
23	20	43	98	84	182	35	27	31	12	...
21	19	41	126	112	238	37	33	35	6	...
26	20	45	106	68	174	34	23	29	16	...
16	17	33	120	113	233	24	25	24	9	...
21	20	41	3,273	3,242	6,515	32	38	34	7	...
22	22	44	165	148	313	26	24	25	19	...
24	23	47	89	104	193	35	53	43	4	...
16	16	32	81	94	175	27	33	30	2	...
25	25	50	429	370	799	36	38	37	13	...
25	23	48	353	335	688	44	43	44	4	...
24	24	47	523	502	1,025	37	38	37	10	...
7	7	15	14	22	36	26	48	36	...	21
7	6	13	43	52	95	28	39	33	...	20
4	2	6	23	24	47	25	38	31	...	25
21	20	41	369	386	755	25	31	28	13	...
17	13	30	250	241	500	37	39	38	...	8
17	13	30	108	106	214	31	32	31	...	1
22	21	43	47	31	78	29	23	26	17	...
20	20	40	88	92	180	19	23	21	19	...
13	10	23	46	38	84	17	20	18	5	...
19	14	32	111	104	215	21	20	21	11	...
17	12	29	104	76	180	22	19	21	8	...
11	9	20	197	106	303	20	30	23	...	3
14	11	25	91	85	176	32	36	34	...	9
21	21	41	60	61	121	33	65	44	...	3
17	15	32	83	65	148	31	30	31	1	...
19	18	37	307	322	629	33	39	36	1	...
19	23	42	61	73	134	34	41	38	4	...
16	17	33	87	84	171	23	25	24	9	...
19	17	36	39	42	81	18	23	20	16	...
21	16	38	93	78	171	25	23	24	14	...
18	16	34	150	140	290	25	25	25	9	...
16	15	31	69	36	105	20	12	16	15	...
19	21	40	74	68	142	35	37	36	4	...
15	15	30	65	62	127	27	30	28	2	...
10	10	20	86	98	184	32	41	36	...	16

from the District of Umballa to that of Karnál. The deaths of these towns in the Umballa
in the Karnál District for three months.

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
47	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,222	1,062	2,284
48		Aláwalpur	2,272	2,108	4,380	100	75	175
49		Kartárpur	5,577	4,864	10,441	196	158	354
50		Bunga	2,750	2,260	5,010	120	103	223
51		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	203	195	398
52		Nawashahr	2,970	2,631	5,601	130	146	276
53		Phillour	3,620	3,077	6,697	125	120	245
54		Núrmahal	4,466	4,054	8,520	171	210	381
55		Nakodar	5,174	4,566	9,740	169	159	328
56	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	25,265	20,759	46,024	892	823	1,715
57		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	442	401	843
58		Ráekot	4,762	4,619	9,381	223	210	433
59		Khanna	2,083	1,794	3,877	83	69	152
60		Machíwára	2,910	2,430	5,340	149	111	260
61	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	10,920	25,337	527	430	957
62		Zíra	2,400	1,956	4,356	106	93	199
63		Makhu	874	745	1,619	34	33	67
64		Dharmkot	3,592	3,133	6,725	166	135	301
65		Muktsar	3,031	2,240	5,271	96	88	184
66		Fázilka	4,323	3,240	7,563	126	109	235
67	Mooltan	Mooltan	34,595	29,670	64,265	1,591	1,533	3,124
68		Kahror	2,861	2,637	5,498	91	59	150
69		Shujabad	3,439	2,890	6,329	125	134	259
70		Jalálpur	1,966	1,918	3,884	126	132	258
71		Talamba	1,532	1,260	2,792	77	63	140
72		Dunyapur	901	1,200	2,101	41	55	96
73	Jhang	Jhang	4,316	4,160	8,476	226	201	427
74		Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,866	350	363	713
75		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	347	331	678
76	Montgomery	Montgomery ...	3,505	1,654	5,159	70	59	129
77		Kamália	3,910	3,580	7,490	152	145	297
78		Pákpattan	3,378	3,144	6,522	128	130	258
79	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,762	159,597	2,891	2,760	5,651
80		Sharakpur	2,541	2,383	4,924	90	97	187
81		Chúnián	5,532	4,807	10,339	323	292	615
82		Khudián	1,526	1,395	2,921	79	75	154
83		Kasúr	10,596	9,694	20,290	438	409	847
84		Khem Karn ...	3,215	2,720	5,935	152	137	289
85		Patti	3,816	3,679	7,495	170	154	324
86	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	3,088	2,757	5,845
87		Majitha	3,375	3,042	6,417	139	117	256
88		Jandiála	4,073	3,659	7,732	127	123	250
89		Tarn Táran... ...	2,173	1,727	3,900	103	71	174
90	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur	3,073	2,116	5,189	102	104	206
91		Dinánagar	2,879	2,575	5,454	127	109	236
92		Kalánaur	2,673	2,613	5,286	132	120	252
93		Pathánkot	2,737	2,012	4,749	82	92	174
94		Sujánpur	3,043	2,753	5,796	100	77	177
95		Dalhousie	545	262	807	14	4	18
96		Batála	14,065	13,158	27,223	594	552	1,146
97		Srigobindpur ...	2,320	2,039	4,359	56	59	115
98		Dera Nának ...	3,010	2,740	5,750	118	112	230

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS
THE YEAR 1897—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
24	21	45	769	730	1,499	29	31	30	15	...
23	17	40	49	46	95	22	22	22	18	...
19	15	34	117	99	216	21	20	21	13	...
24	21	45	63	61	124	23	27	25	20	...
19	18	37	189	163	352	33	33	33	4	...
23	26	49	83	110	193	28	42	34	15	...
19	18	37	98	104	202	27	34	30	7	...
20	25	45	103	146	249	23	36	29	16	...
17	16	34	117	122	239	23	27	25	9	...
19	18	37	1,078	1,056	2,134	43	51	46	...	9
24	22	47	279	320	599	30	37	33	14	...
24	22	46	158	190	348	33	41	37	9	...
21	18	39	67	46	113	32	26	29	10	...
28	21	49	96	116	212	33	48	40	9	...
21	17	38	481	482	963	33	44	38	...	...
24	21	46	62	62	124	26	32	28	18	...
21	20	41	19	22	41	22	30	25	16	...
25	20	45	88	89	177	25	28	26	19	...
18	17	35	78	57	135	26	25	26	9	...
17	14	31	113	115	228	26	35	30	1	...
25	24	49	1,079	1,072	2,151	31	36	33	16	...
17	11	27	67	59	126	23	22	23	4	...
20	21	41	132	147	279	38	51	44	...	3
32	34	66	93	107	200	47	56	51	15	...
28	23	50	36	51	87	24	40	31	19	...
20	26	46	51	54	105	57	45	50	...	4
27	24	50	168	132	300	39	32	35	15	...
25	26	51	252	248	500	35	37	36	15	...
26	25	50	216	232	448	32	34	33	17	...
14	11	25	52	26	78	15	16	15	10	...
20	19	40	83	86	169	21	24	23	17	...
20	20	40	130	152	282	38	48	43	...	3
18	17	35	2,464	2,190	4,654	27	33	29	6	...
18	20	38	50	75	125	20	31	25	13	...
31	28	60	245	219	464	44	46	45	15	...
27	26	53	60	66	126	39	47	43	10	...
22	20	42	276	252	528	26	26	26	16	...
26	23	49	83	95	178	26	35	30	19	...
23	21	43	110	95	205	29	26	27	16	...
23	20	43	2,502	2,422	4,924	32	42	36	7	...
22	18	40	93	83	176	28	27	27	13	...
16	16	32	89	118	207	22	32	27	5	...
26	18	45	65	53	118	30	31	30	15	...
20	20	40	96	92	188	31	43	36	4	...
23	20	43	92	109	201	32	42	37	6	...
25	23	48	98	84	182	37	32	34	14	...
17	19	37	103	78	181	38	39	38	...	1
17	13	31	54	85	139	18	31	24	7	...
17	5	22	11	8	19	20	31	24	...	2
22	20	42	378	354	732	27	27	27	15	...
13	14	26	40	51	91	17	25	21	5	...
21	20	40	63	60	123	21	22	21	19	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
99	Siálkot	Siá'kot	17,689	16,276	33,965	1,016	886	1,902
100		Daska	3,390	3,103	6,493	167	141	308
101		Jámki	2,477	2,152	4,629	101	101	202
102		Kila Sobha Singh ...	2,355	2,165	4,520	80	81	161
103		Pasrúr	4,703	4,497	9,200	187	174	361
104		Zafarwál	2,771	2,765	5,536	104	103	207
105		Nárowál	2,601	2,297	4,898	101	112	213
106	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	460	417	877
107		Jalá'pur	5,665	5,400	11,065	258	229	487
108		Kunjah	2,733	2,741	5,474	154	175	329
109		Dinga	2,864	2,560	5,424	117	95	212
110	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	13,699	12,193	25,892	587	467	1,054
111		Wazírabad	8,282	7,504	15,786	411	407	818
112		Eminabad	2,883	2,958	5,841	132	115	247
113		Kila Didár Singh ...	1,498	1,345	2,843	53	60	113
114		Akálgarh	2,151	2,111	4,262	115	82	197
115		Rámnagar	3,347	3,245	6,592	142	109	251
116	Shahpur	Bhera	8,979	8,449	17,428	425	373	798
117		Shahpur	3,200	3,137	6,337	140	111	251
118		Sahiwál	4,550	4,660	9,210	275	266	541
119		Miáni	3,590	3,559	7,149	152	145	297
120		Khusháb	5,032	4,800	9,832	178	150	328
121	Jhelum	Jhelum	5,698	4,013	9,711	159	149	308
122		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,027	7,028	15,055	272	257	529
123	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	605	575	1,180
124		Murree	958	501	1,459	19	26	45
125		Pindigheb	4,183	4,279	8,462	160	113	273
126		Hazro	4,865	4,396	9,261	163	163	326
127		Attock	1,444	1,210	2,654	57	64	121
128	Hazára	Abbott-abad ...	1,586	656	2,242	27	17	44
129		Nawashahr	2,044	1,841	3,885	79	76	155
130		Baffa...	3,936	3,501	7,437	150	123	273
131		Harípur	3,091	2,328	5,419	122	96	218
132	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	34,599	28,480	63,079	1,140	936	2,076
133	Kohát	Kohát	7,999	6,348	14,347	295	218	513
134	Bannu	Edwardes abad ...	3,712	2,383	6,095	191	137	328
135		I'sa Khel	3,823	3,777	7,600	137	109	246
136		Kálábágh	3,483	3,219	6,702	166	165	331
137		Lakki	2,384	2,104	4,488	124	101	225
138	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,701	9,872	21,573	745	709	1,454
139		Kuláchi	4,790	4,657	9,447	107	62	169
140		Bhakkar	2,867	2,343	5,210	121	109	230
141		Leiah	3,863	3,574	7,437	107	102	209
142		Karor	1,464	1,369	2,833	57	51	108
143	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	13,119	10,780	23,899	452	430	882
144		Jámpur	3,124	2,691	5,815	122	94	216
145		Dájal	3,245	2,840	6,085	137	108	245
146		Rájanpur	2,190	1,874	4,064	48	37	85
147		Kot Mithan ...	1,935	1,689	3,624	68	46	114
148	Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh ...	1,739	1,319	3,058	68	56	124
149		Khángarh	1,881	1,624	3,505	82	73	155
150		Alípur	1,388	1,164	2,552	70	67	137
151		Khairpur	1,250	1,174	2,424	67	64	131

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS THE YEAR 1897—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
30	26	56	595	528	1,123	34	32	33	23	...
26	22	47	61	59	120	18	19	18	29	...
22	22	44	69	82	151	28	38	33	11	...
18	18	36	50	50	100	21	23	22	14	...
20	19	39	97	102	199	21	23	22	17	...
19	19	37	75	59	134	27	21	24	13	...
21	23	44	54	46	100	21	20	20	24	...
26	24	50	272	251	523	30	29	30	20	...
23	21	44	143	135	278	25	25	25	19	...
28	32	60	79	61	140	29	22	26	34	...
22	18	39	69	60	129	24	23	24	15	...
23	18	41	349	325	674	25	27	26	15	...
26	26	52	331	306	637	40	41	40	12	...
23	20	42	101	67	168	35	23	29	13	...
19	21	40	34	37	71	23	28	25	15	...
27	19	46	49	54	103	23	26	24	22	...
22	17	38	81	70	151	24	22	23	15	...
24	21	46	287	297	584	32	35	34	12	...
22	18	40	140	142	282	44	45	45	...	5
30	29	59	154	155	309	34	33	34	25	...
21	20	42	107	110	217	30	31	30	12	...
18	15	33	183	169	352	36	35	36	...	3
16	15	32	146	113	259	26	28	27	5	...
18	17	35	312	371	683	39	53	45	...	10
16	15	31	890	790	1,680	36	57	44	...	13
13	18	31	26	17	43	27	34	29	2	...
19	13	32	136	104	240	33	24	28	4	...
18	18	35	141	142	283	29	32	31	4	...
22	24	46	76	69	145	53	57	55	...	9
12	8	20	18	11	29	11	17	13	7	...
20	20	40	52	56	108	25	30	28	12	...
20	17	37	148	133	281	38	38	38	...	1
23	18	40	80	64	144	26	27	27	13	...
18	15	33	904	797	1,701	26	28	27	6	...
21	15	36	314	252	566	39	40	39	...	3
31	23	54	176	139	315	47	58	52	2	...
18	14	32	87	99	186	23	26	24	8	...
25	25	49	141	137	278	40	43	41	8	...
28	23	50	122	126	248	51	60	55	...	5
35	33	67	783	841	1,624	67	85	75	...	8
11	7	18	110	106	216	23	23	23	...	5
23	21	44	186	204	390	65	87	75	...	31
14	14	28	138	160	298	36	45	40	...	12
20	18	38	112	110	222	77	80	78	...	40
19	18	37	571	535	1,106	44	50	46	...	9
21	16	37	71	80	151	23	30	26	11	...
23	18	40	160	158	318	49	56	52	...	12
12	9	21	79	98	177	36	52	44	...	23
19	13	32	91	66	157	47	39	43	...	11
22	18	41	63	67	130	36	51	43	...	2
23	21	44	78	94	172	41	58	49	...	5
27	26	54	73	75	148	53	64	58	...	4
28	26	54	111	122	233	89	104	96	...	42

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	280	258	538
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	33	28	61
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	...	...	...
5	Karnál	370,845	312,807	683,652	...	...	...
6	Umballa	535,533	446,758	982,291	...	...	...
7	Simla	22,165	13,081	35,246	...	...	...
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	339,668	281,191	620,859	...	...	...
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	269,569	229,880	499,449	...	...	...
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	1	1	2
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	...	...	...
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	3	3	6
19	Siálkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	...	...	...
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	...	...	...
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	...	...	...
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	8	7	15
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	476,125†	...	...	...
26	Peshávar	361,439	317,744	679,183	...	...	...
27	Kohát	96,577	85,910	182,487	...	...	...
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	...	...	...
	Total	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	325	297	622

* Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.
† Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
347	279	626	13,710	12,845	26,555	910	661	1,571
11	4	15	7,035	6,125	13,160	297	221	518
150	104	254	8,758	8,531	17,289	666	600	1,266
49	39	88	6,123	6,315	12,438	489	385	874
296	259	555	9,190	9,079	18,269	396	342	738
206	172	378	9,797	9,449	19,246	592	417	1,009
3	2	5	193	146	339	41	30	71
10	4	14	7,587	7,207	14,794	456	386	842
313	275	588	7,594	7,627	15,221	483	415	898
325	310	635	6,327	6,819	13,146	262	218	480
157	137	294	6,617	6,929	13,546	351	276	627
435	445	880	8,150	8,205	16,355	436	295	731
115	88	203	7,038	7,249	14,287	308	222	530
233	218	451	5,959	5,643	11,602	135	92	227
264	209	473	2,875	2,653	5,528	121	77	198
644	546	1,190	8,158	7,835	15,993	325	235	560
603	597	1,200	7,476	7,348	14,824	367	224	591
287	287	574	6,709	6,295	13,004	491	342	833
586	543	1,129	8,263	7,864	16,127	445	276	721
31	22	53	6,077	5,203	11,280	120	74	194
41	34	75	6,840	6,588	13,429	89	54	143
134	143	277	5,294	5,400	10,694	215	157	372
322	351	673	6,848	6,887	13,735	146	123	269
543	548	1,091	9,674	9,783	19,457	117	51	168
563	571	1,134	3,386	3,494	6,880	32	30	62
172	134	306	6,442	5,891	12,333	112	43	155
122	123	245	2,367	2,364	4,731	15	13	28
660	754	1,414	6,109	5,992	12,101	103	64	167
212	169	381	9,662	9,871	19,533	247	256	503
196	222	418	6,463	5,991	12,454	107	81	188
247	211	458	7,216	7,260	14,476	183	134	317
8,277	7,800	16,077	213,938	208,888	422,826	9,057	6,794	15,851

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	2	1	3	9	3	12	77	73	150	13	10	23
2	Rohtak	10	9	19	9	1	10	53	53	106	11	1	12
3	Gurgaon	17	46	63	7	...	7	97	101	198	15	12	27
4	Delhi	11	11	22	...	...	...	88	96	184	12	10	22
5	Karnál	10	14	24	6	2	8	134	93	227	32	7	39
6	Umballa	11	4	15	2	4	6	120	84	204	21	14	35
7	Simla	1	...	1	3	..	3	2	6	8	1	...	1
8	Kángra	12	6	18	4	1	5	158	87	245	29	20	49
9	Hoshiárpur	12	15	27	9	3	12	144	70	214	24	14	38
10	Jullundur	11	3	14	2	3	5	85	47	132	8	2	10
11	Lunhiána	3	3	6	6	6	12	100	74	174	12	5	17
12	Ferozepore	8	7	15	22	3	25	100	68	168	16	4	20
13	Mooltan	5	1	6	7	3	10	141	105	246	48	23	71
14	Jhang	...	...	...	7	2	9	109	59	168	45	28	73
15	Montgomery	1	2	3	10	2	12	54	38	92	47	16	63
16	Lahore	15	4	19	34	2	36	154	103	257	78	16	94
17	Amritsar	15	18	33	21	5	26	146	66	212	23	8	31
18	Gurdáspur	9	8	17	9	2	11	133	74	207	25	11	36
19	Siálkot	3	13	16	7	3	10	130	66	196	39	6	45
20	Gujrát	4	...	4	9	8	17	84	52	136	14	6	20
21	Gujránwála	6	3	9	4	3	7	144	74	218	135	27	162
22	Shahpur	1	1	2	9	4	13	84	59	143	42	20	62
23	Jhelum	1	...	1	32	16	48	101	62	163	34	12	46
24	Ráwalpindi	4	...	4	49	9	58	156	95	252	36	15	51
25	Hazára	...	...	...	21	4	25	97	37	134	8	3	11
26	Pesháwar	...	...	...	108	22	130	83	43	126	4	2	6
27	Kohát	...	...	...	52	12	64	18	16	34	8	2	10
28	Bannu	1	2	3	41	5	46	22	26	48	7	4	11
29	Dera Ismail Khan	3	1	4	16	2	18	93	53	146	18	8	26
30	Dera Gházi Khan	3	2	5	17	8	25	62	38	100	27	12	39
31	Muzaffargarh	1	1	2	6	9	15	74	62	136	40	11	51
	Total	180	175	355	538	147	685	3,043	1,981	5,024	872	329	1,201

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897—concluded.

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small p x.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,960	2,712	5,672	18,308	16,842	35,150	0·69	0·81	34·23	2·02	0·24	44·14	46·65	45·31
2,938	2,495	5,433	10,364	8,909	19,273	...	0·03	22·29	0·88	0·25	33·07	32·16	32·64
3,270	2,553	5,823	13,013	11,975	24,988	0·09	0·38	25·85	1·89	0·44	37·16	37·58	37·36
3,988	3,562	7,550	10,760	10,418	21,178	...	0·14	19·58	1·38	0·36	31·45	35·54	33·34
4,212	3,840	8,052	14,276	13,636	27,912	...	0·81	26·72	1·08	0·44	38·50	43·59	40·83
4,584	4,307	8,891	15,333	14,451	29,784	...	0·38	19·59	1·03	0·26	28·63	32·35	30·32
205	138	343	449	322	771	...	0·14	9·62	2·01	0·37	20·25	24·62	21·87
3,005	2,761	5,766	11,261	10,472	21,733	...	0·02	19·48	1·11	0·42	28·55	28·69	28·62
4,274	3,687	7,961	12,853	12,106	24,959	...	0·58	15·05	0·89	0·29	23·80	25·67	24·67
3,989	4,497	8,486	11,009	11,899	22,908	...	0·71	14·75	0·54	0·18	22·86	29·04	25·70
3,951	3,887	7,838	11,197	11,317	22,514	...	0·45	20·88	0·97	0·32	31·60	38·46	34·71
4,589	4,549	9,138	13,756	13,576	27,332	...	1·02	18·98	0·85	0·26	29·31	34·62	31·73
2,802	2,659	5,461	10,464	10,350	20,814	...	0·33	23·01	0·85	0·54	30·81	36·81	33·52
2,605	2,499	5,104	9,093	8,541	17,634	...	1·03	26·56	0·52	0·57	38·93	42·02	40·37
2,603	2,566	5,169	5,975	5,563	11,538	...	0·95	11·07	0·40	0·34	22·17	24·20	23·10
5,050	5,088	10,138	14,459	13,830	28,289	0·002	1·13	15·15	0·53	0·38	24·97	29·02	26·80
5,224	5,867	11,091	13,875	14,133	28,008	...	1·21	14·96	0·60	0·30	25·60	31·47	28·26
4,645	4,160	8,805	12,311	11,182	23,493	0·006	0·61	13·82	0·89	0·29	24·09	26·03	24·97
4,775	4,360	9,135	14,248	13,131	27,379	...	1·03	14·68	0·66	0·24	24·37	25·54	24·92
2,626	2,321	4,947	8,965	7,686	16,651	...	0·07	14·83	0·25	0·23	22·39	21·33	21·89
2,600	2,601	5,201	9,860	9,384	19,244	...	0·11	19·46	0·21	0·57	26·02	30·17	27·89
2,287	1,923	4,210	8,066	7,707	15,773	...	0·56	21·67	0·75	0·45	31·25	32·74	31·96
2,188	2,012	4,200	9,672	9,463	19,135	...	1·11	22·67	0·44	0·43	30·70	32·55	31·59
3,476	3,086	6,562	14,063	13,595	27,658	0·02	1·29	23·02	0·20	0·43	31·42	34·18	32·72
1,488	1,358	2,846	5,595	5,497	11,092	...	2·38	14·45	0·13	0·36	22·11	24·65	23·30
1,414	1,082	2,496	8,335	7,217	15,552	...	0·45	18·16	0·23	0·39	23·06	22·71	22·90
594	471	1,065	3,176	3,001	6,177	...	1·34	25·93	0·15	0·59	32·89	34·93	33·85
1,171	958	2,129	8,114	7,805	15,919	...	3·82	32·71	0·45	0·29	41·50	44·74	43·03
1,910	1,690	3,600	12,161	12,050	24,211	...	0·79	40·49	1·04	0·40	47·24	53·54	50·18
546	520	1,066	7,411	6,874	14,295	...	1·05	31·15	0·47	0·42	33·99	37·87	35·75
725	683	1,408	8,492	8,371	16,863	...	1·20	37·99	0·83	0·54	41·04	48·06	44·25
90,694	84,892	175,586	326,924	311,303	638,227	0·03	0·78	20·57	0·77	0·35	29·62	32·71	31·05

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1897.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1897.			Received during the year. From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,678	14	1	1,422	0	7	21,100	14	8
Rohtak	7	668	1	4	...	...	...	11,303	14	11	91	6	9	12,063	7	0
Gurgaon	9	...	...	...	...	...		14,599	13	0	164	13	0	14,764	10	0
Delhi	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,272	6	5	548	8	0	24,820	14	5
Karnál	11	...	...		...	...	.	16,793	10	8	902	11	6	17,696	6	2
Umballa	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	15,280	0	8	293	7	3	15,573	7	11
Simla	4	9,580	7	3	3,529	11	4	10,082	0	0	9,870	13	7	33,063	0	2
Kángra	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,776	15	10	1,392	6	7	13,169	6	5
Hoshiárpur ...	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	20,614	4	11	629	4	3	21,243	9	2
Jullundur	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	16,975	6	11	1,363	14	2	18,339	5	1
Ludhiána	6	5,380	5	0	...	...	..	12,423	7	6	1,057	9	5	18,861	5	11
Ferozepore ...	8	76	7	6	...	...	...	14,765	15	3	5,033	1	9	19,875	8	6
Mooltan	11	...	...	...	...	.	...	20,041	6	4	237	3	3	20,281	9	7
Jhang	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962	6	6	331	8	11	16,293	15	5
Montgomery ...	8	...	...	...	1,890	0	0	10,530	3	7	1,003	6	4	13,423	9	11
Lahore	7	429	0	3	3,192	0	0	18,584	8	0	7,876	15	4	30,082	7	7
Amritsar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,593	6	2	940	1	6	30,533	7	8
Gurdáspur	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,755	11	5	1,411	4	6	19,166	15	11
Siálkot	9	...	...	...	...	.	...	13,873	5	6	289	2	1	14,162	7	7
Gujrát	12	...	...	...	2,738	11	0	13,198	1	10	491	4	3	16,428	1	1
Gujránwála ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,880	7	2	1,111	2	7	16,991	9	9
Shahpur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,517	8	0	254	14	6	12,772	6	6
Jhelum	8	129	3	8	800	0	0	11,517	12	2	1,863	10	9	14,310	10	7
Ráwalpindi ...	10	...	...	...	1,347	5	0	21,131	10	5	1,733	2	0	24,212	1	5
Abbott-abad ...	3	136	8	6	191	0	0	6,612	8	7	482	3	6	7,422	4	7
Peshávar	11	167	8	6	1,200	0	0	21,882	0	4	132	10	9	23,382	3	7
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,742	0	0	2,879	0	0	611	0	0	6,232	0	0
Bannu	5	...	...	...	2,157	8	4	6,773	13	4	251	9	9	9,182	15	5
Dera Ismail Khan	9	165	0	0	1,670	4	4	12,532	13	3	446	13	0	14,814	14	7
Dera Gházi Khan	5	...	...	...	2,675	0	0	10,232	7	11	71	0	6	12,978	8	5
Muzaffargarh ...	6	0	5	6	...	...	...	7,790	12	4	290	7	3	8,081	9	1
Trans-Border Hospitals.	3	409	12	0	5,886	10	9	...	...	...	107	0	0	6,403	6	9
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	1	21,637	9	1	22,856	9	9	7,000	0	0	8,332	0	5	59,826	3	3
Total ...	268	38,780	4	7	52,876	12	6	4,64,859	13	0	51,038	10	0	6,07,555	8	1

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1897—continued.

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year. In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Sexes of the in and out door patients treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	2,512	96,373	98,885	52,356	19,019	27,510	98,885
Rohtak	984	65,417	66,401	39,224	11,681	15,496	66,401
Gurgaon	1,181	71,718	72,899	42,854	12,369	17,676	72,899
Delhi	2,015	114,182	116,197	68,516	19,945	27,736	116,197
Karnál	1,630	108,393	110,023	58,454	21,834	29,735	110,023
Umballa	1,437	71,630	73,067	45,553	14,195	13,319	73,067
Simla	1,494	35,017	36,511	27,207	4,878	4,426	36,511
Kángra	508	95,817	96,325	65,970	18,852	11,503	96,325
Hoshiárpur	1,140	135,101	136,241	79,863	29,373	27,005	136,241
Jullundur	2,624	127,384	130,008	68,667	29,269	32,072	130,008
Ludhiána	1,454	112,584	114,038	63,768	24,477	25,793	114,038
Ferozepore	2,492	90,136	92,628	57,326	16,396	18,906	92,628
Mooltan	2,581	132,447	135,028	75,405	25,467	34,156	135,028
Jhang	1,941	103,713	105,654	59,536	22,424	23,694	105,654
Montgomery ...	1,161	60,157†	61,318	33,227	11,162	16,929	61,318
Lahore*	5,723	130,632	136,355	68,095	30,300	37,960	136,355
Amritsar	2,649	151,379	154,028	77,615	41,512	34,901	154,028
Gurdáspur	1,758	145,872	147,630	88,032	28,876	30,722	147,630
Siálkot	789	130,826	131,615	68,644	28,326	34,645	131,615
Gujrát	779	122,050	122,829	63,411	27,204	32,214	122,829
Gujránwála	816	133,808	134,624	65,235	28,287	41,102	134,624
Shahpur	1,213	123,445	124,658	63,600	25,151	35,907	124,658
Jhelum	893	84,313	85,206	44,604	15,073	25,529	85,206
Ráwalpindi	3,374	154,248	157,622	86,028	31,099	40,495	157,622
Abbott-abad ...	1,054	51,752	52,806	33,474	6,772	12,560	52,806
Pesháwar	1,641	177,160	178,801	111,058	26,827	40,916	178,801
Kohát	1,182	37,573	38,755	21,035	7,059	10,661	38,755
Bannu	1,349	79,558	80,907	38,003	15,298	27,606	80,907
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,406	125,439	126,845	72,118	21,875	32,852	126,845
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,293	87,816	89,109	44,898	15,942	28,269	89,109
Muzaffargarh ...	716	66,705	67,421	34,799	12,280	20,342	67,421
Trans-Border Hospitals.	592	18,898	19,490	15,673	1,572	2,245	19,490
Total ...	52,381	3,241,543	3,293,924	1,834,248	644,794	814,882	3,293,924

* The figures of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, are included.
† Erroneously shown as 60,657 in Annual Dispensary Report.

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1897—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment. Rs.	A.	P.	On medicines, diet and contingencies. Rs.	A.	P.	On building or repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Invested from surplus income. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1897. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,841	7	9	8,595	5	5	1,341	14	6	...	...	...	20,778	11	8	322	3	0
Rohtak	6,204	14	9	4,817	15	0	372	7	11	...	...	...	11,395	5	8	668	1	4
Gurgaon	8,258	14	3	5,464	5	0	1,041	6	9	...	...	...	14,764	10	0	...	...	...
Delhi	12,074	3	8	12,506	10	9	240	0	0	...	...	...	24,820	14	5	...	...	...
Karnál	9,343	8	2	7,165	5	7	860	11	6	...	...	...	17,369	9	3	326	12	11
Umballa	9,156	2	8	5,460	12	11	956	8	4	...	...	...	15,573	7	11	...	...	...
Simla	12,013	10	0	14,356	6	0	3,670	3	7	...	...	...	30,040	3	7	3,022	12	7
Kángra	7,070	8	2	5,476	14	9	621	15	6	...	...	...	13,169	6	5	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	12,020	9	2	6,864	2	9	2,358	13	3	...	...	...	21,243	9	2	...	...	...
Jullundur	10,338	8	5	6,960	3	8	1,040	9	0	...	...	...	18,339	5	1	...	...	...
Ludhiána	6,880	10	11	5,754	3	1	342	1	3	...	...	...	12,976	15	3	5,884	6	8
Ferozepore ...	11,021	15	6	3,977	5	8	4,654	8	3	...	...	...	19,653	13	5	221	11	1
Mooltan	13,369	0	9	6,912	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,281	9	7	...	...	...
Jhang	9,639	1	9	3,623	0	6	3,031	13	2	...	...	...	16,293	15	5	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	7,974	6	1	4,465	15	4	983	4	6	...	...	...	13,423	9	11	...	...	...
Lahore	19,085	6	6	8,106	14	4	903	10	1	600	0	0	28,695	14	11	1,386	8	8
Amritsar	15,232	15	7	14,193	4	4	1,107	3	9	...	...	...	30,533	7	8	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	12,271	4	9	5,988	7	6	907	3	8	...	...	...	19,166	15	11	...	...	...
Siálkot	9,728	10	9	4,043	3	7	390	9	3	...	...	...	14,162	7	7	...	...	...
Gujrát	10,284	14	5	5,678	10	11	464	7	9	...	...	...	16,428	1	1	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	11,096	13	10	4,872	9	5	1,022	2	6	...	...	...	16,991	9	9	...	...	...
Shahpur	8,117	8	7	3,477	8	2	1,177	5	9	...	...	...	12,772	6	6	...	...	...
Jhelum	10,335	0	2	3,272	2	2	424	10	5	...	...	...	14,031	12	9	278	13	10
Ráwalpindi ...	14,810	2	8	8,452	2	6	949	12	3	...	...	...	24,212	1	5	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,677	2	2	2,096	11	6	593	8	0	...	...	...	7,367	5	8	54	14	11
Pesháwar	11,576	8	3	9,302	11	8	2,335	7	2	...	...	...	23,214	11	1	167	8	6
Kohát	3,882	0	0	1,837	0	0	513	0	0	...	...	...	6,232	0	0	...	...	...
Bannu	5,451	5	9	2,823	9	8	908	0	0	...	...	...	9,182	15	5	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	9,016	5	0	4,921	11	3	648	5	10	...	...	...	14,586	6	1	228	8	6
Dera Ghází Khan	8,773	10	3	3,767	0	2	437	14	0	...	...	...	12,978	8	5	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,985	3	7	2,781	13	6	314	8	0	...	...	...	8,081	9	1	...	...	...
Trans-Border Hospitals.	2,718	1	2	2,843	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,561	1	8	842	5	1
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	13,538	5	5	27,919	14	10	1,574	0	0	2,000*	0	0	43,032	4	3	16,793	15	0
Total ...	3,21,789	0	10	2,18,779	11	3	36,188	1	11	2,600	0	0	5,77,356	14	0	30,198	10	1

* This being the balance of the amount originally contributed by the public towards the furnishing and endowment of the Albert Victor Wing, not included in the total expenditure.

No. 55.—Statement showing the total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1897-98.

1	2 Population and area of the Punjab.	3	4 Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	5 Total number of persons vaccinated. Primary Vaccination.	6 Total number of persons vaccinated. Secondary Vaccination.	7 Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown. Primary Vaccination.	8 Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown. Secondary Vaccination.	9 Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	10 Cost of each successful case.	11 Total deaths from small-pox.
									Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	*20,724,940	Square miles. 110,463	310	553,317	180,564	98·90	71·80	2,367	0 2 0	9,797
Dispensary Establishment			...	1,241	567	92·24	58·14	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			6	5,185	1,482	95·86	82·94	†934	0 4 0	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	72,031	31,104	96·98	78·65	4,484	0 3 2	
			339	631,774	213,717	98·66	75·43	2,494	0 2 2	

* *Vide* column 3 of Statement No. I of Annual Vaccination Report, Punjab, for the year 1897-98.
† The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by the District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 56.—Statement showing Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1897-98.

1 Area and Population. Total area in square miles.	2 Area and Population. Number of Towns and Villages.	3 Area and Population. Population.	4		5 Public Institutions. University Education. Arts Colleges.	6 Public Institutions. University Education. Professional Colleges.	7 Public Institutions. School Education, General. Secondary Schools.	8 Public Institutions. School Education, General. Primary Schools.	9 Public Institutions. School Education, Special. Training Schools.	10 Public Institutions. School Education, Special. All other Special Schools.	11 Total of Public Institutions.	12 Private Institutions. Advanced.	13 Private Institutions. Elementary.	14 Grand Total.	15 Percentage of	
110,667	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions	For Males ...	10	1	339	2,423	6	10	2,789	445	4,100	7,334	Institutions to number of towns and villages	21·04
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861		For Females ...	...	...	32	319	...	3	354	...	506	860		2·46
				Total	10	1	371	2,742	6	13	3,143	445	4,606	8,194		23·50
	Total ... 34,842	Total ... 20,866,847	Scholars	Males	1,157	200	60,764	106,793	326	1,654	170,894	6,612	63,016	240,522	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·24
				Females ...	...	7	2,632	11,305	...	252	14,096	...	7,933	22,029	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·52
				Total	1,157	207	63,396	117,098	326	1,906	184,990	6,612	70,949	262,551		8·38

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	1	235	222	193	1	35	31	27	3	310	321	273	4	503	412	383
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	71	57	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	207	210	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	442	432	390	1	35	31	27	4	384	392	330	4	503	412	383
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys. High Schools ...	4	1,349	1,302	1,177	25	7,695	7,889	6,923	31	8,524	8,620	7,376	29	6,175	6,147	4,943
For Boys. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	58	10,684	10,731	9,094	27	2,884	2,910	2,486	41	4,276	4,188	3,432
For Boys. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	.	...	...	...	124	19,165	19,367	16,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	284	287	279	...	...	...	...	6	438	426	395	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	828	754	687	1	16	13	10
For Girls. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	355	362	311	4	588	575	438	1	135	109	74
Total ...	6	1,633	1,589	1,456	212	37,899	38,349	32,843	81	13,262	13,285	11,382	72	10,602	10,457	8,459
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5	521	486	416	1,717	79,370	76,552	65,530	581	22,310	21,440	19,156	120	4,591	4,075	3,539
For Girls	...	...	...	...	188	6,337	6,457	4,978	117	4,333	4,359	3,374	14	536	505	398
Total ...	5	521	486	416	1,905	85,707	83,009	70,508	698	20,643	25,799	22,530	134	5,127	4,580	3,937
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	326	351	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	217	210	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	434	306	278
Medical Schools ...	1	203	205	195	...	...	...	...	1	(b) 123	88	88	(c) 1	20	20	20
Industrial Schools ...	1	236	221	180	(d) 5	490	569	484	...	...	...	...	1	96	109	83
Other Schools	1	87	90	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,069	1,077	952	5	490	569	484	1	123	88	88	3	550	435	381
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	23	3,665	3,584	3,214	2,123	124,131	121,958	103,862	784	40,412	39,564	34,330	213	16,782	15,884	13,160
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: 1. Advanced Teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian ...															...	...
(b) Sanskrit ...															...	...
2. Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... For Boys															...	...
For Girls															...	...
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... For Boys															...	...
For Girls															...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys															...	...
For Girls															...	...
Total															...	...
GRAND TOTAL															...	...

SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
9	1,083	1,08:	869	35	3	30	839	208	3	...	...
1	74	49	74	22	...	...	36	38	...	...	...
1	207	207	...	...	1	9	158	39	...	7	...
11	1,364	1,338	943	57	4	39	1,033	285	3	7	...
89	23,743	17,588	17,120	22,394	587	365	14,835	7,925	28	1	—
126	17,844	9,421	9,324	17,844	444	122	11,371	5,850	57	74	...
124	19,165	...	9,167	19,165	...	11	12,653	6,489	12	...	...
8	722	722	258	85	572	148	...	1	1	...	17
14	844	736	58	226	626	198	...	2	18	...	70
10	1,078	...	183	1,078	...	132	685	256	5	...	...
371	63,396	28,467	36,110	60,792	2,229	976	39,547	20,523	121	75	87
2,423	106,792	1,481	15,361	106,792	79	464	60,436	44,911	902	37	...
319	11,206	61	215	11,185	41	170	7,129	3,740	126	...	38
2,742	117,998	1,542	15,576	117,977	120	634	67,565	48,651	1,028	37	38
6	326	36	174	317	...	3	188	135	...	...	...
1	(a) 217	...	...	...	...	11	109	97	...	...	...
1	434	413	...	21	...	...	364	70	...	...	...
3	346	...	123	225	6	16	132	192	...	3	...
7	(e) 822	153	52	676	...	...	302	520	...	...	...
1	(f) 87	...	...	...	...	...	22	64	1	...	...
19	2,232	602	349	1,239	6	30	1,117	1,078	1	3	...
3,143	184,990	31,949	52.978	180,065	2,359	1,079	109,262	70,537	1,153	122	125
344	5,029	...	4,724	300	...	...	316	4,713	...	...	...
101	1,583	...	1,571	12	...	...	1,582	...	1	...	...
1,094	24,112	...	726	23,590	...	9	20,442	3,531	150	...	...
64	1,684	...	1.	1,682	...	...	1,165	519	...	...	56
2,073	38,530	...	37,275	727	...	...	879	37,394	57	396	...
415	5,290	...	5,228	26	...	...	56	5,234	...	...	165
33	516	133	267	403	102	83	87	105	139	7	...
27	817	190	43	645	150	22	374	186	85	...	40
5,051	77,561	323	49,846	27,385	252	114	24,901	51,882	412	403	261
8,194	262,551	32,272	102,824	207,450	2,611	1,793	134,163	122,419	1,565	525	386

30 — Remarks.

(a) Classification—

I Division.—Ninety-eight boys:
Section A.—Sixty-two learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies; 24 geometrical definitions and wood-working.
Section B.—Thirty-six boys learn advanced free-hand drawing, drawing to scale, practical plane geometry (whole), wood-working 16 and 20 modelling.

II Division.—Twenty-three boys: all learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, elementary perspective, plane geometry and modelling; 17 learn decorative drawing in colours; and 6 carpentry.

III Division.—Thirty-three boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster of Paris, light and shade, geometry; 18 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 15 carpentry.

IV Division.—Thirty-three boys: all learn building construction, 11 practice applied designs for building decorations; 20 wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 glazed pottery, modelling in clay, and terra cotta.

Engineering Class.—Thirty boys: all learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, building materials, construction, printing, and revision of mathematics.

(b). Learn Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic.

(c). Medical School for Women: all study medicine, compounding and nursing.

(d). Includes two schools for girls.

(e). One hundred and fifty learn carpentry and drawing, 152 carpentry only, 46 drawing only, 67 *lohárs'* work, and 219 girls learn needle-work.

(f). All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

No. 58.—Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*							
English	30,356	...	...	19,342	...	...	49,698
Oriental	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...	...	83,937
Total ...	1,02,104	2,624	2,591	26,316	...	...	1,33,635
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*							
For Boys — High Schools	15,518	...	1,200	18,930	621	(a) 20,537	56,806
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	5,406	...	...	4,840	595	(b) 10,047	20,888
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,924	...	1,200	23,770	1,216	30,584	77,694
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	3,878	...	...	1,192	...	877	5,947
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,878	...	...	1,192	...	877	5,947
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*							
Training Schools for Masters	62,522	388	151	...	...	91	63,152
Schools of Art	14,774	6	6	175	14	237	15,212
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	16,086	...	...	...	...	...	16,086
Industrial Schools	7,775	...	...	105	...	...	7,880
Other Schools	17,067	...	...	...	...	(c) 18,650	35,717
Total ...	1,18,224	394	157	280	14	18,978	1,38,047
BUILDINGS	16,032	...	...	...	...	...	16,032
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	6,679	...	...	...	...	(d) 3,551	10,230
Total ...	22,711	...	...	...	...	3,551	26,262
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,67,841	3,018	3,948	51,558	1,230	53,990	3,81,585

(a) Includes Rs. 13,642 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) " Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877	9,000	300	1,500	19,268	8,280	11,404	49,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,842	196	196	239	466	8,013	19,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877	19,842	496	1,696	19,507	8,746	19,417	69,704
1,978	9,352	99,014	1,14,091	2,181	126	2,26,742	70,585	920	13,513	1,19,109	11,438	36,723	2,52,288
...	21,586	57,660	80,381	1,735	633	1,61,995	17,589	2,845	2,477	27,623	3,688	17,287	71,509
...	72,375	15,624	38,922	565	62	1,27,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,183	...	...	17,529	26	15,416	46,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,171	...	...	9,351	5,476	7,502	40,500
772	368	8,135	...	...	...	9,275	8,101	296	771	11	...	3,483	12,662
2,750	1,03,681	1,80,433	2,33,394	4,481	821	5,25,560	1,27,629	4,061	16,761	1,73,623	20,628	80,411	4,23,113
120	3,02,199	37,524	49,828	122	462	3,90,255	4,636	33,465	6,313	12,665	9,798	14,001	80,878
3,725	17,382	22,824	...	...	3	43,934	7,093	1,567	2,282	760	6,443	17,167	35,312
3,845	3,19,581	60,348	49,828	122	465	4,34,189	11,729	35,032	8,595	13,425	16,241	31,168	1,16,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,701	228	3,129
...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484	...	...	1,200	...	1,701	228	3,129
453	50,197	17,721	...	8,482	...	76,853	5,998	...	...	...	11,121	15,958	33,077
...	8,824	5,304	...	55	...	14,183	600	...	...	...	857	6,842	8,299
453	59,021	23,025	...	8,537	...	91,036	6,598	...	...	...	11,978	22,800	41,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,048	4,83,498	2,71,430	2,85,494	13,390	1,286	10,62,146	1,65,798	39,589	28,252	2,06,555	59,294	1,54,024	6,53,512

No. 58.—Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*				
English	15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys — High Schools	43,509	17,990	(*b*) 26,264	87,763
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	20,794	10,410	6,574	37,778
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	240	...	291	531
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	771	180	951
Total ...	64,543	29,171	33,309	1,27,023
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	4,899	3,161	4,889	12,949
For Girls	227	906	(*d*) 2,043	3,176
Total ...	5,126	4,067	6,932	16,125
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	1,1050	...	...	11,050
Medical Schools	...	12,000	7,824	19,824
Industrial Schools	282	...	1,826	2,108
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,332	12,000	9,650	32,982
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	...	2,151	2,151
Total ...	...	...	2,151	2,151
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	96,895	47,975	60,340	2,05,210

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39,356	300	4,196	56,685	30,719	1,31,250	
10,842	195	196	239	8,479	19,952	
71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...	83,937	
1,21,946	3,120	6,983	63,898	39,198	2,35,145	
88,081	10,272	1,13,727	2,95,639	(a) & (b) 1,15,880	6,23,599	(a) Includes Rs. 13,642 from Imperial Revenues.
17,589	24,431	60,137	1,28,798	40,327	2,71,282	(b) Includes Rs. 400 from Municipal Funds.
...	72,375	15,624	38,922	627	1,27,548	
18,589	...	...	22,369	(c) 26,084	67,042	(c) Includes Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
18,171	...	...	9,591	13,269	41,031	
8,873	664	8,906	11	4,434	22,888	
1,51,303	1,07,742	1,98,394	4,95,330	2,00,621	11,53,390	
8,634	3,35,664	43,837	68,584	33,310	4,90,029	
10,818	18,949	25,106	987	(d) 26,562	82,422	(d) Includes Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds.
19,452	3,54,613	68,943	69,571	59,872	5,72,451	
62,522	388	151	...	91	63,152	
14,774	6	6	175	251	15,212	
...	...	...	11,050	...	11,050	
16,086	...	1,200	...	21,753	39,039	
7,775	1,215	4,928	478	2,076	16,472	
17,067	...	...	...	(e) 18,650	35,717	(e) From Imperial Revenues.
1,18,224	1,609	6,285	11,703	42,821	1,80,642	
22,483	50,197	17,721	...	35,561	1,25,962	
7,279	8,824	5,304	...	(f) 13,456	34,863	(f) Rs. 1,301 from Imperial Revenues.
29,762	59,021	23,025	...	49,017	1,60,825	
12,007	415	395	68,130	17,102	(g) 98,049	(g) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
49,887	...	...	...	...	49,887	
1,51,434	15,716	1,316	...	...	1,68,466	
14,664	1,245	2,559	...	8,066	26,534	
3,701	1,010	1,220	...	3,037	8,968	
15,002	46,960	11,791	...	5,123	78,876	
9,068	275	...	...	491	9,834	
14,528	2,005	2,347	...	7,074	25,954	
26,638	27,514	16,163	1,13,780	(h) 2,03,398	3,87,493	(h) Includes Rs. 93,042 from Imperial Revenues.
2,96,929	95,140	35,791	1,81,910	2,44,291	8,54,061	
7,37,616	6,21,245	3,39,421	8,22,412	6,35,820	31,56,514	

No. 59.—Statement showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	9	28	7	...	...	2	9	...	...	8	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	59	74	73	140	346	21	41	25	44	131	...	9	106	16	...
3. First Arts	2	5	3	10	75	127	197	100	(a) 499	50	77	92	23	(a) 242	4	5	178	53	2
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	7	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	3	4	...	8	3	2	13	...	6	2	1	9	...	...	9	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	9	10	...	7	23	8	38	...	7	18	1	26	...	...	26	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law.																				
1. Bachelor of Law		...	...	1	1	...	..	31	4	35	...	...	17	1	18	...	...	14	4	...
Medicine.																				
1. M. B.		1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
2 L. M. S.		1	...	...	1	(a) 34	...	...	...	(a) 34	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	12	1	...
3. First M. B.		1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
3. „ L. M. S.		1	...	...	1	(a) 60	...	...	...	(a) 60	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	17	2	1
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation	Boys	30	35	25	90	615	(a)493	409	272	(a) 1,789	418	323	243	83	1,067	38	12	786	229	2
	Girls	...	10	...	10	...	27	...	...	27	...	15	...	...	15	11	4	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ...	Boys	205	53	57	315	3,284	978	971	826	6,059	2,603	704	612	284	4,203	19	35	2,971	1,178	...
	Girls	6	17	...	23	37	71	...	2	110	14	57	...	1	72	27	22	13	10	...
Upper Primary Examination ...	Boys	1,445	87	30	1,562	10,895	1,753	487	32	13,167	8,064	1,155	268	17	9,504	77	93	6,144	3,186	4
	Girls	105	54	1	160	282	319	2	2	605	163	198	2	2	365	82	39	157	86	1
Lower Primary Examination ...	Boys	1,632	88	33	1,753	16,069	1,567	436	8	18,080	12,267	1,066	264	3	13,600	...	63	8,233	5,301	3
	Girls	151	66	3	220	756	459	12	...	1,227	419	303	8	...	730	...	56	449	224	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper	1	...	...	1	53	...	...	18	71	51	...	...	8	59	...	3	39	17	...
	Lower	6	...	...	6	282	...	...	104	386	204	...	...	47	251	...	1	156	94	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper	1	2	...	3	4	5	...	2	11	4	3	...	2	9	...	2	4	3	...
	Lower	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination		1	...	...	1	(b) 127	...	...	...	(b) 127	(a) 93	...	...	...	(a) 93	...	...	58	35	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...		1	...	1	2	7	...	7	5	19	3	...	5	4	12	...	1	10	1	...
5. Industrial School Examination		3	...	...	3	145	...	...	...	145	145	...	...	...	145	...	...	54	91	...
6. Veterinary Examination		1	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	43	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	15	22	1

(a) Includes one girl.
(b) „ two girls.

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press	Buláki Dás	1	...
	Delhi Press	Hazári Tansukh...	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nusrat Ali	1	...
	Fárúqi Press	Muhammad Muazzam... ...	...	...
	Husaini Press	Ghulám Husain	...	...
	Yúsafi Press	Ali Husain	...	...
	Mujtabái Press	Maulvi Abdul Ahad	...	...
	Hindu Press	Kishan Lál	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Ansári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press ...	Sen & Co.	...	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	Ramzán Shah	...	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press	Girdhar Lál	...	...
	Rái Bhawáni Parshád Press ...	Ditto	...	...
	Sri Rám Parkásh Press ...	Sri Rám	...	...
	Iftikhár Press	Ahmad Husain	1	...
	Murtazwi Press	Háfiz Azíz-ud-dín	...	...
Delhi	Maha Káshi Press	Maha Naráyan	1	...
	Giyán Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Daily Review	Mír Ahmad Ali	...	...
	Faizi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Syad Ahmad	...	...
	Khádam-ul-Islám Press ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhím Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhím	...	...
	Razwi Press	Mír Hasan	1	...
	Shams-ul-Matába Press ...	Ata ulla	...	...
	Rifáh-i-Am Press	Abdul Ghani	...	...
	Mustafái Press	Ditto	...	...
	Siddíqi Press	Nazír Husain	...	...
	Sitára i-Hind Press	Nawáb Mirza	1	...
	Faiz-i-Am Press	Muhammad Asghar	...	...
	Bismilla Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Ashraf-ul-Matába Press ...	Nasír-ud-dín	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press	Abdul Ghaffár Beg	1	...
	Sarfráz Press	Mumtáz Husain	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press	Piyáre Lál	1	...
	Azíz-ul-Islám Press	Munawar Ali	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Delhi—concld.	Talwin Press	Munshi Lál	...	...
	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	Amír Chand	1	1
	Arabic Press	Muhammad Ibráhím	...	...
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Kanhya Lál	...	...
	Akhbár-i-Mufid-i-Am Press ..	Badri Naráyan	1	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Ahsan-ul-Matába Press... ...	Abdul Ghaffár	1	...
	Liverpool Press	Wazír Mirza and Amír Mirza...	...	...
	Mumtáz-ul-Matába Press ...	Muhammad Yákúb	...	...
	Nizámi Press	Muhammad Nizám	...	...
	Maslah-ul-Matába Press ...	Maslah-ud dín	...	..
	Islám Press	Rahím Bakhsh	...	...
	Victoria Press	Shi Gopál	...	...
	Intizámi Press	Hámid Beg	...	...
	Muslim Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	2	...
	Daily Telegraph Press	Gokal Parshád	...	...
	Sulemáni Press	Haqdád Khán	1	...
	Rozána Akhbár Press	Amír Chand	1	...
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Jánfiza Press ...	Niáz Muhammad Khán ...	...	...
	Vedic Dharm Press	Kirpa Rám	1	...
	Zaiba Press	Mussammát Shafa'at Begam ...	1	...
	Islámi Press	Muhammad Sa'id Khán ...	...	...
	Mamba-i-Faiz Press	Rahím Bakhsh	...	...
	Morning Post Press	Mr. T. G. Pyke	1	...
Gurgaon ...	Rewári Mission Press	Reverend T. Williams, M.A. ...	...	...
	The Gulzár-i-Sehat Press ...	Mahfúz Husain & Brothers ...	2	...
Karnal	Shaháb Kháni Press	Shaháb-ud-dín Hasan	...	...
Hissar	Qádri Press	Abdul Qádar	...	...
Rohtak	Muslam Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	1
Umballa ...	Hari Parkásh Press (Umballa City).	Harbans Rái	1	...
	Biláli Press (Sádhaura)... ...	Muhammad Bilál and Karm Bakhsh.	...	...
	Royal Medical Hall Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Ráj Kishen & Co.	...	...
	Weatherly Printing Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Yúsaf Ali...	...	...
	Empress Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Jagan Náth	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Ludhiana ...	Nizámi Press	Wajíh-ud-dín	...	...
	American Mission Press ...	Mr. M. Wylie	2	...
	Civil and Military News Press	Ghulám Muhay-ud-dín	1	...
	Ahmadi Press	Ahad Shah	...	...
	Narankári Press	Rekhi Rám	...	1
	Haqáni Press	Núr Muhammad	...	1
	Hitkári Press	Nathu Lál and Kesho Chandra Sen.	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press (Jagraon)	Duni Chand	...	...
	Sanátan Dharm Press (Ráekot)	Uttam Chand and others ...	...	...
	Jail Press	Government	...	...
Simla	Simla News Press	Mr. W. H. Guest	1	...
	Simla Times Press	Mr. G. Corstorphan	...	1
	Simla Courier	Messrs. Cotton and Morris ...	...	...
	Simla Bulletin	Mr. J. Thorpe	...	...
	Pioneer Daily Bulletin ...	Pioneer Press	1	...
	Mercantile Press	Rám Chand	...	...
	Army Temperance Press ...	Army Temperance Association	1	...
	Rahmán Press (Kasauli) ...	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Imám-ud-dín Press	Imám-ud-dín Khán	...	...
	Army Press	Muhammad Abdul Tálib ...	...	...
	Paya Takht, Simla	Isháq Falaki	1	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Barkat Ali	1	...
	Qaisari Press	Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press ...	Munshi Rám	1	...
	Bhárat Sewak Press	Gújar Mal	...	1
	Public Press	Ghulám Ali	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Moti Press	Híra Lál	...	...
	Khatri Press	Ganesh Dás	...	1
Kangra	Jalwa-i-Núr Press	Sultán Bakhsh	...	...
Amritsar ...	National Press	Harji Rám	...	...
	Wazír-i-Hind Press	Wazír Singh	...	1
	Rást Guftár Press	Ghulám Rasúl	...	1
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Ghulám Muhammad Akhtar ...	2	...
	Anand Parkásh Press	Rám Náth	2	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	Ceased.	
	Roz Bazár Press	Ghulám Muhammad	1	...
	Chashma-i-Núr Press	Narsingh Dás	...	...
	Dabír-i-Hind Press	Karím Bakhsh	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Amritsar—concluded.	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	1
	Jagijít Press	Naráin Singh	Ceased.	
	Mission Press	Dr. Lankaster	1	...
	Al Qurán wal-Sunnat Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr	...	...
	Kánún-i-Hind Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	New Anglo-Gurmukhi Press ...	Shams-ud-dín	Ceased.	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press	Abdul Ghani	Ceased.	
	Guru Rám Dás ji ka Press ...	Thákur Singh	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Sant Parkásh Press	Sant Rám	...	...
	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Ahmad	1	...
	Vakíl-i-Punjab Press	Niáz Ali Khán	...	...
Sialkot	Imperial Press	Budha Shah	...	...
	Denny's Press	Hákim Ali	...	...
	Punjab Press	Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh	...	1
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawáhid	1	...
	Victoria Press	Gyán Chand	1	...
	Rifáh i-Am Press	Rái Díwán Chand	1	...
	Khairkhwah-i-Punjab Press ...	Brij Lál	1	...
	Mufid i-Am Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	1
	Samdi Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Zafar-ul-Matába	Zafar Hasan	...	...
	Mashír-i-Hind Press	Kamál Beg	...	...
	Anwár-i Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Shafi Beg	...	...
	Christie Press	Rustamji & Co.	...	...
	Guru Nanák Press	Kánshi Rám	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...
Gurdaspur	Sher Punjab Press	Anant Rám	...	...
	Shola-i-Núr Press	Ghulám Mustafa...	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press... ...	Yákúb Ali	1	...
	Zia-ul-Islám Press	Fazl Dín	...	...
	Mercantile Press	Ghulám Muhay-ud-dín Khán ...	...	...
	Sher Afghan Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Hindu Shádi Fund Press ...	Hindu Shádi Fund	...	...
Lahore	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	Díwán Búta Singh	2	1
	Akhbár-i-Haftawár Press ...	Kunj Bihári Thápur	2	...
	Albert Press	Dilbágh Rái	...	...
	Albert Branch Press (Meean Meer).	Arjan Dás	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Lahore - contd.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Rám Chand	...	1
	Arorbans Press	Sálig Rám	...	2
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Rashíd and Abdul Azíz.	...	...
	Bengáli Press	Upendra Chandra Dás	...	...
	Bishan Singh Námdhári Press...	Sant Singh	...	...
	Caxton Printing Press	Chirágh Dín	1	...
	Central Jail Press	Punjab Government	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press	The Honorable Sir W. H. Rattigan Q. C., and others.	1	2
	Dilkúsha-i-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	...	...
	Economical Press	Economical Company	5	...
	Empress Press	Rája	...	...
	Fakhr ud-dín Press	Fakhr-ud-dín Ahmad	...	1
	Farrukh Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Fateh-ul-Múbín Press	Mirza Ali Husain	...	1
	Frankport Press	Arjan Dás	...	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press	Harsukh Rái	...	1
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Mahárái Kishan... ...	1	...
	Punjab Government Press ...	Punjab Government	...	...
	Gul Bahár Press	Vír Bhán and Chúni Lál ...	...	...
	Gulshán-i-Muhammadi Press ...	...	...	...
	Gulzar-i-Muhammadi Press ..	Gulzár Muhammad	1	1
	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Rajindar Singh	1	...
	Hari Parkásh Press	Jagat Singh	...	...
	Hindu Advocate Press	Partáb Singh	1	...
	Hindu Family Relief Fund Press	The Punjab Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund.	1	...
	Islámia Press	Karm Bakhsh	...	1
	Jáfari Press	Jawád Ali Shah	...	1
	Khádam-ul-Islám Press ...	Mahbúb Alam	1	1
	Khálsa Press	Khálsa Press Committee ...	1	...
	Khairkhwáh-i-Hind Press ...	Zia-ud-dín Khán	...	2
	Khatri Samáchar Press ...	Híra Lál, Kapúr...	1	1
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Mussammat Párbati	1	...
	Krishna Chandar Press	Sarb Dyál	1	...
	Mahesh Press	Bihári Lál	...	...
	Mitra Vilás Press	Pandit Gobind Sahái	1	1
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Khán	...	...
	Moon Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1897-98—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concld.	Mufid-i-Am Press	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh & Sons.	...	...
	Najam-ul-Hind Press	Chanan Dín	1	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	New Imperial Press	Syad Rajab Ali Shah	...	...
	New Lyall Press	Maula Bakhsh and others ...	...	...
	News Press	Mancherji Mánakji	...	...
	Nawal Kishore Press	Prág Naráin	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press...	Government of India	...	...
	Punjab Christian Press ...	Messrs. Geo. Alfred & Co. ...	1	2
	Punjab Observer Press ...	Ahad Shah	1	...
	Punjab Patriot	Sardár Sundar Singh	...	...
	Qamar-ul-Hind Press	Syad Muhammad Nazír Husain Khán.	1	...
	Qánún-i-Punjab	Mahtáb Dín	...	...
	Rahmania Press...	Malik Pír Bakhsh	...	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Mumtáz Ali	...	3
	Sadá-i-Hind Press	Dín Muhammad	2	...
	Saifi Press	Syad Nádir Ali, Saifi	...	...
	Sant Singh Luther's Oriental Press.	Sant Singh	1	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press	Shams-ud-dín, Sháiq	1	2
	Siddiqi Press	Abdul Rahmán and others ...	...	...
	Sri Akál Press	Basant Singh	1	...
	Sun Printing Press	Mahbúb Alám	...	...
	Táj-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	1	...
	Tribune Press	Sardár Dyál Singh, Majíthia ...	1	1
	Victoria Press	Muhammad Ján	...	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parshád	1	1
Ferozepore ..	Gouldsbury Press (Cantonment)	Sheo Sahái...	...	...
	Ornamental Job Press (Cantonment).	Híra Lál	...	...
	Star Press (Cantonment) ...	Lahori Lál	...	...
	Siddíqi Press	Maulvi Wali-ulla	...	1
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Muhammad Dín	...	...
	Jalwa-i-Túr Press	Muhammad Husain	...	...
	Uttam Parkásh Press (Wazírabad).	Díwán Atma Rám	1	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1887-98—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications, thereat. Newspapers.	Periodicals.
	Egerton Press (Cantonment) ...	N. D. Thápur and Brothers ...	2	...
	Victor Press (Cantonment) ...	Gobind Parshád...	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press (Cantonment).	Mámooji Hakimji	...	...
	Universal Press (Cantonment)...	Kirpa Rám and others ...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	Eureka Press (Cantonment) ...	Duni Chand and others ...	...	...
	Chaudhwín Sadi Press	Siráj-ud-dín Ahmad	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal	...	...
	Kánshi Press	Kánshi Rám	...	...
	Universal Press	Rahím-ulla	Not working.	
Jhelum	Siráj-ul-Matábia Press	Fakír Muhammad	1	1
Gujrat	Azíz-i-Alam Press	Mufti Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur	Wilson Press (Bhera)	Bakhshi Rám Labháya ...	1	1
	Victoria Press	Sonu Rám	...	...
	Nau Bahár Press	Chandu Rám	...	...
Mooltan ...	Narsing Press	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Dánish-i-Hind Press	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	...
	Blooming Press	Chandu Rám	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press... ...	Abdul Husain Ali	...	...
Jhang	Chenab Colony Press	Ghulám Nakshband	...	...
D. I. Khan ...	Sant Press	Sant Parab Dyál	1	...
Bannu	Bannu Mission Press	Mr. S. L. Pennell, M.D.	...	...
	Commercial Press (Cantonment).	Díwán Chand	...	...
	Job Printing Press (Cantonment).	Sohan Lál	...	...
	Frontier Press (Cantonment) ...	Mehdi Shah	...	...
Peshawar ...	Inniskilling Fusilier Press ...	Officer Commanding	...	...
	Yorkshire Regimental Press ...			
	Jail Press	Punjab Government	...	...
	Sharíf Press	Muhammad Sharíf	...	...
	Lakhmi Dás Press	Pandit Lakhmi Dás	...	..
	Benjamin Press	Mr. Benjamin	...	...
Hazara	Punjab Frontier Force Press ...	Rám Chand & Sons	...	...
Kohat	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacnlar Frontier Press	Hára Singh	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1897-98.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891.)		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Annual cost of Church Establishments sanctioned by Government (exclusive of the salaries of Ministers and Priests and of charges for lighting).†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	26	33	7,230	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	11	...	180	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	18	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Pársi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,6[illegible]3	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N. B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

*Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800, Rs. 500 or Rs. 400, according as to whether he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain or a Probationer.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P						
Punjab Masonic Institution ...	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	4,981 0 0	9,752 0 0	14,733 0 0	295	2	...	297	Registered	1872
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European youths.	2,768 0 0	820 0 0	...	3,588 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1862
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-'Am, Kasur	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	Ditto	1873
Additional Clergy Society ...	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	4,800 0 0	2,521 6 0	5,526 12 0	12,848 2 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	1878
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	Purely religious	No statistics available.								Ditto	1888
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore ...	The promotion of Muhammadan interest. Popularization of Government measures affecting Muhammadan management of principal mosques at Lahore.	...	2,775 0 1	0 8 0	2,775 8 1	140	...	...	140	Ditto	1869
Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swámi Daya Nand Saraswati, with the following joint purposes:— (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindu literature. (b) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas. (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and science, both theoretically and applied.	...	18,381 0 0	448 0 0	18,829 0 0	217	...	...	217	Ditto	1886

Sat Sabha, Lahore	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	76 11 11	...	451 1 10	527 13 9	225	80	...	305	Not registered.	1866
Káyastha Sabha, Lahore ...	The encouragement of Káyastha interest and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	28	...	30	58	Ditto	1884
Bangha Sahita Sabha or Bengáli Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Culture of learning	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore	(*a*) To support the principles of Sanátan Dharm, the ancient religion of the Hindús. (*b*) To establish a College for imparting Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects. In fulfilment of the object there is at present a purely Sanskrit "Pátshála" and an Anglo-Sanskrit High School up to the Entrance Standard. (*c*) To establish a library of Sanskrit Religion, Philosophy, Science, Literature.	...	2,500 0 0	2,820 0 0	5,320 0 0	310	25	150	485	Registered	1890
Managing Committee, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Lahore.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls ...	77 0 0	1,380 11 1	656 1 6	2,113 12 7	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Khádim-i-Ulúm Islámia, Marúf Niamánia, Lahore.	To propagate science and literature of Islám relating to religion.	...	...	2,245 0 0	2,245 0 0	407	...	...	407	Not registered.	1888
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore.	To impart religious and secular education to Muhammadan boys and girls, and to maintain and educate destitute Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	30,525 0 0	30,525 0 0	402	...	...	402	Registered	1885
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab schools. 2. Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	11,190 10 9	...	100 0 0	11,290 10 9	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
The Punjab Association ...	1. To promote female education and social reforms. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	15,448 12 6	1,330 0 0	1,484 9 11	18,263 6 5	122	9	...	131	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000 0 0	8,203 0 0	21,679 0 0	38,882 0 0	61	...	...	61	Ditto	1886
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch).	To help to send the children of Europeans to Hill Schools.	...	...	61,94 0 0	6,194 0 0	15	2	...	17	Ditto	1891

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Punjab Public Library ...	(*a*) To provide a public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publication as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds (*b*) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge	2,666 10 8	...	2 306 10 6	4,973 5 2	41,506	...	...	41,506	Registered	1884
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women.	(*a*) To treat in and out patients medically and surgically. (*b*) A Clinical School for diseases of women and midwifery for the female students, Medical College. (*c*) For a School of midwifery ... ... (*d*) For training nurses	2,400 0 0	720 0 0	230 0 0	3,350 0 0	...	9,025	4,895	13,920	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhlák, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association. National association.	...	...	955 6 0	955 6 0	51	...	...	51	Ditto	1888
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	2,100 0 0	2,171 0 0	1,617 0 0	5,888 1 9	73	15	...	88	Ditto	1886
Lahore Charitable Association...	To maintain a Strangers' Home and to relieve cases of urgent want and necessity.	...	...	4,386 0 0	4,386 0 0	111	20	20	151	Ditto	1891
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore	Preaching religion of Brahmo Dharma and social and moral improvement of the country.	...	...	584 0 0	584 0 0	55	11	14	80	Ditto	1862
Punjab Science Institute ...	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	80 0 0	59 14 0	139 14 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1889

Indian Association, Lahore ...	To improve the political status of the people of the Punjab.	...	...	144 0 0 per annum.	144 0 0 per annum.	24	...	...	24	Not registered.	1883
Arya Samáj, Sharakpur ...	Purely religious	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1890
The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.	Commemoration of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee and Industrial and Technical Education of Hindús.	...	30,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0	24	...	12	36	Ditto	12th April 1898.
Roberts' Volunteer Club ...	Encouragement of Volunteering	...	...	1,419 0 0	1,419 0 0	82	1	...	83	Ditto	1891
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	To represent the political grievances of Muhammadans and the encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	200 0 0	200 0 0	600	*Nil.*	*Nil*	600	Ditto	Decr. 1887.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha ...	Social and religious	...	260 0 0	243 10 6	503 10 6	95	...	...	95	Registered	1873
Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islám ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1888
Aror Bans Sabha	Reduction in marriage and death expenses ...	...	Land 4,000 0 0	...	Land 4,000 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	1885-86
Sanátan Dharm Sabha ...	To improve and diffuse Sanátan Dharm Vedic Religion.	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	117	Ditto	1898
Arya Samáj, Amritsar ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1877
Amritsar Temperance Society	Temperance	...	...	...	...	602	...	203	805	Ditto	1891
Hindu Sabha	Social and religious	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	64	...	...	64	Registered	1888
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar ...	Diffusion of religious knowledge. Muhammadan encouragement of English Education and amelioration of their condition.	2,430 12 0	1,200 0 0	7,215 13 1½	10,846 9 1½	50	...	...	50	Ditto	April 1873.
Hindu Sudhár Sabha	Social reformation of the Hindu Society of Amritsar.	...	...	...	..	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1895
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	225 0 0	225 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement ...	*600 0 0	...	28 0 0	628 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1882
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	...	115 0 0	173 0 0	288 0 0	29	...	...	29	Not registered.	1889

* From Municipal Funds.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Karor	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	122 0 0	122 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	27th Decr. 1890.
Arya Samáj, Bhakkar	Ditto ditto	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	March 1896
Arya Samáj, Leiah	Ditto ditto	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893
Sat Sang Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Pauranic and Vedic Religion ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1896
Public Library, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes.	100 0 0	...	12 0 0	112 0 0	20	...	10	30	Ditto	1893
Library, Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a reading room for the public ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	23rd March 1898.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ghází Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	50	10	...	60	Ditto	1890
Arya Samáj, Umballa City ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	1st Decr. 1890.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Umballa City	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	...	...	70	...	30	100	Ditto	1st August 1886.

Karnál Institute	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit Pracháran Sabha, Kurkshetra.	To encourage Sanskrit literature	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	1898
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Karnál.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	295 0 0	295 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto.	16th May 1886.
Arya Girls' School, Karnál ...	To teach Hindi Bhásha to girls	...	...	238 0 0	238 0 0	37	...	...	37	Ditto	20th Septr. 1895.
Arya Samáj, Shahabad ...	For diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	53 0 0	53 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1894
* Káisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar	The encouragement of Káisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	11th Septr. 1890
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar ...	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	...	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1st July 1886.
Jain Sabha, Hissar	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	84 6 0	160 0 0	244 6 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samáj, Hissar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
S. H. K. Sanátan Dharm Mandal, Hissar.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús).	...	747 10 0	...	747 10 0	21	...	...	21	Registered	Septr. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Propogation of the Gospel	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	20	25	45	Ditto	1889
Girls' School, Hissar	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	Septr. 1895.
Sanátan Dharm Club, Hissar ...	Diffusion of Sanátan Dharm	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	March 1892.
Arya Samáj, Hánsi	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reform ...	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	26th Feby. 1889.
Hánsi Hindu Mitra Sabha ...	Social reforms	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	18th March 1897.

* No action is being taken for the present.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income: From Government.	Income: Endowments.	Income: Subscriptions.	Income: Total.	Members or Visitors: Male.	Members or Visitors: Female.	Members or Visitors: Juvenile.	Members or Visitors: Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	11 9 0	11 9 0	37	...	...	37	Not registered.	26th April 1890.
Agnew Islámia School, Bhiwáni	Muhammadan education	...	...	468 0 0	468 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1st Septr. 1897.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2	...	...	2	Ditto	March 1885.
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	35	35	Ditto	June 1890.
Anjuman Islámia, Sirsa ...	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	Sept r. 1883.
Arya Samáj, Sirsa	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	7th Novr. 1892.
Arya Samaj, Jhajjar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 0 0 per annum.	36 0 0 per annum.	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1891
Quwat-ul-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For encouragement of religious and secular education.	187 0 0 per annum.	100 0 0 per annum.	132 0 0 per annum.	419 0 0 per annum.	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1893
Singh Sabha, Umballa City ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	14	...	...	14	Registered	16th Decr. 1886.

Arya Samáj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	5 0 0 per mensem.	5 0 0 per mensem.	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1883
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To teach Vedas, &c.	...	...	30 0 0 per mensem.	30 0 0 per mensem.	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1896
* Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Rúpar	Ditto	...	439 0 0	...	439 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1896
† Arya Samáj, Rúpar	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	1,600 0 0	95 0 0	1,695 0 0	46	...	40	86	Ditto	1896
Anjuman Islámia, Rúpar ...	To spread education among poor classes of the community.	...	300 0 0	108 0 0	408 0 0	2	...	67	69	Ditto	15th March 1896.
‡ Vedic Samáj and Sat Dharm, Thánesar.	Not known	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Kharar	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Mustafabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 12 0 per mensem.	3 12 0 per mensem.	24	2	5	31	Registered	1894
Arya Samáj, Shahabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1891
Singh Sabha, Panjokhra ...	Not known	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1896
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jagádhri	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1st Jany. 1885.
Arya Samáj, Jagádhri	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	2 4 0 per mensem.	2 4 0 per mensem.	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1st Jany. 1881.
Sanátan Dharam Rakhshani Anand Sabha, Jagádhri.	Diffusion of Sanátan religion	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	13th Feby. 1898.
Mangal Sabha, Jagádhri ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Ditto	12th March 1898.
Head-Quarters Army Temperance Association, Simla.	To encourage temperance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...

* Number of members reduced to 4 since 2 months.

† The Samáj has built a shrine at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Young Women's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	...
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Radha Sawámi Sat Sang, Simla	Ditto	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	May 1894.
Gaur Sabha, Simla	Social and moral improvement	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	Septr. 1894.
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujrát	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	163 0 0	163 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	100 0 0	8 4 0	108 4 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1888
Dharm Sabha, Jalálpur... ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras	...	...	11 1 6	11 1 6	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1889.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Arya Samáj, Phália	Diffusion of Vedic	...	...	10 8 6	10 8 6	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1853
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1886

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindús.	...	1,730 7 9	290 0 0	2,020 7 9	49	...	...	49	Registered.	1889
Sarín Sabha, Hoshiárpur ...	Social reformation and reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the Sarín Khatrís.	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1889
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic rel'gion	...	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	130	...	...	130	Ditto	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan ...	Education of orphans	...	325 0 0	527 0 0	852 0 0	35	...	105	140	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha, Utradha, Mooltan	Social and moral reform of Hindús of the district, especially Arora Utradhi.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Propkarni Sabha, Mooltan ...	Social reformation	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1888
Young Men's Association, Mooltan.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	...	...	71	71	Ditto	July 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jullundur	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	276 2 9	276 2 9	240	...	...	240	Ditto	1885
Istri (Female) Samáj, Jullundur	Ditto ditto	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	30	...	30	Ditto	1893
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur ...	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	1,671 3 2	1,671 3 2	188	...	...	188	Registered	1885
Singh Sabha, Jullundur ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11	...	...	11	Not registered.	1891
Student Club, Jullundur ...	Literary improvement	...	...	29 2 0	29 2 0	5	...	58	63	Ditto	1892
Student Club, High School ...	Ditto	...	...	0 10 9	0 10 9	...	...	43	43	Ditto	1898
Orphanage, Jullundur	Protection of Orphans	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	19	19	D tto	1897
Arya Samaj, Nawashahr ...	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	80 12 0	80 12 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1895
Arya Samáj, Nakodar	Ditto ditto	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1896
Dharm Sabha, Nakodar ...	Progress of Sanskrit Language	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1896
Singh Sabha, Shankar	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	35	3	...	38	Ditto	1896
New Students' Club, Jullundur	Literary Improvement	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	23	23	Ditto	1898
Reading Club, Gurdáspur ...	To provide a Reading Room and Library for the public.	...	...	101 0 0	101 0 0	13	1	...	14	Ditto	April 1888.
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	67 0 0	67 0 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto	1878

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.						
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur ...	Religious	...	437 0 0	57 0 0	494 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1896
Arya Samáj, Dínanagar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	640 0 0	640 0 0	42	34	40	116	Ditto	1887
Sanátan Dharm, Batála ...	Teaching ancient Hindu religion	...	...	375 0 0	375 0 0	52	...	...	52	Ditto	October 1893.
Arya Samáj, Chína ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	101 0 0	101 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	1897
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Arya Samáj, Kádian	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	15	...	7	22	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj Srigovindpur ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1887
Arya Samaj, Bhágowála ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1st Jany. 1895.
Guru Nának Sabha, Dera Nának	Religious	...	...	594 0 0	594 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Dera Nának ...	Ditto	...	...	106 0 0	106 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Jhang-Maghiána ..	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	82	...	...	82	Ditto	Feby. 1893.

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jhang-Maghiána.	Development of Sanskrit education and teaching in ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	Formerly established in Jany. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Lyállpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	March 1897.
Singh Sabha, Lyállpur	Religious	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1897
Arya Samaj, Ráwalpindi ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	25 0 0 per mensem.	25 0 0 per mensem.	30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto	1877
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Siálkot	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	62 0 0	62 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	1892
Dev Gurdavie Sabha	Religious	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1892
Anjuman Islámia, Ráwalpindi...	Ditto	...	...	100 0 0 per mensem.	100 0 0 per mensem.	15 to 20	...	...	15 to 20	Ditto	1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	20 0 0 per mensem.	20 8 0 per mensem.	80 to 100	...	...	80 to 100	Ditto	1884
Sri Nánakji	Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...
Arya Samáj, Siálkot	Religious and social	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástrás and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	15 or 16	...	...	15 or 16	Ditto	1889
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	40 or 50	...	...	40 or 50	Ditto	1892
Anjuman Hadáyat Islám, Pasrúr	To assist in the education of Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	26th July 1896.
Jain Sabha	Social, moral and religious improvement ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885
Debating Club, Siálkot ...	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	August 1893.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Nárowál ...	Diffusion of Arya Vedic	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	47	30	50	127	Registered.	1st April 1897.
Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islám, Zafarwál.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion	...	...	11 1 6	11 1 6	38	...	...	38	Ditto	1st June 1895.
Arya Samáj, Zafarwál	Diffusion of the Hindu tenets	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1st May 1897.
Arya Samáj, Pasrúr	Ditto ditto	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1892.
Arya Samaj, Kila Sobha Singh	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1898.
Mashir-i-Hind, Kila Sobha Singh	Diffusion of the Muhammadan tenets	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1881.
Montgomery Library, Siálkot City.	Encouragement of literature	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	16,000	...	...	16,000	Ditto	1894.
Volunteer Club, Siálkot ...	To promote social meetings and encourage volunteering.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	4	...	14	Ditto	1890.
Arya Samáj, Peshávar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Peshávar ...	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,205 0 0	1,205 0 5	120	...	...	120	Ditto	188 3
Dharm Rakhshak Samaj, Peshá-war.	Religious	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	121	..	...	121	Ditto	23rd June 1887.

Anglo-Sanskrit School in connection with the Arya Samáj, Peshâwar.	To impart education in English and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1st May 189 2.
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	July 1885.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery ...	For social and moral advancement	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1885
Sat Sang, Pákpattan	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1893
Arya Samaj, Montgomery ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Kamália	Ditto ditto	...	...	58 0 0	58 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	Decr. 1891.
Sanâtan Dharm, Montgomery...	Revival of Orthodox Hindu religion and moral advancement.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1893
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Dipâlpur	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	Feby. 1895.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Jindraki	Ditto ditto	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1891
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sayadwála.	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Dera Ghâzi Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	494 0 0	96 0 0	590 0 0	79	...	...	79	Ditto	1886
Anjaman Mazhar-ul-Islám, Dera Ghâzi Khan.	To promote Islâm	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	38	...	2	40	Ditto	1895
School Anjuman Islámia, Dera Ghâzi Khan.	Religious education	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	40	...	5	45	Ditto	1895
Nadwat-ul Islám, Dera Ghâzi Khan.	Religious and secular education	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Hazára	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	4,013 0 0	4,013 0 0	...	...	50	50	Ditto	21st Feby. 1886.
Majlis Islámia, Hazára... ...	To adopt better measures for the subsistence and living of poor Mussalmáns, specially of those living in the Hazára District.	50 0 0	54 0 0	1,020 0 0	1,124 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1882

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Kohát	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	20 Members, 30 Visitors.	...	...	20 Members, 30 Visitors.	Not registered.	October 1884.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kohát	Diffusion and reformation of the Sikh religion...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	40 Members, 60 Visitors.	...	...	40 Members, 60 Visitors.	Ditto	October 1894.
Arya Samaj, Bhera	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur Sadr ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Shahpur City ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	11th Novr. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Khusháb	Ditto ditto	...	3 0 0	50 0 0	53 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	Septr. 1891.
Anand Sabha, Bhera	Social reformation	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1893
Purity Association, Bhera ...	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1894
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bhera	Ancient Hindu religion	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	62	...	...	62	Ditto	March 1893.

Anjuman-i-Islámia, Bhera ...	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests	...	152 0 0	330 0 0	482 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
Singh Sabha, Jhelum ... • ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	50 0 0 per annum.	50 0 0 per annum.	30	...	...	30	Ditto	Decr. 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	8 0 0 per mensem.	8 0 0 per mensem.	26	...	...	26	Ditto	1 878.
Gujránwála Library	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	*550 0 0	35 0 0	585 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Gujránwála.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	249 1 0	120 0 0	369 1 0	20	1	...	21	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Wazirabad ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	102 0 0	102 0 0	55	...	...	55	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Wazirabad ...	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Háfizabad ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	12	...	4	16	Ditto	1892
Arya Samáj, Eminabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	2	...	48	50	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Rámnagar ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	48 0 0	30 0 0	78 0 0	14	...	45	59	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of the Muhammadan religion ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881
Sanátan Dharm, Wazirabad ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto	May 1895.
Star of Delhi Club	Social intercourse, &c.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	...	...	96	96	Ditto	1880
Kaisth Self-improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	140	...	...	140	Ditto	1884
Kaisth Anjuman Adiat... ...	Improvement of Káisth lads	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	80	80	Ditto	1885

* Rs. 550 Municipal grant.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P						
Anjuman Muid-ul-Islám, Delhi	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	353 0 0	1,741 0 0	2,094 0 0	530	...	...	530	Registered 11th May 1895.	1893
Arya Samáj, Delhi	Religious	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	62	...	...	62	Not registered.	1882
Anjuman-i-Islám, Delhi ...	Ditto	...	1,55,000 0 0	...	1,55,000 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1875
Udeep Imrat Barsáni Sabha, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	4,216 0 0	4,216 0 0	65	...	...	65	Registered	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning science and social improvement.	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	41	...	...	41	Not registered.	1865
The Student's Self-progressing Society.	Improvement of education	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	40	40	Ditto	1896
Clarke Club	Social intercourse	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	March 1898.
Mayo Industrial School Society	To afford an asylumn for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800 0 0	...	6,000 0 0	7,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	Registered	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000 0 0	...	3,300 0 0	6,300 0 0	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870

St. Joseph's Catholic Library ...	Religious and literary	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla ...	Literary	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	60	5	...	65	Ditto	1876
Arya Samáj, Simla	Diffusion of the Vedic doctrines, including religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	50	...	10	60	Ditto	1882
Simla Works Society, Simla ...	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	100 0 0	125 0 0	225 0 0	...	...	...	143	Ditto	1887
Young Men's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1877
Young Men's Christian Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1892
Sanátan Dharm Sahba, Simla...	Religious	...	...	1,725 0 0	1,725 0 0	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1889
Káistha Sabha, Simla	Social reform amongst Káistha community ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885
Singh Sabha, Simla	Religious, and maintenance of a rest-house ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1885
Simla Fine Arts Society ...	Promotion of art	...	...	1,779 0 0	1,779 0 0	...	...	...	650	Ditto	1868
Simla Station Library	Literary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Ditto	Not known.
Simla Horticultural Society ...	Improvement of horticulture	100 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	39	1	...	40	Ditto	1889
Brahmo Samaj, Simla	Religious	...	635 0 0	15 0 0	650 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1885
Jain Sabha, Simla	Ditto	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Hari Sabha Káli Bári, Simla ...	Ditto	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	82	...	...	82	Ditto	Septr. 1892.
Hari Sabha Káli Bári, Chota Simla.	Ditto	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	October 1892.
Ripon Hospital	To treat in and out patients medically	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	14,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1886
Simla Union Library	To diffuse knowledge among the people ...	...	125 0 0	130 0 0	255 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto	4th June 1893.
Anjuman Islámia	To spread education among the poor Muhammadans.	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not known	March 1897.
Prayer Sabha	To diffuse religious knowledge	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	Ditto

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anglo-Sanskrit High School ...	Diffusion of knowledge among the native community.	...	...	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not known	March 1897.
Himalayan Vidia Parbundeni Sabha.	Diffusion of knowledge, social reform and encouragement of agriculture among hillmen.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	90	...	...	90	Not registered.	1st March 1896.
Gurkha Association	Social reform and diffusion of knowledge among Gurkhas.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	Ditto	Ditto.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For opening schools, looking after principal mosques, old buildings and tombs of saints, supporting orphans reforming improper customs and bearing the funeral expenses of dead bodies of Muhammadans destitute of means.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána ...	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	114	...	...	114	Ditto	Ditto.
Arya Samáj, Jagráon ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1895
Majlas-i-Islámia, Ludhiána ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic and other languages.	686 0 0	...	863 0 0	1,549 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto	22nd January 1884.

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ludhiána.	Support and propagation of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharma Sabha, Jagráon.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1887
Theosophical Society, Ludhiána	To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, &c.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1891
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	280 0 0	280 0 0	39	...	...	39	Registered with Khálsa Diwán Sabha.	1884
Singh Sabha, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1857
Singh Sabha, Moga	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto	1878
Ditto ditto ...	Maintenance of orphanage	76 2 0	4,689 9 8	278 12 0	5,044 7 8	25	...	...	25	Registered	1879
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	135 0 0	120 0 0	255 0 0	55	...	20	75	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	3	...	...	3	Ditto	1897
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	Feby. 1887.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1893

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1897-98—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion ...	...	...	4 13 0	4 13 0	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1889
Bhargava Sabha, Rewári, Gurgaon District.	To provide means for the education of the Bhargava community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	664 14 0	611 8 0	1,276 6 0	385	2	...	387	Ditto	24th Novr. 1888.
	To curtail unnecessary expenses and to effect social reforms.										
	To introduce female education and to succour helpless widows.										
	To submit the wants of the community to the Government.										
	To erect and maintain a Boarding-house chiefly for the boys of the Bhargava community.										
Arya Samáj, Palwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1881
Mittr Hit Karin Sabha, Sohna	(1) To preach the Manu Shastar	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	15th March 1896.
	(2) To encourage the people for the learning of Sanskrit.										
	(3) To persuade the persons to remove the bad customs in marriage ceremonies in India.										

Jain Swadasha Pracharin, Farrukhnagar.	Progress in Dharma	...	100 0 0	42 0 0	142 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	6th July 1897.
Mittr Prem Bardhani, Farrukhnagar.	(1) To try to improve the union with each other and to improve morality, &c. (2) To remove the bad ceremonies and useless expenses. (3) To try to nourish the orphans.	...	25 0 0	33 0 0	58 0 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	2nd Octr. 1896.
Arya Samáj, Bannu	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	15 0 0 per mensem	15 0 0 per mensem	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1886
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bannu	To support the principles of the ancient religion of the Hindús and to demolish false doctrines.	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	Ditto	24th May 1891.
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Bannu.	Literary, social and religious reformation ...	...	...	20 0 0 per mensem	20 0 0 per mensem	60	...	...	60	Ditto	29th April 1894.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhelum ...	Social reformation	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem	4 0 0 per mensem	22	...	...	22	Ditto	Novr. 1896.
Bra Asvan Bharu Bardhani Brahmani Sabha.	To stand against extravagance and pray for the long reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered	Decr 1895.
Jain Dharam Rakshai Sabha, Rewári.	Jain religion and to improve the education of Jain religion.	...	...	...	...	Nearly 30 and 40.	...	Nearly 10.	Nearly 40 and 50.	Not registered.	7th May 1897.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1897-98.

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